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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1865. NUMBER 1.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Our Plaza.

Orrilla alludes to the "Plaza" and the proposed improvement of it, and makes most excellent suggestions, and it is to be regretted that the Plaza of the metropolis of the most important State in our Union could not be a true representaitve of the natural beautics of that State in its embellishment; but where the work is made a matter of "speculation" and of "dollars and cents," and those who control, design, and plant it, have no more knowledge of *Trees*, Plants and Shrubs, or of Landscape Gardening than a Hottentot of Greek, can we expect to see Art or Design *perfected* in such a work. The whole thing must prove an *abortion*, and, when said to be finished, Nature would shriek with hysterical laugh, and we should not wonder if, in just resentment, she would give us an *earthquake* and uproot the whole abomination.

We should have a "Botanic Garden;" we should have monthly exhibitions. We hope our cultivated women will move in the matter; they sway the world. We have long urged this thing. But the first and most important preliminary will be to *unite the Gardeners and Florists*. They are now so much bound up in self that they will not co-operate; they must first do away with all feeling but generous rivalry and honorable competition. Then we can have Horticultural shows.

We will guarantee that when they shall be ready to act *manfully*, to offer them a *public* Hall, free of expense for such exhibitions, and to secure to them a liberal public patronage—this will be—let Orilla keep his pen in use and speak again.]

New Commercial College.—We are very happy in announcing the opening of a New College, in our city, where the young men of our State can be properly prepared for their appropriate spheres of action in life. One of the greatest calamities that can befall a State is to have the youth and young men wandering about with no purpose of life in view at all, like Micawber, waiting for "something to turn up." The object of this College is, if we understand it, to take young men, sound them, as it were if with an electric rod, sort them out and each where they belong and then train them to their appropriate places.

This Commercial College will open to our young men a place where the Principal will be happy by personal consultation and *individual* instruction to prepare each and all for a life of usefulness.

A Commercial Education does not in this case arbitrarily mean to educate a young man for the Mercantile Business only, it means to fit and prepare him for our *intercourse with the world*, whatever his own particular business may be, and to do that business right. This is a College our State needs above all others, and we hope it will be liberally sustained. We most heartily commend it.

LONDON vs. SAN FRANCISCO.—London, England, has always borne off the palm as the greatest city of the world. Mighty, wealthy, *foggy* London, San Francisco is rapidly striding on for the prize; we can already *beat London* with our *fogs* (did we not this week?) and in thirty years we will excel her in every way.

OUR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.—California may well boast that the cause of Education is in the hearts of the People. No State in our Union contributes more, according to its population, than does California. Of this we intend to give positive evidence in our report on this all-important subject.

Let our authorities look to it and [illegible] now in progress shall not result more than the first effort. We feel assured that it will prove so. See "Orrilla's" letter.

DEATH OF MRS. FARNHAM.—The death of this celebrated woman is announced in the New York Post. We shall speak of the influence, character and demise of Mrs. Farnham, in our next.

LEFT OUT.—We have been obliged to leave out several advertisements and much matter intended for this number, in order to publish on Statistical Tables.

Business of California and the Pacific Coast.

We here present to our readers a very important Review of the business of California and the Pacific Coast; we are indebted to the Mercantile Gazette of our city the for statistics which we have taken from that valuable journal. We here note many remarkable facts of a highly interesting nature, showing that the past year (although an unfavorable one on account of the drought), will compare favorably with previous years, in producing all that goes to make up the real wealth of a prosperous and enterprising people.

Financial and Commercial.—The tunnage arrivals from various quarters, during the past three years, have been as follows:

	1862.		1863.		1864.	
From	Ves.	Tuns.	Ves.	Tuns.	Ves.	Tuns.
Atlantic Ports	110	119,926	102	114,953	116	120,064
For. supply Ports	212	100,209	216	96,948	198	103,387
	322	220,135	318	211,901	314	223,451

The following figures exhibit in gross the quarters whence the above arrivals occurred, with the exception of whalers:

From	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dom. Atlantic Ports	121,342	119,926	114,953	120,064
Dom. Pacific Ports	267,608	261,703	253,017	283,389
Foreign Ports	295,672	250,211	269,909	325,057

The receipts of Merchandise via the Isthmus of Panama, and not included in the foregoing tables of tunnage of supply ports, are as follows for the past five years:

	1860	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Tuns	8,455	11,300	18,101	28,151	31,348

Export Trade—This department of trade during the past year has greatly exceeded expectations. Early in the season the most gloomy forebodings were indulged in consequence of the severe drought. The deficient product of Breadstuffs soon elevated prices beyond the range of export limits, and the withdrawal of this leading item, it was believed would render necessary a large increase of treasure shipments to supply the necessary remittances of our trade. While, however, it is true that more than the usual amount of treasure has been exported, it is also true that the clearances of merchandise and other products of this coast, have been considerably in excess of 1863. The falling off in export of Grain and Flour has been $410,000, while the aggregate increase upon all has been $394,363. This fact furnishes the gratifying evidence that the resources of this coast have now become so varied, and in process of growth and development, so rapid, that serious disaster occurring to so prominent an interest even as agriculture, although it may check, cannot stop the visible progress and expansion of our commerce.

The great deficiency in Breadstuffs has been made up by the increased clearances chiefly of Copper and Silver Ores, Quicksilver, Wool, etc.

An important item in our export trade has been the increased shipments by the P. M. S. S. company's steamers via Panama. The following table shows how this method of transportation has grown in favor in the last two years:

	1864.	1863.	1862	1861.
Value of Exports	$2,139,434	$1,430,036	$571,070	$329,149

The following table shows the value and destination of Treasure shipments from this Port during the past eleven years—1854 to 1864, inclusive:

Years.	Eastern Ports.	England.	Other Ports
1854	$46,533,166	$3,781,080	$1,731,387
1855	38,730,564	5,182,156	1,249,011
1856	39,895,294	8,666,289	2,135,852
1857	35,531,778	9,347,743	4,097,171
1858	35,891,236	9,265,739	2,391,051
1859	40,146,437	3,910,930	3,583,095
1860	35,719,296	2,672,936	3,933,684
1861	32,628,011	4,061,779	3,986,968
1862	26,194,035	12,950,140	3,417,586
1863	10,389,330	28,467,256	7,215,333
1864	12,316,122	34,436,423	8,954,656
Total	$353,975,269	$122,742,471	$42,695,794

Grand total, $519,413,534.

The aggregate value of Exports of all descriptions from the port of San Francisco for the past three years was as follows:

	1862	1863.	1864.
Treasure	$42,561,761	$46,071,920	$55,707,201
Merchandise.	10,565,294	12,877,390	13,271,752
Total	$53,127,065	$58,949,319	$68,978,953

It will be seen by the foregoing figures that our combined exports of treasure and merchandise in 1864 exceeded those of 1863 by more than $10,000,000. From this excess, however, is to be deducted $5,000,000, sent away by the Sub-Treasurer in this city for Government purposes, the same being a portion of the amount realized by the collector of this port from the duties on imports.

Tunnage.—The arrival of tunnage from all quarters, during the past 4 years, has been as follows:

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.	Years.	Vessels.	Tons.
1861	1960	599,233	1863	1893	631,769
1862	1869	634,709	1864	2096	739,190

Coin absorbed in the Interior.—With regard to the amount of Gold Coin in circulation on this coast, it is difficult to ascertain, with any degree of certainty. The following figures may serve to show in some degree the currency movement of the past three years, and perhaps give some idea of the amount of coin in circulation in the hands of the people:

	1862	1863	1864
Coin remitted to Interior,	$12,498,548	$12,916,781	$10,800,920
Coin received from Interior,	5,593,421	6,338,974	5,743,393
Balance added to interior circulation	$6,905,127	$6,532,807	$5,057,527
Total for three years,			$18,495,461

RECAPITULATION.

Yield of Mines.—Receipts of Treasure from the Interior, coined and uncoined, for three years, in the aggregate:

	1862	1863	1864
Interior,	$47,471,378	$50,297,349	$53,513,383
Foreign,	1,904,084	2,156,612	1,715,024
Total,	$49,375,462	$52,453,961	$55,228,407
Exports,	42,561,761	46,071,892	55,707,201
Increase	$ 6,813,701	$ 6,382,041	$* 479,794

*NOTE.—It will be seen in 1864 there was a decrease—more exported than received.

Shipment of Precious and other Ores to New York and Boston, during the year 1864:

Copper, sks	107,017	Ores—	
" bbls	1,043	TO ENGLAND.	
" bxs	54	Silver, sks	6,026
" tuns	67	Silver and Copper, sks	21,436
" pkgs	2	Assayers' Ores, bxs	24
" pcs	55	" " bgs	210
Manganese, tuns	225	Regulus, sks	370
Plumbago, pkgs	141	" bxs	4
Sulphurets, cases	2	Copper, sks	22,840
Mint Sweepings, bbls	148	Lead, sks	92
OTHER COUNTRIES.		Argentiferous Lead, bars,	116
Copper, sks	1,343	Assayer's sweepings, bbls,	39
" bxs	4		
Silver, sks	173		

Shipment of Domestic Produce, etc., to New York and Boston, during the year 1864:

Mustard Seed, sks	1,460	TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.	
Rags, bales,	4,480	Wine, pipes,	56
Skins, pkgs,	1,348	" casks,	55
Hides, number,	329,391	" bbls,	16
" bdls,	161	" hf bbls,	8
Hide Cuttings, pkgs,	57	" bl casks,	5
Horns, number,	155,860	" kegs,	26
" sks	9	" cases,	256
Tallow, casks,	245	" pkgs	243
" bbls,	58	" galls,	9,543
" cases	131	Wine Bitters, cs,	558
Spirits Turpentine, cs,	2,070	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
Rosin, cs, (and foreign)	5,767	Wine, pkgs,	16,638

Product of the Precious Metals.—From California and more especially the southern mines, notwithstanding the dryness of the season, the yield shows no abatement. This has been mainly owing to the increased productiveness of the mills, and indicate the growing importance of the quartz interests in this State.

By our usual comparative statement of treasure receipts from all sources during the past three years, it will be seen that the product in gold and silver in 1864 was, in round numbers, nearly $48,000,000, and some $4,000,000 greater than in 1863. If we add 25 per cent. to this for an allowance for arrivals of treasure in private hand, we have $60,000,000 as the possible product of the precious metals on the Pacific coast in 1864. By those who are well informed on this subject, however, this allowance is believed to be much too large, and we doubt if the entire yield has exceeded $55,000,000.

There was coined at the San Francisco Mint during the year 1864, in Gold and Silver, $16,320,186 37.

Quicksilver.—The yield of the New Almaden mine during the year 1864, was 42,820 flasks. We also give the exports, for the past six years, as follows: Total number flasks—

'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64
3,399	9,448	35,995	33,747	26,014	36,918

And our exports previously have been—

In 1858, flasks,	24,142	In 1855, flasks,	27,165
In 1857, flasks,	27,262	In 1854, flasks,	20,963
In 1856, flasks,	23,740	In 1853, flasks,	18,800

It will be seen that the exports this year exceed those of any of the previous years noted; with an increase of 10,904 flasks over that of 1863. We quote the price at 55@60c for export, and 65c for local use.

Copper and Coal.—The amount of coal brought to this city from mines on this coast was as follows: From the Nanaomi mines, Vancouver Island, 12,745 tuns; Goose Bay, 300 tuns; Bellingham Bay, 11,485 tuns, and from the mines of Monte Diablo, 13,710 tuns, which have been sold at prices ranging from $7 to $12 per tun, being a reduction of from $3 to $5 on the current prices the preceding year. This coal is of the bituminous variety, and is found to answer all the purposes of a fuel both for domestic uses and the generation of steam. It is consumed largely in and about the city, and is used in all our industrial establishments where steam is employed, as well as upon all steamers navigating coastwise or upon our inland waters. The above mines are well opened, the coal easily accessible, and enough to supply the consumption of the entire coast or any demand likely ever to be made upon them. The condition of the Diablo mines are such now as to be able to produce 170 tuns per day, did the demand require it. The quality continues to improve as the mining operations progress. The results of the last year's mining are perfectly satisfactory to the company. The cargo price of the last year $9 opening, down to $8, which is now the current rate of the day.

With the opening of the year there was a good deal of excitement on the subject of copper and copper mines, a condition that soon subsided however, and there is now not much doing in this line of a fanciful or speculative character. The mines at Copperopolis and several other points in the State are being developed with prudence and a good degree of energy. The amount received at San Francisco during 1864 was 14,300 tuns, valued at $1,094,660, against 5,900 tuns in 1863, valued at $512,000. The amount raised the coming year, it is believed, will be much larger than last. All the ore containing 10 per cent. or more of metal delivered in San Francisco, sells readily for cash.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

The year 1864 has been somewhat remarkable in its character. The universal drought prevailing for nearly eighteen months' continuance, having transformed California from the position of a large wheat-growing and grain-exporting State to that of a mere producer for home wants. We have also imported to some extent from Oregon as well as Chile.

During the year past our Grain market has had a steady upward tendency. In the month of February, 1864, owing to the continuance of dry weather, together with the fear that no more rain would fall, Wheat and Barley, as well as Oats, advanced steadily in price. Wheat, even before the early March rains, advanced as high as 3¾c; Barley to 3½c, and Oats to 3½c per lb.

The average prices of Wheat during 1864 were as follows: January, $1 41; February, $1 50; March, $1 92; April, $2 30; May, $2 69; June, $2 68; July, $3 12½; August, $3 45; September, $3 52; October, $3 65; November, $4 10; December, $3 53.

Wines.—California and Native wines have formed an interesting feature of our trade during the past two years, which is constantly augmenting in volume. The shipments to foreign countries, as well as to New York and Boston, have been free, including our Port, Hock and Sherry Wines, and orders in hand are fully equal to the supply ready for export. As to the product of 1864, we remark that the quantity of Grapes produced all through California last year, fell short of expectation, on account of excessive dryness. The quality of Wine produced is, on the average, better than of many previous years. The following are the Imports and Exports for the past two years:

Imports.	1863.	1864.	Exports	1863.	1864.
Hhds	20	572	Pipes & cks.	8 6	4,295
Pipes	21	31	Half casks	92	96
Casks, 60 gal.	5,444	7,191	Qr casks	71	42
Half casks	830	1,737	Barrels	151	147
Qr casks	1,600	2,534	Octaves	128	40
Barrels	72	595	Kegs	60	53
Octaves	432	1,818	Cases	8,994	9,481
Baskets	31,257	46,474	Baskets	2,235	2,114

In 1856 there was planted in this State, 1,540,134 vines; in 1858, 4,054,548 vines. The standing committee of the Legislature of 1862 reports the probable amount of 200,000 vines added since then, admitting that but little had been planted since '58. The wine produced in 1864 throughout the State will not fall far short of 4,000,000 gallons, and Brandy about 200,000 gallons.

California possesses no less than 20,000,000 acres of the very best kind of land for vineyards, the occupation of which for vine-growing and raisin-making will, in course of time, give independence and happiness to many industrious families.

Agricultural Implements.—Imports during the year past were liberal, but, owing to the drought, sales of the fall were greatly restricted, compelling importing dealers to carry over very heavy stocks of Plows and Harvesting Implements. The prospective trade is now promising. During the present winter about 2,000 Plows have already been disposed of, and the indications are flattering that a large business will be done all through the year.

Small Crops.—During the year past our crops of Fruit and Berries suffered like every thing else from the excessive drought. The quantity of all kinds was lessened and the quality alike inferior. Yet the scarcity was the occasion of proportionably higher prices being realized, and this fact of enhanced prices enabled producers to make money out of what seemed to be the reverse. We believe it is an admitted fact that many of our Fruit Growers, Vegetable Producers, if not our Farmers, taken as a body, have really made more money out of short crops and high prices than they would or could have done had crops been large and prices proportionably low as in years preceding. The occasion of this being a much lesser outlay for harvest gathering laborers, coupled with other greatly diminished expenditures. Not forgetting the economy which a fear of scarcity rendered imperative.

Brooms and Broom Corn.—Owing to the scarcity of rain during the previous winter, much less than the usual number of acres were planted to Broom Corn last season, and in many parts of the State the crop proved an entire failure. About 200 acres of land, lying in the bed of the slough at the base of the Marysville Buttes, which was flooded by the early rains of last winter, were planted to Broom Corn, and produced a crop which, for abundant yield and fairness of quality, has never been excelled in the State. The entire crop of 1864 is estimated at 140 tuns, which found a ready market at prices ranging from $120 to $200 ₮ tun. This amount will doubtless supply the demand. The unusually quick sales and high prices of the past two years, and the abundant rains of the present winter, will doubtless insure the raising of a heavy crop next season, and from the best information obtained, it is thought the supply will be greatly in excess of the demand. Common brands of Brooms are jobbing at $6, $5 and $4 ₮ dozen for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively. The "Star Extra" brand are quotable at $7 50, $6 50 and $5 50 ₮ dozen for Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Dairy Business.—As regards our Dairy product for 1864, it is the opinion of many parties, well versed in the business, that the yield of Butter and Cheese last year was equal to that of the year preceding, notwithstanding the drought, for the reason that those localities most affected thereby were not Dairy producing counties, and those that were, parties in interest lost no time in driving off their best American stock to more favored localities and to good pasturage. So that where a few Butter and Cheese counties suffered, the great bulk of California Dairymen were in good pasturage and have gathered a rich harvest in obtaining high prices for their products all the season and thus have greatly enriched themselves.

OUR BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—We shall always endeavor to have this Directory so well filled with the advertisements of the *Best Houses only*, that all purchasers who visit San Francisco have only to note down in their memorandum book these places, and go directly and buy there, for they may rest assured these are the most preferable houses to trade with.

We ask you as a special favor that you will please say *where* you found their business advertised, and this shall prove to you that they are the *best places*.

SAN FRANCISCO HOTELS.—No city in the world can boast more stately, better conducted, or more luxurious hotels than those of our city. Where can a city show finer hotels than the Lick House, Occidental, Russ, Cosmopolitan, Oriental, International, Brooklyn, Tremont, New England, each and all for the different claims of boarders and travelers to this great emporium. We intend a description of each, and their capacity, in our coming numbers.

MOORE'S SEED STORE HAS NOT REMOVED.—Purchasers of Seed must remember in sending their orders for S. W. Moore's seed, not to mistake and send wrong directions. S. W. Moore, *has not removed to Washington street*. S. W. Moore is at the old stand, California street, and has the largest and best stock on this coast.

CORRECT THE ERROR.—In the second line of the beautiful Song, in the Home Department, "Bless me Father, and let me go," the first word "Lowly" should read *Loudly*. "*Loudly swells the Bugle's note.*"

Letters from an Old Californian at the East

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

NUMBER THIRTY-SIX.

Testimonial to Commodore Farragut.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Republican Rome rewarded her victorious heroes with the most splendid triumphal processions. The great republic of the New World honors her brave sons with swords of useless value and spurs of needless magnificence, but public opinion is at last awakened to the ridiculous nature of such gifts, and public gratitude promises to manifest itself hereafter in a common sense way. New York city, through her representative men, received the Sea King, Farragut, on his return to the great Commercial Metropolis with an enthusiasm which must have been very pleasant to the Naval Hero of this War, and the subscription of a homestead, to be presented to him as a token of the appreciation of his services already amounts to a very handsome sum.

Sherman's Raid.

The greatest excitement has been felt with regard to Sherman's great "raid," and has afforded the bulls and bears of Wall street a chance to make a handsome sum by operating on the alternate hopes and fears of both loyal and disloyal men. It is a great misfortune that men with a capital of, often, only a few *hundred* dollars, can speculate in *hundreds of thousands* of dollars. Loyal men believe that a law could be framed to reach such gambling. Congress, however, no sooner discusses such legislation than the whole tribe of speculators unite in defeating any action by agreeing to buy and sell gold for a ridiculous advance. When Congress drops the matter, *down* goes the premium to a point where the gamblers can speculate. Of course no law can be made that will make gold and paper equal; but it does not seem reasonable that Congress cannot put some check on gambling. The opponents to *all* gold bills reason that gambling does not and cannot injure the finances of the country, that on the contrary its effect is good rather than bad. It is to be hoped that Congress will raise more money by taxes. We all agree that if we can nearly pay our expenses, as we go along, gold will necessarily fall. The people are beginning to see this for themselves and not strangely, when the circumstances are considered, ask to be taxed.

The Weather.

Our cold weather, so long delayed, has commenced, at last, in earnest. What can be more beautiful than a snow storm! It is the most attractive feature that a child sees in nature! We all can recollect with what ecstacy we used to watch the delicate flakes, and the cloud of disappointment when the crystals turned into rain. It is a softened pleasure that we feel now, but it would be a keener one if we could know that the poor would not suffer. I fear in the enjoyment anyway we are too forgetful of the miserable creatures, who with bare feet are living pictures of want. I remark, however, with pleasure, that there are fewer of these pitiable creatures to be seen now than at the same time last winter. Perhaps it is because I am becoming accustomed to the sad sight. If poverty is decreasing crime, is increasing. San Francisco, in its dark days, was not as ruffian-cursed as New York is to-day! San Francisco and New York indeed have changed places. The new Citizens' Association is rapidly becoming a power, and it is to be hoped that they will accomplish their object—by reform. They are threatened with the same obstacles which, so far, have failed of destroying your People's party, and it is to be regretted that here those who are interested in this disorderly state of society are fearfully powerful.

Concerts.

I attended the opening of the new Concert-room "away up town," corner of Broadway and Thirty-Fourth streets, called the Everett rooms. The entertainment was given by Mr. Isaac Solomon, one of the partners of the New York and San Francisco firm of B. L. Solomon & Sons. The exhibition of splendid dresses and costly furs was alone worth seeing. The music was by the Seventh Regiment band. Those who have not been in New York for years, will get a new idea of the size of the metropolis by thinking of the locality.

M. A. S.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.—It is our intention to give, in the coming year, some of the finest *Illustrations of California Scenery*, of Inventions, of Works of Art, and all the various Fruits, Flowers, Annuals, etc., that can be procured, and to make this journal one that shall be more and more prized as the Herald of Progress of the Pacific Coast, and we trust that we shall have the voluntary aid of the noble, wise and good, everywhere. This number, by reason of the Table of Products, is without an illustration. We had no space for it.

THE ladies of Paris, not content with dyeing their hair red, now dye their lapdogs to match the color of their dresses. Green dogs, yellow dogs and sky-blue pugs are all the rage. Wealthy parties have sets of lapdogs of all colors. A purple lapdog would be an addition to a fine landscape! What will not fashion do?

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Apple Bread.—A very light, pleasant bread is made in France of a mixture of apples with flour; in the proportion of one of the former to two of the latter. The usual quantity of yeast is to be employed, and being beat up with the flour with the warm pulp of the apples, after they have been boiled, the sponge may be considred set; place it in a vessel, and let it rise to its utmost for eight or twelve hours, then bake well, in long, low loaves; little or no water is necessary.

Grease Spots.—One ounce of pulverized borax, put into one quart of boiling water, and bottled for use, will be found invaluable for removing grease spots from woolen goods.

To Save the Ladies from Burning Up.—By adding to the starch used in preparing their dresses a table-spoonful of common alum in a powdered state; the alum makes the dress far stiffer, and prevents it bursting into flame when placed in contact with any burning substance.

An Easy Method of Exterminating Rats and Mice.—Mix powdered nux vomica with oatmeal, and lay it in their haunts, observing proper precaution to prevent accidents. Another method is, to mix some oatmeal with a little powdered phosphorous.

To Raise the Nap on Cloth.—When woolens are worn threadbare, as is often the case in the elbows, cuffs, sleeves, etc., of men's coats, the coats must be soaked in cold water for half an hour, then taken out of the water and put on a board, and the threadbare parts of the cloth rubbed with a half-worn hatter's "card," filled with flocks, or with a prickly thistle, until a sufficient nap is raised. When this is done, hang the coat up to dry, and with a hard brush lay the nap the right way. This is the method which is pursued by the dealers in old clothes.

To Clean Articles of Embroidery.—Gold and silver fancy work of this description may be easiest cleaned with a little spirit of wine, either alone or diluted with an equal weight of water. The common practice of using alkaline or acidulous liquors is very injurious, and frequently destroys the beauty of the articles instead of cleaning them.

Toothache.—Use flower of sulphur as a tooth-powder. Rub the teeth and gums with a rather hard tooth-brush, using the sulphur every night; if done after dinner, too, all the better. It preserves the teeth, and does not communicate any smell whatever to the mouth.

Tooth Powder.—Powdered orris-root, half an ounce; powdered charcoal, two ounces; powdered Peruvian bark, one ounce; prepared chalk, half an ounce; oil of bergamot or lavender, twenty drops. These ingredients must be well worked up in a mortar, until thoroughly incorporated. This celebrated tooth-powder possesses three essential virtues, giving an odorous breath, cleansing and purifying the gums, and preserving the enamel, the last rarely found in popular tooth-powders.

To Cure an Offensive Breath.—Cleanse the mouth and teeth freely with powdered charcoal, and particularly after every meal, when unusually offensive. If the teeth be furred, have them immediately scaled, decayed ones stopped or removed, and useless stumps extracted. Take at bed-time, occasionally, a mild dose of jalap and rhubarb, and the following morning a dose of Epsom salts.

Nails Growing into the Flesh.—Cut a notch in the middle of the nail every time the nail is pared. The disposition to close the notch draws the nail up from the sides,

A Professor amongst the Farmers.

At the dinner of the Trent plowing match (says the Mark Lane, England, Express), Prof. Buckman said he recollected once, when he went into Wales to attend a scientific meeting, he heard a man in the streets of Swansea ask an acquaintance, "What are all these professors?" "Well, indeed," replied his friend, "I don't know; but I think they are men who preach and profess a great deal more than they do." It seemed to him very likely that the name of Professor had somewhat turned their heads, for they had made a tremendous noise about it. Now, he had not come there to teach them anything: he did not profess to do so, for he had himself a great deal to learn. As regarded farming, everyone knew that there was always something fresh to learn—some fresh plants, some fresh method of feeding, some new varieties of vegetables and animals—which often put one to great inconvenience for want of knowledge of them. For instance, there was a grub come amongst them, which was almost eating them out of their farms, which they knew nothing about; they did not know what sort of a creature it was, or what were its parents; they were only aware it was some kind of moth, which they could not tell how to get rid of. It might be a grub, which they would hear of some day, and which the rooks, which they did not generally consider did them any good, would prey upon. As far as he was concerned he was as perfectly in the dark as any one: everyone had been complaining about them, and he took the other day from three rows of turnips eight hundred and twenty-four (surprise). He was quite sure, unless they did look into matters, they would not know how to cope with them; and that would remind him to impress upon them that the more they knew about the habits and nature of plants or animals, the more capable they would be of doing that which is right and proper connected with them. There are men whom they called gentlemen-farmers; he would have no such distinction; he wanted all farmers to be gentlemen. If a man went hunting three or four times a week, and did not take care of his farm, he could not expect it to take care of him. Knowledge was not mischievous. It could not be so if properly applied and directed; but men could not afford to live independent before they had gained their independence; he must keep his accounts regular, accounting for every penny, if he wishes to be a successful farmer, which he never would be unless he could show that his books balanced at the end of the year. He thought he himself would have been able to have made out a tolerable balance-sheet this year if barley had been 40s. instead of 30s. a quarter, or if wheat had been somewhere about 8s. per bushel; but they were unable now to get as much for their corn as they used to; and he thought it would, one of these days, become an important problem with farmers how they were to get on. For his part he could not see how they were to get on, with the increasing rate of labor and decreasing prices of corn. There was a time when a farmer sent his son to a day-school, and if he learnt the three R's he was supposed to have had a good education; but that would not do now-a-days, and farmers wanted more money, and they would be bound to have it. Something must give way. He did not think it would be the farmers who would go back. He hoped they never would, and he hoped to see the time when the increasing intelligence of the farmers would become more and more respected.

A lady, who could not conceal even from herself the plainness of her face, boasted that her back was perfect. "That is the reason, I suppose, that your friends are always glad to see it," said one of her listeners.

Poultry Keeping.

This is the season of the year to start a poultry establishment, for it is easy to buy in a breeding stock at a reasonable rate, whereas by waiting till Spring, or any other intermediate time, prime and good bred birds, the same as common ones of every variety, become gradually and proportionably dearer, and have been picked over so that only inferior fowls remain. Besides by organizing now and perfecting every arrangement for the ensuing year, the whole of the different breeds settle down, and feeling at home will commence to lay early, and the young broods can be produced so soon after the new year begins, that if intended for sale as food, they will command the highest price as the first spring chickens, and turkeys, geese and ducks will all fetch much more money by being brought into condition for market before the common farming community have theirs half ready. If ornamental and rare sorts are bought to be kept for the sake of raising to sell at high prices to improve other people's poultry, or of being exhibited for premiums, and being sold to the gentry as fancy fowls, then it is best to lay in a stock now, to make sure of purchasing the very finest specimens bred by the most noted exhibitors, and other owners of really valuable poultry. Early maturity in any kind of live stock is a very essential desideratum, especially when meat-producing quality is the main object in view, for quick returns tell more in agricultural pursuits than in commercial speculations, inasmuch as animals often eat more than, their worth, through lying so long on hand, which is an additional loss to that sustained by the interest of money on the dead stock in merchandise.

Turkeys should not roost with the other fowls, nor should geese lie in the same place as ducks, and in each apartment there ought to be some nice private nests attached in such a way as to make it certain they will not be approached by the females for any purpose but to lay, so that they may be always sweet and clean, and for any poultry raiser to be thoroughly successful, he must give his young every chance to flourish unmolested by the bulk of old ones, which can be done by having plenty of range, a separate place for them to roost in, and their food given them away from the resort of the old ones. Don't expect to excel in the poultry line, or even get a return for food consumed, unless there is fresh air, room in proportion to the number kept, and attention paid to matters mentioned. Of all places particularly favorable for poultry, nothing equals a very large farm, or other homestead, where great numbers of horses and other animals are kept; there they will flourish with less food and attention than elsewhere, excepting that there is a little more trouble in hunting after the eggs, for often hens will there choose to make their own nests.—[J. B., in the Country Gentleman.

Chinese Dwarf Trees.

We have all known from childhood how the Chinese cramp their women's feet, and so manage to make them "keepers at home," but how they contrive to grow miniature pines and oaks in flower-pots for half a century, has always been much of a secret. They aim first and last at the seat of vigorous growth, endeavoring to weaken it as far as may consist with the preservation of life. They begin at the beginning. Taking a young plant (say a seedling or cutting of a cedar), when only two or three inches high, they cut off its tap-root as soon as it has other rootlets enough to live upon, and replant it in a shallow earthern pot or pan, so as to cramp the growth. The end of the tap-root is generally made to rest on the bottom of the pan, or on a flat stone within it. Alluvial clay is then put into the pot, much of it in bits the size of beans, and just enough in kind and quantity to furnish a scanty nourishment to the plant. Water enough is given to keep it in growth, but not enough to excite a vigorous habit. So, likewise, in the application of light and heat. As the Chinese pride themselves on the shape of their miniature trees, they use strings, wires and pegs, and various other mechanical contrivances to promote the symmetry of habit, or to fashion their pets into odd fancy figures. Thus by the use of very shallow pots the growth of the tap-root is out of the question; by the use of poor soil and little of it, and little water, any strong growth is prevented. Then, too, the top and side roots being within easy reach of the gardener, are shortened by his pruning-knife or seared with his hot iron. So the little tree, finding itself headed on every side, gives up the idea of strong growth, asking only for life, and just growth enough to live and look well. Accordingly, each new set of leaves becomes more stunted, the buds and rootlets are diminished in proportion, and at length a balance is established between every part of the tree, making it a dwarf in all respects. In some kinds of trees this end is reached in three or four years; in others ten or fifteen years are necessary. Such is fancy horticulture among the Celestials.—[The Technologist.

To Bring a Person Down Upon a Feather.—This a practical pun; You desire any one to stand on a chair or table, and you will tell him that, notwithstanding his weight, you will bring him down upon a feather. You then leave the room, and procuring a feather from a feather-bed, you give it to him, and tell him that you have performed your promise—that you engaged to bring him *down* upon a feather, and, if he looks, he'll find *down* upon it.

An exchange says that if every man's breast could be looked into, there would you find the image of some woman. If you look into the bosoms of the ladies you find a daguerreotype of Charley, a portmonnie, a paper of needles, and two or three billet-doux.

A politician was boasting, in a public speech, that he could bring an argument to a p'int as quick as any other man. "You can bring a quart to a pint a good deal quicker," replied an acquaintance.

An old woman, who lived in Lierikee, Poland, in a state of great poverty, was found to have left about 2,000,000 guilders in buried gold, silver and paper money.

It is stated that a lady has discovered a remedy for stuttering. It is simply the act of reading in a whisper, and gradually augmenting the whisper to a louder tone.

For the new Treasury building in Washington, last week a piece of granite, weighing 29 tuns, was drawn up Pennsylvania avenue, intended for a single column. It took 14 oxen to pull the load.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland. Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application a the Farmer Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Miss Lammond,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF

BENICIA SEMINARY,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

formerly under the control of Mrs. M. B. SWEDENSTIERNA, and has removed there with her entire corps of

Superior Teachers and Professors.

The New Term Commences

January 4th, 1865.

The location of this Institution (on the suburbs o the city) commands at once for its boarding pupils, the retirement of a country life, with the advantages of the finest professional talent from the city.

As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by addressing Miss Lammond, Principal of Benicia Seminary, until October 14th, after which communications must be sent to the Collegiate Institute, Corner Silver and Third streets, San Francisco.

M. LAMMOND,
10 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $250—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, eler to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session will commence

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address
23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

Benicia Law School.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the

FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865.

And continue twenty-one weeks. A New Class will be formed at the commencement of the Term.

It is the design of the School, by a systematic and thorough course of instruction, to afford advantages for the Study of the Law which cannot be obtained by the usual method of reading in an office.

For Circular containing full information address
J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia,
22 C. J. FLATT, for the Trustees.

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benica. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Milittry Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

St. Ignatius College.

(INCORPORATED APRIL 30th, 1859.)

The Fifth Annual Session of this Institution will Commence on August 22d.

THE DESIGN of the Institution is to give a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Education.

The Course of Studies Embraces

THE GREEK, LATIN, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

POETRY, RHETORIC,
ELOCUTION, HISTORY,
GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC,
BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS.

Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy.

The study of MODERN LANGUAGES is optional. Besides the Classical there is a preparatory Department for the Younger Students.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Grammar Dep't.	$5 00
" " Higher Dep't.	8 00
" Preparatory Dept't.	3 00

No1.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Benicia.

FOR MALES ONLY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE

WILL OPEN ON THE

Fifth of January, 1865.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSful operation ten years. Its facilities for Instruction and for the comfort of pupils are ample and good. The Instruction is divided into three parts—the Elementary Course, the Preparatory Collegiate Course, and the English or Scientific Course. Especial attention is invited to the latter Course, as being peculiarly suited to those who wish to obtain a liberal education, fitting them for almost any business in life, and yet want either time or inclination to pursue the dead languages. Persons wishing full particulars will receive a circular by applying to the Principal. Reference is made to our patrons, in every portion of the State.

Terms, Payable Three Months in Advance.

Pupils under Fourteen, Board and Tuition a month	$30 00
Pupils over Fourteen, Board and Tuition, per month	32 50
Washing, per month	2 50

No extra charge is made for Bookkeeping, nor for the Modern or Ancient Languages. No charge is made for Bedding, Rooms, or Lights. No entrance Fee is charged.
22 C. J. FLATT, Principal.

California Collegiate Institute

For Young Ladies,

No. 64 Silver Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTE WILL COMmence on WEDNESDAY, January 4th.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by calling upon or addressing
23tf MISS M. LAMMOND, Principal.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23tf

SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

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... AND....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

CARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 414 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skilful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;
English Rye-grass, Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover, Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c!

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties

BULBS:

LILIES,	TULIPS,	HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis,	Anemones,	Ranunculus,
Narcissus,	Tuberoses,	Peony-roots.
	Gladiolus,	Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

For Exportation.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seeds

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express, by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some Irresponsible Establishment.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to C. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had long experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

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OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore at Ten Dollars for the first copy, will hereafter be Three Dollars only; extra copies, One dollar. Larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flagging in the pavement with A. P. JOHNSON cut in it.
22

A Glorious Record.

During the last two years—a period of war—during which our enemies here and in Europe confidently predicted our national ruin, a most wonderful liberality has been developed toward our institutions of learning. The following are some of the marvelous figures:

Bowdoin College, Maine, has received $72,000, of which $50,000 were in one donation.

Dartmouth College, N. H., has received $47,000.

Middlebury College, Vt., has received $10,000 from a legacy.

Williams College has received $25,000 in one donation.

Amherst College has received more than $100,000 in sums of $60,000, $30,000 and $20,000 each.

Harvard has received a bequest of $44,000.

Andover Theological Seminary has received $50,000, of which $30,000 were from one firm.

Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., has received nearly $100,000.

Yale College has received (including $135,000 from the U. S. Government for its Agricultural school) the magnificent sum of $450,000! to which perhaps $100,000 will probably soon be added. The report states that of the portion already paid, the following sums have been given by individuals in single donations, viz: $85,000, $50,000, $30,000, $27,000, $25,000, $20,000, $12,000.

New York University has received $60,000.

Hamilton College over $100,000.

Rutgers College, N. J., has received $100,000.

Princeton College, N. J., $130,000, of which $30,000 is in a single donation.

Washington University, St. Louis, $50,000 in two donations of $25,000 each—one from New York, the other from Boston.

Chicago Theological Seminary has received $80,000.

Protestant College, in Syria, $103,000 from American Christians.

Take notice, Englishmen! who have been predicting that, without your gracious aid, our war with slavery would bring upon us desolation, poverty, famine and rags; take notice, gentlemen of the "chivalry!" who declare that the Yankee loves nothing but his dollar, and is incapable of the generosity of men who steal their living from "niggers;" take notice, all faint-hearted, faithless people, who have been sighing and groaning through all these years of this glorious war for right and freedom; take notice that, in the third year of this "exhausting" war, no less than one million and six hundred thousand dollars (and the real truth would put it nearer *two millions*) have been cheerfully and almost spontaneously given, not to Sanitary and Christian Commissions, or to any object which might seem immediately pressing, but to *colleges*—to *learning*—to the laying of foundations for future generations. Where will such a fact find its parallel in history?—[New York Independent.

Financial.

The Controller on the National Banks.—Controller McCulloch reports the organization of 182 new banks, and the conversion of 168 State banks, since his last report. There are now in existence 584 in all, having an aggregate paid-in capital of $108,964,547; a circulation of $65,864,650; and an aggregate of bonds deposited, $81,961,450.

Most of the Controller's Report is devoted to not very pointed discussions of the principle and effect of the new system. He regrets the organization of so many new banks in States where there are already an abundance of banking capital, but charges this upon the slowness of some Legislatures to authorize the conversion of State banks; declares it the intention of the new system rather to check than swell the volume of paper currency; felicitates himself upon the recent authorization given by the Pennsylvania Legislature to conversion in that State; and considers "that a national bank-note currency will be one of the compensations for the heavy debt which has been incurred." He is gratified that the change is effected with so little disturbance, and, in answering his own question why government should not drive out all bank-notes, only states what everybody knows, that "governments should not be bankers." He argues, however, that to fix the maximum of bank circulation, and secure the solvency of notes by putting its own seal upon them and guaranteeing their redemption, is one of the proper offices of government. The justice of this view is unquestionable; and, indeed, in doing this government but does upon a larger scale what has long been done by New York in reference to the issues of banks within the State.—[Economist.

Internal Revenue.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that in May, 1863, the receipts of internal revenue were $4,903,695. They have grown every month since; in December, 1863, $9,034,366 were received; in March, 1864, $10,955,111; in June, $14,094,366; in September, 1864, $15,819,770. The three per cent. income tax has produced over $23,500,000; the five per cent. special income tax will produce not less than $35,000,000.

The Commissioner asserts that the aggregate internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, will amount to $265,000,0000. The product for the present year falling $35,000,000 short of the $300,000,000 demanded by the Secretary's arrangement, the Commissioner recommends a tax on sales, not as a permanent arrangement, but as a temporary expedient. Figures from various authorities are supported by an extended argument, the conclusion of which is that the amount of sales and merchandise and products in a year will be about eleven thousand millions—$11,000,000,000—on which a tax of one-half of one per cent. will produce $55,000,000.—[Economist.

Gold in Richmond is at a premium of 4,000 per cent., or $40 in Confederate paper for $1 in gold. It has gone up 1,600 per cent. since Lincoln's re-election.—[Hartford Christian Secretary.

What Charley Did.

Turning into a certain street I saw a company of boys playing very earnestly, and evidently enjoying themselves finely. One I noticed in particular, who seemed to be the leader of their sports, and just as I came up he was proposing a new game, and giving instructions in regard to it. His whole heart seemed to be in the thing.

At this moment a window was thrown open in the house I was passing, and a sweet, gentle voice called:

"Charley, your father wants you."

The window was at once closed, and that mother, as we took her to be, immediately withdrew, without even stopping to see if Charley heard.

The boy was so busy that I doubted if that quiet voice would reach his ear. But it seemed that she knew better than I. The words hardly escaped her lips, when everything was dropped, the boys left at play, and Charley within doors, where, of course, I could not follow him.

"A fine fellow, that," thought I; "he will make his mark in the world; I should not wonder if he was President some day. If a man would govern others he must learn to obey, and surely Charley has learned to obey."

Yes, boys, that is the way. Prompt, cheerful obedience is what you are to render to parents and teachers. Do not wait to be spoken to the second time, but drop all and run at the first call.

We Never Drink.—A correspondent of the Bangor Whig narrates the following incident, which recently came under his observation:

On the stage were seven or eight soldiers from the Eighth Maine Regiment—civil, well-behaved, intelligent men, as was apparent from their conversation. While at the stage house in Lincoln, there came into the office a poor old blind man—stone blind—slowly feeling his way with his cane. He approached the soldiers, and said in gentle tones, "Boys, I hear you belong to the Eighth Regiment; I have a son in that regiment." "What is his name?" "John ——." "Oh, yes, we know him well. He was a sergeant in our company; we always liked him. He is now a lieutenant in a colored regiment, and a prisoner at Charleston."

For a moment the old man ventured not a reply; but at last slowly and sadly he said: "I feared as much. I have not heard from him for a very long time."

Without waiting for another word these soldiers took from their wallets a sum of money, amounting to twenty dollars, and offered it to the old man, saying at the same time: "If our company was here we would give a hundred dollars."

The old man replied: "Boys, you must put it in my wallet for me, for I am blind."

But mark what followed. Another individual in the room who had looked on this scene as I had, with feelings of pride in our citizen soldiers, advanced and said: "Boys, this is a handsome thing, and I want you to drink with me. I stand treat for the company." I waited with interest for the reply. It came—"No, sir, we thank you kindly. We appreciate your offer, but we never drink!" The scene was perfect—the first act was noble and generous; the last was grand.

Dancing Bread.—To make a loaf dance while it is baking in the oven, put in the dough a nutshell filled with live sulphur, saltpeter, and quicksilver, and stopped close; as soon as the heat comes to it, the bread will dance in the oven, which is occasioned by the nature of the quicksilver, for it can bear no heat without being in a continual motion. Thus, by the means of quicksilver put into a pot where peas are to be boiled, all the peas will leap out of the pot as soon as the water begins to heat. In like manner, quicksilver put into bread will make it dance up and down the table.

Pack your cares in as small a space as you can, so that you can carry them yourself and not let them annoy others.

HOTELS.

REVERE HOUSE.

Second Street, Opposite the Court House,
Napa City,
GOODRICH & DEMMITT, Proprietors.

The Undersigned, having taken the above named well-known Hotel, and fitted the same up in superior style, would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish excellent accommodations to permanent and transient guests.

The house is built in modern style, and the rooms are large, airy and pleasant. Families can be accommodated with elegant suits of rooms at reasonable rates.

The Table and Bar will be provided with all the substantials and luxuries to be procured in this market.

The location of the house is central and convenient. A fine Livery Stable adjoins the premises, and the Telegraph Office is next door. The offices of all the stages running out of town are in this Hotel.

☞ No effort will be spared to make the Revere House one of the best Hotels in the State. Public patronage solicited. GOODRICH & DEMMITT.

Napa, Oct. 1st, 1864. 13

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On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

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...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

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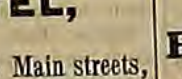
Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL



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The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

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The undersigned having been, for many years, a

Manufacturer of Pianos

in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

FIRST PREMIUM

ever offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

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Legal Notice.

In the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

LAURA A. MOWRY, Plaintiff, vs. SYLVESTER MOWRY, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sylvester Mowry, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons,—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this District, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of Matrimony existing between the Plaintiff and Defendant and awarding to said Plaintiff the care and custody of Ellen Melissa and George Barton, the children of said parties, and for general relief and costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four.

[SEAL]

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp—50 cts.—cancelled.]

WM. LOEWY, Clerk.
By G. C. Letchier, Deputy Clerk.
Crockett & Whiting Plaintiff's Attys. 14-3m.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

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contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore He will supply these superior instruments to the trade.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 20, 1865.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

ew comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Patent Rights.

It has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Most welcome to us at all times are the Letters and Communications from our friends and patrons, whether they come full of glowing and descriptive thoughts upon any or all the great and growing interests of our world-influencing State, or whether they come teeming with inquiries relative to its further development, whether they come telling us of the bright opening prospects of the coming year to the sturdy tillers of the soil, and all the varied interests of the agricultural yeomanry of our State, or whether they come freighted with the story of opening riches in mineral resources, or the new development of our manufacturing interests, from whatever source they come they will always be welcome. The prosperity of such interests, with the establishment of "Homes," Colleges, Schools, Churches, and all these elements of human happiness are subjects for our journal, and will always be welcome. Therefore, we say let the pens of all our friends and patrons speak freely to us; their missives will always be welcome.

Our New York correspondent sends us a brief letter, but always welcome.

We have letters from the mountains on various subjects, which we shall soon give.

Our correspondent, "M. J. U.," has sent us several communications, which will appear in due time.

A valuable Letter, from the Seat of War, from our excellent friend, Rev. J. Butts, will appear next week. Also a letter from a Farmer in Colusa county.

From "Orrilla" we have a valuable Letter, on Native Plants, Trees, etc., to which we call special attention.

"M. B. C." sends us a beautiful picture, "The Home of Taste," and we trust this sketch of what should be, and that of "Orrilla," of what must be, will command the attention of those to whom they are addressed. Both subjects are well and finely presented, and we hope to hear from both these correspondents often.

We have a mass of MSS. copy which has accumulated at this season of the year. We shall soon present the thoughts and wishes of each; they have our kind compliments, we desire they will speak often and speak freely.

A Great Man Gone Home.

Yes, gone home! Edward Everett dwells no more on Earth; his work is done, it has been well done, and he has gone Home—to his Upper, Kindred Home—where the Spirits of just men made perfect, dwell.

When such men leave us—for they do not die, Good men never die. When such men leave us, we feel that something good, bright and beautiful has passed from our hearing and our vision; the music of their voice is hushed, the bright and beautiful imagery which their great eloquence pictured before us has gone, but we have their memories to cheer us. We know they were good, and this memory comes to us like the fragrance of flowers that have been crushed. We *live* in that fragrance for it is all we have left of the flowers that have gone. So it is with the memories of the passed-away; we knew him well, and as we looked upon a letter with his signature, of past years, just now, the memory of his great soul-strung eloquence came to us and we could almost hear his voice again, as he stood in old Faneuil Hall, Boston, where his words have so often thrilled the hearts of his hearers.

Edward Everett is no more of Earth, but his Name and Fame will live forever as one of the most eloquent men of the age, and one of the Purest and Best men whose lives adorn the pages of American History. He lived to the ripe age of 70 years.

OUR XXIIId VOLUME.

THE TWELFTH YEAR OF THE FARMER.

With this issue of our Journal we greet our readers with Number 1 of our *Twenty-Third* VOLUME, the Twelfth Year of the Farmer, and our labor in the cause of Agriculture and its kindred Sciences. Eleven Years of earnest labor we have given to this work. *Eleven Years* we have devoted all the best energies of body and mind and all the resources resulting from these to the cause we have espoused. From the first moment that we entered upon this work we resolved to Do or Die. We knew! for we *sat down and counted the cost before we began the structure*, that nothing but an eye single to this work could make it a success, and we *Resolved*, and have kept the resolution that we would *Labor* and *Toil* for the "Cause of Agriculture" and its "Kindred Sciences,"

With all the strongest purposes of a determined soul,
That we would battle on and win the hoped for goal;
We counted well the cost, in means, of strength, of life,
We knew full well such labor was *unusual* strife,
But this we knew, the time would surely come,
When they who "till the soil" would Love a "Home."
'Tis "Happy Homes" that make a prosperous State
From these come minds from which we can create
Our men and women strong in mind and health,
These are the pillars of our Commonwealth.
With Happy, Prosperous Homes spread far wide,
Our State triumphant—this our greatest Pride,
Our years of toil and labor briefly told,
To us such Triumph—better far than Gold.

Yes, Eleven years we have labored, as the volumes of this journal will tell. How well, how earnestly, how devotedly, by its pages, the doctrines and sentiments and its teachings will better illustrate, than any boast of our pen, now.

Eleven Years is a long while, in a State like California, for any one man to steadily adhere to one purpose, one position, one single cause. Nothing, we can boldly say, could have sustained us and all the losses and trials, perplexities and disappointments that it has been our lot to pass through, save that undying "Love of Nature," that great, deep, rich reward that comes to the heart and mind of him who is seeking the highest good, find that—

"Spontaneous joys when Nature has its play,
The Soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway."

For our love of Nature and fondness of the Beautiful we owe to the early lessons of a fond and loving mother, whose early teachings in the garden of bright flowers, which were her own care, we drank in, by inspiration, our earliest impressions. *That mother's* teachings and encouraging words in our boyish labor with her, among the flowers, made us a *Florist*.

But our purpose is not an Essay upon Horticulture, but simply an Introductory, as is usual on such an occasion.

We are indeed most happy to greet our patrons and friends, on this occasion. Eleven years we have annually greeted some we honor. We have many whom we have addressed at the opening of every Volume. Heaven grant we may enjoy their company many, many years longer, with God's rich Blessing of Health and strength, such as he has vouchsafed to us in our past labors, *we intend to labor Fifty Years more in the cause we love.* We greet all who have joined us in our several years of later labor—we say to each and all—come walk with us in our enterprise, confer with us every week, give us your thoughts and tell us of your plans and the result of your labors. To each reader we say this, for what employment or labor more ennobling than that to which the God of Nature first ordained for man.

The cause of Agriculture is coeval with our Earth. In the Garden of Eden the first Flowers bloomed and the trees yielded their first Fruits. Let us each and all labor until the whole Earth shall be one Garden like Eden, and until man shall labor and toil in a *perfected* Garden, where no rank weeds shall impede his work or destroy his harvest.

To our friends, patrons and readers all, we reiterate the original promise made in the opening number of the California Farmer in its Number I, Volume 1.

We need only repeat this and say we shall again renew our pledge, bend all our energies to make this journal all that it should be, the "Herald of the Agricultural Interest" of the Golden shores of the Pacific coast.

"That which contributes most directly to the substantial happiness of mankind, that which really advances and elevates the Science of Husbandry, of all pursuits the most productive; that which holds in constant revelation the purest commingings of life and nature; that which is the most honest and unaffected in its teachings, is the kind of information—the kind of literature or science which is received and cherished by a competent farmer. And this is the kind of information which we desire to communicate. To collect and present in agreeable portraiture the ever-varying suggestions of science—to record the progressive developments of Agriculture, and to submit them to the consideration of our California farmers is, or should be, the peculiar object of our work. This is at any rate the course we shall adopt. Eschewing all partyisms in politics, all the affectations of society, and all the cant of religion, we shall devote ourselves to the improvement of Agriculture, to the embellishment of Homes, and to the elevation of Human Character."

To our patrons, our friends, and to all who feel an interest in the up-building of this great State, we ask your kind co-operation in our labor. We do not come before you simply to *crave aid* as a supplicant, we ask your free, generous, voluntary co-operation in the labor of diffusing that kind of information to our people at home and in the other States as shall make our State and its interests known truthfully.

The California Farmer, now in its Twelfth Year of labor, is the only Agricultural Newspaper on the coast. Five other journals of this kind have been started, expended thousands, lived a brief period, and then passed away, and are not. Of these, their objects, labors, etc., we intend to speak hereafter fully.

That some estimate of the cost of establishing and sustaining an Agricultural journal of this character may be known, we can say briefly that from the commencement, with the capital given to it then, over *One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars* has been devoted to this cause. Every dollar of the income has been given to it; of this we shall speak, in detail, in future numbers of the Farmer.

This journal lives on, and shall live, by the blessing of God and good men, for it is to these that we look for support and encouragement. The Farmer, thank God, is an Independent Paper, bound to no party or clique, shackled by no interest that shall prevent its editor and proprietor from speaking freely on any and all subjects that belong to a Free Press, we intend to win the Good, the Brave, and the lovers of the Beautiful, to join us in our work of building up the best interests *of our earth*, the *Agricultural Interest*, which means all other interests, for Agriculture is the base, the foundation of all prosperity.

We most sincerely offer our grateful acknowledgments to those noble patrons who are with us, and we hope to add many more with our opening volume.

To the Press of this State, those who have occasionally spoken a kindly word of cheer, and thus *shown a good will*, we return thanks; their words shall be be *good seed for them*, and they shall not fail to reap a good harvest. Therefore, we wish every cotemporary in the great field of thought—*the Free Press*—an abundant success.

Again, and to close, we offer our gratitude for many kindly *deeds*, as well as *words*, in our long years of labor, and can only say to such:

"The liberal deviseth liberal things,
And by liberal things they shall stand."

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have No. 1 of Gazley's Pacific Monthly, a periodical published in New York, by D. M. Gazley & Co., 34 Liberty street, New York. This magazine comes to us in handsome form, similar to the Atlantic Monthly, and the size of the Quarterlies, a work of eighty pages, and very finely illustrated. The whole work is in excellent style, and if it shall, as it purports to do, be a "history of the Resources of the Pacific, in all that relates to its highest character, its intellectual, moral and social, as well as its physical resources," it will be worthy the earnest patronage of our people. No. 1 opens well, both in the style of its typography and all its mechanical execution, and the literary department is truly worthy. We most sincerely commend it to the consideration of our readers, especially for the name it bears and the cause it pleads. Our periodical dealers can furnish copies. Price, $5 per year.

"Our Young Folks." This is an admirable new monthly, of which No. 9 has been laid on our table by the publishers, Tichnor & Field, Boston. This is a finely illustrated monthly for the "Young Folks," as it purports to be. It is issued in quarterly style, very handsomely, and the illustrations of an excellent character. This magazine costs $4 per annum. We have received from the publishers a complimentary copy. G. H. Bell, magazine dealer, Montgomery street, takes subscriptions to both the above works.

Music Received this Week.—We have to acknowledge a parcel of music from Kohler's. Among the pieces received is the touching, tender and patriotic song, entitled, *Bless me Father, and Let Me Go*, which we feel was worthy of publication in full. It is a California Song, words by Carrie Carlton, music by Geo. T. Evans, Esq., the able music composer and leader of the Academy of Music orchestra. We acknowledge also the following from Horace Waters, Esq., of New York: *The Sunny Side Set; Sweet Little Nell; Beautiful Annie*, (as sung by the Hutchinsons); *The Voice of the Army;* the words and music of these two by James G. Clark—all fine songs and popular. Also, *Maryland is Free.* This song will be found in full in our columns this week.

Quarterlies, and Monthly Literature.—We are indebted to G. H. Bell, Esq., of the general depot of all the fine European Quarterly and Monthly publications, for a collection of valuable works, per last steamer. Mr. Bell makes it a speciality to have the best periodical literature on this coast, and we are glad to notice the large circulation he is giving to such valuable literature. How much better it will prove for every family to have these standard works upon their tables than the miserable, trashy "yellow cover literature," that proves to the mind of the young like the eating into the heart of the young tree of the poisonous borer, or the canker worm upon its foliage. Among the works we have received and examined from Bell's, we would name the following as worthy the parlor table and library of every one who can appreciate or admire standard literature: The Eclectic Magazine; this work has completed sixty-three volumes; the new series begun Vo. 1 No. 1, 1865. This magazine is truly superb in all its departments; the engravings are of the highest order in the present number, the one of Cromwell refusing the crown of England, is worth a year's subscription. All the republications of the foreign Quarterlies are of the same high tone of reading, they are Reviews, and a condensation of the best literature of the age. The Art Journal of London, a most superb work; the Fine Arts Quarterly Review; the Photographic Journal, these are truly artistic works, of high character. Chambers' Journal, celebrated the world over; The Cornhill Magazine; London Society; Frazer's Magazine, a rare and costly work; Temple Bar Monthly, a work specially for town and country readers; London Punch, a work to laugh over and grow fat. To these can be added our own American publications, of which the Atlantic Monthly stands pre-eminently at the head of all, having, as we are glad to know, some two thousand copies now read on our coast, and rapidly increasing, and reflecting honor upon the publishers and the character of American literature; Gazley's new journal, the Pacific Monthly, spoken of above; also Our Young Folks. All of these we have copies of from Mr. Bell's collection, as well as the publishers. We speak at length of such works in this number, as it is the opening of the year and the time to commence subscriptions, the time too for all to discard reading useless and worse than useless trash, and become readers of valuable literature, and we cannot but commend the works above alluded to, and for which Mr. Bell is general agent for many, and selling agent for all. Mr. Bell's place of business is Montgomery street, corner of Merchant.

We have received the valuable and interesting Introductory Address of Professor H. H. Toland, at the opening of the Toland Medical College; also the Introductory Lecture of Professor Blake, on the Existing Mortality of Infants. Of both these we shall speak hereafter.

The Resources of California.

No one journal, nor a thousand issues of it, can picture but the mere outlines of the wonderful resources of these Pacific shores. Step by step, and little by little, we have given the dawning light of every new development, and as they gleamed upon us like the stars of early evening, so we have noticed them, until now they stand before the whole arch of our sky like the full blaze of the starry heavens on a clear night.

Our commercial journals, in their Annual Reports, present the aggregate and this shows the immense wealth already revealed. From that excellent record the Commercial Gazette we have been aided in the statics elsewhere given, and we intend to speak in a series of articles, in our new volume, of the many articles of great value which have been discovered and brought into use and are now manufactured and offered, which add to swell our resources and fill up the wealth of this great and rapidly growing State. We name some of the most prominent, which will be the theme of future remarks:

Axle Grease.—An article of extensive use, made by Hucks & Lambert, superior to any manufactured in the United States.

Asphaltum.—Now used largely for roofing and paving purposes.

Borax.—Already largely used.

Brick-making.—A supply for all the coast.

Cordage.—Manufactured extensively.

Cotton.—Already successfully grown.

Cement.—Equal to any in the world.

Castor Beans.—Can be grown to make all the Castor Oil of the United States.

Carriage-making.—No State in the Union can excel this State.

Dried Fruits.—The best the world ever saw.

Dried Meats.—Fish, Beef and Meats, the best.

Desiccated Vegetables.—Superior to any imported.

Foundries.—No State in the Union can exhibit better work than the Foundries of California.

Flax.—Can be grown to any extent.

Glassware.—We have a manufactory in successful operation in making wares equal to any imported.

Granite.—Enough to build a thousand cities, and varieties and shades of the richest character.

Glue.—Long time successfully made.

Harness-making, Whip Factories.—Main & Winchester's extensive warehouse is a proof that nowhere in our Union can this kind of work be excelled.

Hemp.—Grows wild, and cultivated with great success; machinery wanted to break it.

Hops.—We beat the world in Hops, in size, strength and flavor.

Kaolin.—The finest and purest, and we should make our own Porcelain-ware and not import it.

Leather.—The manufacturers of Leather are successful and scattered over our State.

Lumber.—From our "Big Trees" to our fine woods, we can equal the world in Woods and Timber. Enough to build navies or kingdoms.

Lime.—Lime and Santa Cruz are synonymous terms; we can plaster a world with this staple.

Mineral Paint.—Here we have a greater variety than ever before discovered.

Marble.—Finer or more beautiful the world never saw.

Maccaroni and Vermicelli.—Equal to best Italian.

Pianos.—No part of the world can excel us in the manufacturing of Pianos. The Jacob Zech Piano cannot be excelled.

Paper.—Paper mills at Santa Cruz and Marin counties make paper equal to any used. These mills will soon manufacture sufficient to supply the State.

Pemmican.—Meat cured, pulverized and mixed with fat. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration.

Potteries.—These have been a success for years.

Petroleum.—They will soon "well up" a world of this gushing light.

Plaster.—The purest ever found.

Powder.—For blasting and sporting purposes.

Rice.—This great staple can be grown with much profit and success. Remember, 25,000,000 pounds are consumed in California annually.

Soap.—Manufactured largely.

Salt.—Our Salt Lakes, our Salt Mines, and Manufactories will salt and preserve the world.

Slate.—Already the workers of our Slate quarries are accomplishing much, and the billiard table beds are now of California Slate, and our buildings protected by it.

Silk.—The Silk Worm and its material, and the manufacture of Silk is a fixed fact, thanks to the energy of L. Prevost, of San Jose.

Sugar, Syrup, etc.—This is now the manufacture of our State, but in a secondary degree, from foreign material, refined. Soon from our own canefields and from the Sugar Beet we shall tell in millions of dollars annually.

Ship Building.—The steamers on our rivers and our coast steamers are a proof that California can equal the world, and the raising, launching and perfecting the iron-clad Camanche is a proof that California can beat the rest of Uncle Sam's workmen, do their work better, quicker and more of it.

Steam Engines and Boilers.—These are made in California of more perfect finish and power than usually made elsewhere.

Shoemaking, Hat Manufacture, Clothing.—These are all in successful operation and on an extensive scale.

Tobacco.—arge amounts are grown. We want experience and a protection from our State.

Turpentine and Rosin.—Of these articles a large business has been done, by the well known firm of Hucks & Lambert, the Pioneers of this product.

Wagons, Plows and Agricultural Machinery.—We have mechanics equal to any, and their work excels, *when they try*, the rest of the Union.

Our Wool, Wine and Grain.—We bring these three great and permanent staple products of our glorious State at the base of our list because they will be the foundations for the prosperity of California.

The Wool of California will, in a few brief years, count in tens of millions of dollars annually.

The Wine of California will follow suite, and become one of the great article of export, like Wool.

Our Grain will load hundreds of clipper ships annually. These are the great trio, the three points of the arch of our wealth—the right and left bases and the keystone—and other articles will fill the space. Of the arch we shall speak in future pages of the Farmer.

The truth is, there is no State in our glorious Union where all the varied enterprises of workingmen will be so successfully carried on as in our glorious State, and we are glad to herald the fact. Each of which, individually, we intend to speak of in future numbers.

Native Plants, Trees, Etc.

[We are truly glad to receive the annexed letter from "Orrilla." His pen speaks truths which we trust will awaken the attention of all who have a taste for Arboriculture, Horticulture or Floriculture. These are subjects that should demand the attention of every owner of a "Home." Our correspondent writes as one familiar with the subject of which he speaks, and writes well and truthfully. We fully agree with "Orrilla" relative to the importance of our own native trees, plants and flowers, there are no finer to be found in the world and the columns of the Farmer will give proof that for the past Eleven Years we have faithfully urged this subject, but because so important and noble a subject, would not pay *two per cent. per month*, it has never yet been "prospected," by the mass of our rich men.

It is a lamentable fact that our beautiful native plants have been sadly neglected or if cultivated, the attempt was "botched" by reason of ignorance and because it "would not pay"—a monthly dividend.]

Editor California Farmer:

Dear Sir,—Being a comparative stranger in your city and country, I may not be fully aware of *where* all the fine specimens of Native Plants, Trees, Shrubs, etc., are to be found. I have visited all of the principal gardens and nurseries and found but *few*, very few, of the splendid native plants indigenous to California, and which are so highly prized both in the East and in Europe. Why is it?

On visiting the grounds and conservatories of your wealthiest citizens, what do I find but a mixed collection of trees, plants and shrubs from all parts of the world, without any seeming object but *variety*. To a stranger visiting such a place, but little pleasure and profit are experienced; whereas, if there were a collection of the indigenous plants, all grown in their greatest perfection, what a treat it would afford to the real lover of nature. Why pick up a scrap from every part of the earth, when so much is here that is far more beautiful?

The most interesting collection of plants I ever saw were in the gardens and greenhouses of a gentleman in England, who had made the entire collection of the country in which he lived, had improved and hybridized them until they were the wonder and delight of all connoisseurs in such things.

So here; take the wild flowers, grow them with care and improve them, and make them superior to the foreign; make specimen plants of each that they have, not the ugly skeletons that are now seen deformed and staked up, not being able to sustain themselves. The most common plant, when attended to and properly trained, will be an ornament, and how much more when in full bloom, then it will be both beautiful in form and color. Can you not induce some of your many readers to try and get a collection of Native Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, etc, and let it be known where and when they can be seen? Can you not say a word about the Plaza, and get some of them introduced there, so as to accustom your people to the sight of them? So in the cemeteries, what more appropriate?

Will not some of the wealthy citizens subscribe to and open a Botanic Garden? Thousands of persons through the country would send specimens, etc., for it, free of expense, and donate both money and stock.

As we are having exhibitions of Pictures, etc., why not of the most beautiful of nature's productions, Plants, Fruits and Flowers? If the gentlemen are too busy with their *feet*, cannot you induce the ladies to try their *hands?* Have a Ladies' Horticultural Club to meet and discuss which are the best Roses, Fuchsias, etc., how can they be best grown, and such like. Induce them to raise all kinds of Plants from seed, so as to obtain new varieties. Perhaps a word from your pen may awaken thought on these subjects, and stir up both the purchasers and growers of plants to a better state of things, producing something worthy to be hailed as coming from California.

Orrilla.

Grain Planting.—While our grain growers are now sowing their grain, we would suggest to them the planting of some portion of their land with the *Drill*, so as to make a careful experiment that will be of service to themselves and to the State.

Highland Rice.—Those who desire to test this valuable article, can have a sample parcel from our office, *free of cost.*

California Pianos.

California is indeed a progressive State. She will never retrogade in the *Mechanic Arts*, whatever she may do in politics or speculations.

Only about eight years ago and a beginning was made by our pioneer piano maker, Jacob Zech, to repair and tune pianos, and at that date two pianos were made and exhibited at the first Mechanics' Fair, as the work of a California maker. But now, in 1865, we can mark the steady, onward progress of this great enterprise, until the business demands a three-story brick building and steam power to carry on its extended operations. In 1856, two pianos only were made by Mr. Zech; in 1857, 20; in 1864, the number increased to 100; and up to 1865, over 500 splendid Pianos have been shipped from this celebrated manufactory. Mr. Zech has recently extended his manufactory, taking in all the upper stories of the next building, thus giving him rooms for the drying his woods, sawing, slitting, veneering, varnishing, and all the various departments of his business.

The whole establishment is full of interest, as showing the great progress of our State in all that appertains to its permanency and prosperity.

In the Exhibition Rooms we noticed one superb grand piano of the highest character, and *ten square* pianos—in value from $400 to $1,000 each. One of those superb ones made by Zech, and exhibited at the late Fair and for which the highest premium was awarded, has been sold in this city; it was the finest instrument ever made on this coast.

In the finishing rooms we counted 27 pianos in all the various stages of progress. Thus in about eight years, from merely a repairing business, it has grown into a manufactory of gigantic influence, giving employment to about twenty men and scattering money by the thousands monthly among the industrious men of our own city, and we are glad to say that such is the fame of the *Jacob Zech* piano, that their tone and finish is preferred in our schools and colleges over all others. Mr. Zech uses a large amount of California woods after the drying process which he gives to insure durability. Among the woods used are the Laurel, Ash, Rosewood, Pine, Spruce, etc., other woods, such as are not grown here, are imported by him.

Jacob Zech may be likened, in a measure, in his success as a manufacturer, to General Grant as a victorious General, if we would judge by the "legs" laying round, for we could count some 200 legs of pianos in his manufactory. This is an indication that he intends to stand strong, while in his business, on his *own legs*. Success to him.

Around the piano rooms—the exhibition rooms—we noticed the marks of triumph also, in the seven Diplomas, won as the victorious exhibitor over this State; also a superb Silver Pitcher and several *Gold Premiums* also won, and yet with all these evidences of merit, it is always a fact that exhibitors expend vastly more money in preparing for Fairs than the intrinsic value of the premiums won. It is the merit and honor attached to the prize that rewards the exhibitor. The Jacob Zech piano is always warranted for *Three years*, and kept in tune one year without cost to purchaser. Jacob Zech may now be properly called the only and principal Piano-maker, of any note, on this coast, and the success which attends his enterprise he has fairly won by his untiring industry, his thorough knowledge of the business, and his close application to it.

Mr. Zech has now in his *display rooms* some of the very finest instruments, those of the highest tone and finish, to which he invites the attention of the Principals of our colleges, Music Teachers, and others who desire instruments of the highest character.

Saddlery and Harness Making.—Says "Fighting Joe," as he lead on his charge, in one of his brave exploits, "I can ride easy now, for I ride in a California saddle, and guide my steed with a California Bridle." It will suffice to say, not only General Hooker, but General Carleton and many California Generals and Colonels and Majors, will testify to the great superiority of California Saddles for our Cavalry in their long and arduous and fatiguing duty. We shall give some interesting facts, touching this matter, in our next. The saddles, of which we allude, were made at the Warehouse of Messrs. Main & Winchester, of our city, whose extensive Warehouses and splendid work we shall speak of, in detail, in our Rambles among the Workshops and Warehouses of California in the series which we contemplate giving.

Rambles in the Country and Rambles over the City.—It is our intention to commence a series of "Jottings Down," with our next issue. We intend to note events, and sketch things as we *see them*—they shall be matters of fact. The object will be to make known the real condition of such matters as will interest the general reader, at home and abroad and benefit our State. They will be under the *Two* distinct heads above named, and will commence with No. 2 of this Volume.

New Seeds from Paris.—Messrs. François & Bulletti are now expecting, daily, a splendid lot of New Seeds, Garden, Flower and Grass Seed, all kinds, with every variety of Tobacco Seed, and all the new kinds of Peas and Beans. They have also a supply of the "Top Onion," of superior kind. See their card, in another column, Ornamental Trees. Office on Sansome street.

Daguerrean Partner Wanted.—We call attention to the card of an advertiser for a Business Partner in the Daguerrean Business. As we know the parties, the position and the business, we can say that it is a rare chance and an unusual opening for a man with from $3,000 to $4,000 capital, it is one of the best openings for a permanent business and a profitable investment that can be offered.

"Mudsills" no more.—Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, who gave the name of "Mudsills" to others working men, is dead. Let the grave bury the memory of the wrong done to the hardy workingman.

☞ Dr. Bellows' great speech before the Portland (Maine) Lyceum, in our next.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Home of Taste.

["M. B. C." has our most hearty thanks for his most excellent letter. It speaks our heart-sentiments, and we know our readers will testify to the faithfulness of the Farmer for many years in urging these sentiments. Every line, sentence, and paragraph of our earnest correspondent is full of valuable truth, and if our citizens would heed the suggestions and give more time to the "Beautifying Home," the countenances of men would not wear that care-worn look, nor would their brows be full of wrinkles, so early in life. It is a fearful fact, and it is witnessed everywhere, that the *young men* of California grow old early—wrinkles and gray hairs precede early decay, insanity or suicide and the reason is the restless desire to "get rich," to the neglect of all personal comforts of life, save *indulgences* (these are not comforts), and the utter neglect of Home and its blessings.

Most earnestly do we commend the following Essay, and hope it will produce a good effect.

To those who desire to cultivate or gratify their highest tastes, let them go to the New Art Union Gallery, see the splendid works of our California artists and encourage them by ordering a picture of the artists.

Go to Robinson & Snow's and see the splendid pictures at their rooms; and to Swain's crockery store and procure those beautiful statuettes, etc., these beautify Home.

Then go to "Roman's" Bookstore and add to the Library, and not forget to visit the Floricultural Rooms now open on Bush street, opposite the Cosmopolitan, where you can add choice plants and beautiful flowers that send their fragrance to your senses, far preferable to the fumes of tobacco that consume both body and mind.

"Beautify Home," cherish Nature and Art and all their beautiful associations, and Nature and Art will bless you with joys, not found without their aid—

"For Nature never did betray,
The heart that loved her."]

What is it? Why are there not more of them? A home of taste is a tasteful home, wherein everything is a reflection of refined thoughts and chaste desires. It is a school of the heart in which human sympathies teach profounder lessons than are found in books, and the ornaments of walls and windows suggest a thousand modes of being cheaply happy. In such a home beauty presides over the education of the sentiments, and while the intellect is ripened by the many means which exist for the acquisition of knowledge, the moral nature is refined by those silent appeals of Nature and Art which are the foundations of Taste. No matter in what form the cultivation of Taste may manifest itself, in paintings and sculptures, in the analysis of scenery, in the grouping of flowers, in the embellishment of the window or the mantel, in the cultivation of criticism and the appreciation of what is true and beautiful in Art generally, refinement of manners, kindliness of feelings, and a deeper devotion of religion will be its sure attendants. But the home of Taste is not necessarily the result of lavish expenditure—the most humble may command it.

If the poor man cannot have the picture gallery, he can still gratify his love of Art by embellishing his walls with copies of works of Great Masters, brought within his reach by the multiplying skill of the copyist and the engraver. If he cannot have a library paneled with palm branches and containing a collection of "Aldines" on vellum, and "Caxtons" worth thousands of dollars, he can still command elegant editions of the greatest historians, philosophers and poets, to whom God gave the gift of expression.

In a Home of Taste, it does not require a fortune to set up a vase of flowers, or an aquarium, or a stand of bees, that shall sing to their master all day long, and entrap every spare moment of leisure he may be able to afford to shepherd them.

He who lays out his Garden in accordance with correct principles of taste, may find in it as much amusement and as genuine solace from the cares of life as if it were a domain of thousands of acres, —perhaps more so, for it is his own work and it represents his own ideas, it is a part of himself and hence redolent of heart-ease.

The pleasures of the Garden, the tending and taming of household pets, the culture of choice plants in the green-house and the window, seem to be much more remunerative both intellectually and morally than even the study of the higher departments of Art, because they keep us nearer to Nature, and compel us to be students of the great out-door world, whence our noblest inspirations and most harmonizing teachings are drawn.

It would be an anomaly to find a student of Nature, addicted to the vices that cast so many dark shadows on our social life. The man of taste will impress on everything about him an air of usefulness or elegance and will make the best of the roughest materials that fate may cast in his path. Why should the eye be compelled to gaze on ugly lines and awkward angles, false proportions and abominations intended as ornaments, when symmetry is at all times cheap, and accuracy of form the most useful and convenient. Whatever we look upon reflects our own mood; we see ourselves perpetually, as if all Nature and Art were but the repetition of a mirror—

"Our sleeping visions, waking dreams
Receive their shape and tone from what
Surrounds our life."

In the Home of Taste, there are pictures and vases, and stands of living flowers, that fill the mind with a sense of the exhaustlessness of form and color; there are houshold pets that daily teach us we may rule by love and not by fear; there are gatherings of all kinds from the World of Art and the World of Nature that demand attention and call for the exercise of skill, every one of which represents an idea and sets us thinking. Who then would not have a Home of taste? If you have it already, prize it and continually strive to make it more and more perfect, if not "Reform your pleasure bills," and see how you can scratch a little money from pursuits that are unprofitable to bestow in the embellishment, perhaps in the creation, of a little Territorial Paradise. M. B. C.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

Agricultural Warehouse—J. D. Arthur & Son, corner of California and Davis streets.

Ambrotypes—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.

Axle Grease—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.

Aquarium, Etc.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.

Beautiful Eggs for Sale—Farmer Office.

Books—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Tyler Brothers, 632 Washington street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.

Confectionery and Restaurant—Christian Good, 738 Washington street, opposite the Plaza.

Coal Oil, Lamps, Etc.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.

Crockery—R. A. Swain & Co., N. E. corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
Haynes and Lawton, corner Sansome and Merchant.

Cordage Manufactory—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.

Commission and Shipping Merchants—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.

Central Pacific Railroad—Leland Stanford, Pres.

Cal. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.

Cashmere Goat to Sell—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.

Dry Goods—Kerby, Byrne & Co., Lick-House Block, No 7 Montgomery street.

Drugs and Medicines—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.

Electropathic Institute—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.

Exchange—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.

FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.

Farms for Sale—California Farmer Office.

Furniture—J. & C. Schreiber, 406 Sansome street.

Grape Vines, Etc—A. Gaffanesch, 20th street Sacramento.
C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Groceries—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.

Gunsmith—Wm. Rudolph, 216 Pacific street,

Grass Seed—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.

Hotels—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia, E. P. Weinmann proprietor.
Revere House, Napa, Goodrich & Dommit, Proprietors
Napa Hotel, Napa, J. S. Hogan, Proprietor.

Insurance—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.

Lillie's Safes—Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, 106 and 108 Battery street.

Periodical Depot—Geo. H. Bell, 611 Montgomery st.

Produce and Grain Commission—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
J. B Leonard, 103 Washington street, near Davis.

Pianos, Etc—Jacob Zech (California Manufacture), 416 Market street.
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S. Francisco
Siberia Ott, (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.

Pictures—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

Pacific M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.

Soap Factory—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.

Saddlery, Harness, Etc.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.

Seeds—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.

Seed Sower—D. & H. A. Winter, 620 Market street.

Spectacles—C. Muller, 3 Montgomery street.

Traveling—Cal. S. N. Co., corner of Jackson and Front.
Pacific M. S. S. Co., A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.

Watchmaking—Chs. Hine agent, 3 Montgomery street

Wheeler & Willon's Sewing Machines—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Wines—G. Groenzinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

Warehouse—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
J. K. Laudenslager, Principal.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisicsco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commences January 4. *Miss M. Lammond, Principal.*

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Bucknaster, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Benicia, for Boys and Young Men only, commenced January 5, 1865.
C. J. Flatt, A. M., Principal.

BENICIA LAW SCHOOL—
At Benica, commenced Jan. 5, 1865.
J. E. Abbott, Esq.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

Speculation in Grain and Flour.—See on "Produce Report," read the facts and judge. Speculation is rife. A few heavy men are trying to control the market. Soon the bubble will burst, then we shall see, what we shall see.

PACIFIC
National Business College,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect."—Abbott Lawrence.

MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco,

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; Journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATION,

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, corner of Montgomery and California streets, or address
M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
1 President Pacific National Business College.

FRENCH COLLEGE,
Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,
Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 3d inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address Editor Farmer. All Letters confidential. 1

MAN WANTED TO GROW SUGAR BEET.

A WEALTHY MAN, DESIROUS OF TESTING THE capabilities of our climate and soil for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar, desires to find a man who has had experience in growing the Sugar Beet for this purpose. To such a person a liberal offer will be made, and no other person need apply than one who has knowledge and experience.

Address or call on the Editor of the California Farmer. 1

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,
OVER THE STORE OF
Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,
No. 312 Montgomery Street,
IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

HAYNES & LAWTON,
IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We call particular attention our CLOCKS, which are o
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company.)
For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

A CARD
TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several housand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an
AQUARIUM,
Gold Fish, Birds,
RUSTIC STANDS,
FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,
HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand:

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposi thentrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
2

Tyler Brothers,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Photograph Albums,
Portfolios,
Juvenile Books,
Children's Picture Books,
Fancy Articles, Etc.
632 Washington street,
23 SAN FRANCISCO

Small Homestead Wanted.

A SMALL, NEAT AND PRETTY HOMESTEAD is wanted, within ten miles of this city. The amount of land must not exceed ten acres, and it must be good land and now in cultivation. The advertiser has a good Farm in Humboldt County which he would like to exchange if possible, or make the next best terms possible. Any person having such a place can hear of a purchaser by leaving a note addressed "J. L. B.," Farmer Office. 14

Home Miscellany.

MARYLAND IS FREE.

[The following is a thrilling "Freedom Song," recently issued by Horace Waters, Music Publishers, of New York. The words are by the Rev. George Lansing Taylor; Music—by Miss Fortune. These words and song are the key-note to the songs that will soon be sung in every State in our glorious Union. We received complimentary copies of the above from the publishers.]

MARYLAND! Maryland! beautiful Maryland!
Lying in light to the sun and the sea!
Shout from the mountain-sides!
Sing where each river glides!
Thunder with ocean's tides!
Maryland's free!
Maryland! Maryland! beautiful Maryland!
Thank God for Maryland! Maryland's free!

Maryland! Maryland! oft-chastened Maryland!
Long has oppression hung dark over thee!
Now every fetter breaks,
Now thy new life awakes,
Shout till the welkin shakes,
Maryland's Free!
Maryland! Maryland! etc.

Maryland! Maryland! conquering Maryland!
Blest are the patriots thy glory that see!
Sing for thy foes are dead!
Drown'd in war's billows red!
Thou art to Canaan led!
Maryland's free!
Maryland! Maryland! etc.

Maryland! Maryland! glorified Maryland!
Sanctified! Sealed with the blood of the free;
Now in thy streets no more,
Purified Baltimore,
New England's blood shall pour!
Baltimore's free!
Baltimore! Baltimore! Blood-redeem'd Baltimore!
Praise God for Baltimore! *Baltimore's free!*

Maryland! Maryland! penitent Maryland!
First from pollution and peril to flee!
First fruits of them that slept!
Where thy dark children wept
Freedom's bright robe hath swept!
Now they are free!
Weep for joy, Maryland! sing for joy, Maryland!
Shout for joy, Maryland! *Now they are free!*

Maryland! Maryland! Not alone, Maryland,
Sounds for *thy* ransom the sweet jubilee!
Millions that hear of it,
Awed by the fear off it!
Fired by the cheer of it!
Soon shall be free!
All the great southern land, down to fair Mexic's strand
Down to the Isthmus band, soon shall be free!

BLESS ME FATHER, LET ME GO.

[We give the following Patriotic Song—*a California Song.* Words by Carrie Carlton; Music—by George T. Evans. This New Song evinces the true patriotic fire that burns in the hearts of the Sons that will soon put down Rebellion and restore peace, joy, and prosperity again, to our blood-stained land. May Heaven grant that we may soon have the New Song of "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Man," when our whole country shall be again united and happy—One Flag, One Country, One Heart, for all.]

FATHER, hark! the drums are beating,
Lowly swells the bugle's notes,
And I long to join my comrades,
Where our starry banner floats.
'Tis my country calls me, Father,
And you've told me oft, you know,
Next to God, to love my country,
Bless me Father, let me go.

Chorus—Bless me, Father, let me go,
Bless me, Father, let me go,
Next to God, to love my country,
Bless me, Father, let me go.

I had thought to stay beside you,
While your life's sun low declined,
Thought to shield your white locks, Father,
From misfortune's chilling wind,
But my country's voice is calling,
And my arm seems nerved with steel,
'Tis your Willie, kneels before you,
Bless me, Father, while I kneel,
'Tis your Willie, kneels before you,
Bless me, Father, while I kneel.

Chorus—Bless me, Father, etc.

Let me take your blessing with me,
As I leave the cottage door,
For there's many a brave young soldier,
Never sees his hearth-stone more,
On the red field, wounded, dying,
It may be my latest joy,
Hark! the bugle's lowly calling,
Bless me, Father, bless your boy,
Hark! the bugle's lowly calling,
Bless me, Father, bless me, Father, let me go.

Chorus—Bless me, Father, etc.

Contrivance Proves Design.

[We give the annexed brief Essay from the "Wreath," the periodical published by the Young Lady Pupils of Miss Lamond's College, on Silver street, in this city. We commend such production, from a College of this kind. Far better will it be for our world when the minds of the young girls are trained to such studies. For in the contemplation of noble thoughts, like these, they are preparing themselves to take the place of teachers of *men*, hereafter. Our motto has ever been "Educate, wisely, the females of the land, for when the *Mother* in a family, is rightly educated, there will be no fear as to the Boys." Are not the mothers of the present generation to be the teachers of the men who are to wield the destinies of the great Pacific Coast, in the coming years of its greatness.]

All works, from those produced by the insect and the lower orders of animals to the many curious structures of man, prove design; but our interest in the works must not lead us to forget that it was the hand of God which gave, both to man and animals, power to produce them and to prove in the highest degree that wherever there is adaptation of means to an end there exists design. We must examine His mighty works: It was His grand design, which gave to man his reasoning powers, and to the lower animals instinct, suited to the varied exigencies of their situation.

The spider's web, with its numberless mystic windings, the fine, silky threads crossing and recrossing until the structure is of the desired strength; the ant-hill, the beaver's dam, the comb of the bee, composed of so many little cells, each arranged at the precise angle, which has been determined by difficult mathematical calculation to necessitate the least possible expenditure of space and material, the whole divided into apartments appropriated to some particular purpose—all show design in their construction.

Among the structures made by man, which clearly indicate an intelligent designing author, we find the steam engine, which consists of the barrel in which the piston is moved up and down by steam entering from pipes connected with the boiler. In these pipes are valves which regulated the quantity of steam and which are so arranged that the governor affects them in such a manner that, when too much steam is entering the boiler, it closes the valves, thereby narrowing the passage and lessening the supply of steam, and that, when there is too little, it opens them. On the surface of the water in the boiler is a float which when the water gets too low opens a valve, thus allowing more to enter; also in the boiler is placed a safety-valve which allows the surplus heat to escape, thereby preventing explosion. To the piston is attached a beam which is connected to a crank and wheel and transmits the motion and force to remote machinery. This machine clearly denotes that design must have existed in the contriver's mind before he made it. Its every part shows design, for each is adapted to effect some particular purpose, but it is where they are combined to form a whole, when we observe the wonderful results both in land and sea which are achieved by its agency, that we feel that it is indeed worthy to be called the "king of machines," and that the grandeur of the design breaks upon us.

Glance for a moment at the organism of the fish, in which design immediately forces itself upon the mind; see how perfectly every part is adapted to the mode of life of the animal and to the element which it inhabits. The specific gravity of its body, which is nearly the same as that of the water, renders it buoyant in that element, and its wedge shape both before and behind offers less resistance in swimming than any other animal, being very convex so as to enable the fish to see as perfectly in the water as man does in the air, show design.

But nothing in art, not even the finest piece of mechanism, displays as great design as the frame of man. The varied movements of the muscles, the act of respiration; the seat of life, the heart; and the blood, coursing through the veins and arteries, fill us with awe for the Grand Designer and makes us feel that man is "fearfully and wonderfully made."

When we look at our world we see everything contrived to give man happiness and comfort; nature, with her sturdy trees and delicately-tinted flowers, her minerals and shells; the blue sky, studded with its myriads of stars; the fountains and rills; the rivers and the mighty ocean; all indicate the designing hand of a great intelligent and beneficent Creator.

But these examples seem mere trifles in comparison with the grand design of God in forming the Universe, with the countless worlds revolving in space, each governed by a few simple laws, but throughout all displaying the power and wisdom of the Creator. We can say, O God, "How manifold are Thy works! in wisdom hast Thou made them all." HELIOTROPE.

Moral Gems.

If thou hide thy treasure upon the earth, how canst thou expect to find it in Heaven? Canst thou hope to be a sharer where thou hast reposed no stock? What thou givest to God's glory, and thy soul's health, is laid up in Heaven, and is only thine; that alone which thou exchangest or hidest upon the earth is lost.

If any hard affliction hath surprised thee, cast one eye upon the hand that sent it, and the other upon the sin that brought it; if thou thankfully receive the message, he that sent it will dicharge the messenger.

A good husband will not deny his wife anything suitable within his circumstances. It adds to his pleasures to see her happy, and he does all he can to promote it. The good wife also is not only a prudent manager of the domestic affairs of her husband, but by her advice and conduct she increases his joys in prosperity, and lessens his cares and sorrows in adversity. She is likewise the careful preserver of his health, and his kind and sympathetic attendant in sickness. Thus we see the superior advantages and pleasures of matrimony when two suitable persons are united as partners for life.

Remember that if thou marry for beauty, thou bindest thyself all thy life for that which perchance will not last or please thee one year; and when thou hast it, it will be to thee of no price at all; for the desire dieth when it is attained, and the affection perisheth when it is satisfied.

HINTS TO LADIES JUST ENTERED INTO THE HAPPY STATE.—As soon as the rites are consummated, shake off the veil of deceit which has so disguised you from your *lover*, and show your husband all your mental deformity. Having shown him the bright side of your character while you were ensnaring him, show what a fool he was, by giving him a specimen of your darkest traits in a batch. He will be certain to feel Lord Bacon's seven years as soon as prophesied. Believe that now life has no cares. With your maidenhood you shook them off, and took up indolent pleasures and wretched selfishness. Your husband is the scapegoat of all your sins and peccadilloes, and is slightly responsible for them. Do not neglect these privileges. Your principal business now is to adorn yourself. If you are handsome, so much the better will the richest clothes become you; or if plain, so much the more need of help to beauty. Never hesitate about obtaining any article on account of the expense—that is but a small affair—get whatever becomes, and as often as the fashions change, especially if your husband has an account at the store. The size of his income is of the least possible interest to you, although it may result in depriving you of your spoons.

Items from Home of the Free.

During the latter part of May and fore part of June, we were preparing the ground and planting corn, beans, and potatoes, and sowing oats and flaxseed—the work mostly done by girls. May 30th, two of the girls and their father sowed 26 bushels of flaxseed on about 30 acres—the girls sowing as much as their father. The same day three other girls drilled in parsnip and carrot seed. June 6th, one of the girls sowed in twenty-six and a half bushels of oats on thirteen acres, working eight hours. This was a hard day's work for her, but she sowed oats again the next day. June 13th, two of the girls, the youngest not quite sixteen years old, walked sixteen miles before noon. As I compare the vigorous health, strength and independence of these girls who have worked much of the time out of doors for several years, with the opposite qualities so common among the young women of America, my heart goes out in an earnest wish that many, yes, all others might enjoy the same advantages of physical development and education. What changes would be wrought in society, if women were as healthy, and strong in proportion to their weight, and as independent and as able to earn a comfortable living and acquire a competence as men are. These changes would be far-reaching and wide, and would all tend to human improvement and happiness.

We would like to find one or more persons with from five to fifteen thousand dollars capital to join us in this enterprise, to enable us to put up more buildings, make other improvements, and prepare for more extended operations. We cannot guarantee very large profits, but we think the enterprise will be perfectly safe, and will doubless pay fair interest. And what is more, we know of no way in which the same amount of money could be used to do so much good to mankind as in this.

There are many health institutions of various kinds scattered over the country for curing invalids, but they all practically ignore labor, especially out of doors, as a means of cure. True, they have movement cures, gymnastics, etc., and these are well enough in their place. But there is one disadvantage in them. They are usually engaged in solely as remedial measures, and the mind is constantly directed to the bad symptoms and diseased conditions to be overcome by the exercise, and recovery is hindered thereby. But let one labor, where there is strength sufficient, in company with others and under proper conditions, and the mind becomes interested in the work, and is drawn away from the unpleasant bodily conditions, and the vital forces are left to do their remedial work and build up the system undisturbed by mental irritation. Both man and woman were made to earn their bread in the sweat of the brow, and given organizations adapted to this purpose. This is the law of their being, and any violation of this law results in sickness and misery. And by obeying this with the rest of nature's laws, are health and happiness to be restored.

Nowhere are children of both sexes systematically trained to outdoor labor on principle, as a part of their education, and as a means of securing health and independence for a life of usefulness. Here we propose to do it, and who is ready to help us? Where is the philanthropist who is ready to bless mankind by using his money in establishing such a school? Let him speak.

Life Pictures.

Thousands go daily to the picture galleries and gazing with admiration upon the works of art—of man—and yet pass carelessly, heedlessly by the glorious works of Nature—of God. We do not speak only of the lovely picturesque scenery of green fields—of towering mountains—and sparkling lakes—or of the bright and glorious skies—for, soul-stirring as they are, it seem impossible that there are those so dead, so insensible, as not to have gazed almost awe-stricken at the sight. There are other pictures in nature—as beautiful, as touching: for instance, What picture is more beautiful than a young and blushing bride, looking up so fondly, so confidingly into her husband's face? With his protecting arm around her, fear is a stranger to her breast; and behold! he, the strong, stern man, how changed when near the young and delicate creature! See the sweet smile that plays around his lips; the love beaming in his eyes; and in what gentle tones he speaks to her!

Now again the scene changes: She is a young mother. What picture more beautiful than that? Behold! there she sits lovely as ever with her babe, her first-born, upon her knee; see how fondly, how proudly her eye rests upon him. What artist could give that look? Now she looks up inquiringly in her husband's face. He smiles on her and on her boy. Mark the scene! Note it well. Can we describe it? No.

Now there is still another added to the group—a fair-haired little girl. She is frightened; but now her brother (still almost a baby) is standing by her side, and tells her, in his pretty baby talk, "Don't be frightened, doggy won't bite." Already the manly spirit is displayed in protecting his weak and fragile sister. Now the little one puts out her hand in confidence and pats the huge animal. Again we see woman's trusting nature so clearly developed: her *big* brother says it will not bite, and so assured, she has no fear. Is not that a sweet picture?

Then again: We see a young girl watching over the sick bed of some dear one. How tenderly she raises the head; how gently she smooths the pillow; how quietly she moves about the room, fearing lest she disturb the sleeper. Does woman ever look more lovely than when hovering, like a guardian angel, over the couch of the distressed? Now again we see the affectionate son leading the steps of an aged parent, and think, 'twas he who first led the little tottering footsteps. Ah, well! both pleasing pictures, and yet sad; 'tis sad, to think, that when they enter on life, how many temptations they must pass through; how often they will stand upon the very edge of a yawning precipice, and should but one slight stone give way, they are lost! Then, 'tis sad to think that they have nearly reached the end of their long journey, and now they totter to the quiet grave!

Here, again, is a touching picture: An aged couple who, united in youth, having roamed together through this weary world, shared joys and sorrows, and now walk hand in hand toward the silent tomb!

VALUE OF AMUSEMENT.—The world must be amused. It is entirely false reasoning to suppose that any human being can devote himself exclusively to labor of any description. It will not do. Rest alone will not give him adequate relief. He must be amused. He must enjoy himself. He must laugh, sing, dance, eat, drink and be merry. He must chat with his friends, exercise his mind in exciting, gentle emotions, and his body in agreeable demonstrations of activity. The constitution of the human system demands this. It exacts variety of influences and motion. It will not remain in health if it cannot obtain that variety. Too much merriment affects it as injuriously as too much sadness; too much relaxation is as pernicious as none at all. But, to the industrious toiler, the sunshine of the heart is just as indispensable as the material sunshine is to the flower, but soon pine away and die if deprived of it.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Having fully Complied with the Law by a Deposit of $525,000 BONDS of the State of California and the United States.

—:o:—

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

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Capital Represented $15,000,000.

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California Deposit, $525,000.

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PHENIX INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$1,000,00
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stor
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Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepa
SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

—SUCH AS—

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MESS MACKEREL IN KITS, GUAVA JELLY, CONDENSED M
FRENCH MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, STILTON CHEESE,
ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONG
SPICED OYSTERS
BENT & CO'S WATER, MILK, BUTTER, WINE, AND GRAHAM CRACK
TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family T
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon w offer them.

Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted s fully to themselves up to about the year 1860. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts th and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentione tablished themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to m expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advan besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual p necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders le us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of ca

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves w expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were pe

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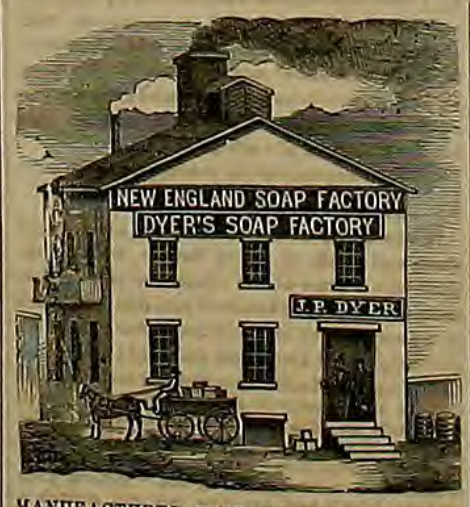
1 Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisc



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General Assortment of Watch-material and Watches manufactured to order, difficult re engraving executed in the best style.
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SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

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Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

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As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us, and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
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A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No. 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof) 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc., some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard.

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—Inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

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WILL FURNISH SHIPS, STEAMBOATS, HOTELS and Restaurants, at the shortest notice and Lowest Rates with the following:

Potatoes,	Onions,	Squash,
Cabbage,	Beans,	Peas,
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Tobacco Raising and Grape Growing.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN TOBACCO RAISing would like to enter into contract with some good man who has proper land and good location, and will have suitable buildings erected for that business. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches and can make it profitable to both. He is also familiar with Grape Growing, and can lay out a Vineyard and take care of it. He feels confident he can give satisfaction. A letter addressed to "Tobacco Grower," and left at the Farmer Office will be attended to. 17

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

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A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA ISland Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 23tf

ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1262
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	9,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a *luxury*, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D, 1860.
P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 6, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.
State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.
F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.
B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days. D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.
P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its benefit effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. SIEN.—Ed True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

All Letters answered with promptness and pleasure. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Advice gratis.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician.
13

Literary Shrubbery.

FASLE.

"NOT yours the fault!" You say not yours!
You women keep some bitter cures
For our proud spirits! How I long
To think you have not done me wrong!
Believe me, this is half my pain,
To feel I cannot give again
Respect and trust, which were your due
When I *believed* you wholly true.

The words of love you said one day
You meant the next day to unsay;
And if I thought of them—what then?
I must be *fooled*, like other men:
Must learn, to woo is not to win;
That *women's* falsehoods are not sin;
Must bear what other hearts have borne;—
I give you, *false one*, scorn for scorn!

It was for *love* I vainly sued;
It was a *Woman* that I wooed—
Not *something* in a woman's guise,
To make my trusting heart a prize—
Rejoice to feel me in *her* power,
Play with her new toy for an hour,
Then fling it down with cruel jest,
And *mocking* scorn at my request?

No! it was something kind and *true*
I fancied that I *saw in you*;
Before a high *ideal* shrine
I laid this honest love of mine;
I woke to find that shrine a *dream*,
That maidens are not what they seem;—
Henceforth I'll guard *my heart* with care,
Thy *Falsehood* has not brought despair.

AN IRISHMAN, in describing America, said: "I am told that you might roll England thru it, an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's frish water oceans inside that ye might drownd ould Ireland in; an' as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, an' ye'd never be able to find it out, except it might be by the smell o' whisky."

A POOR FRENCHMAN being aroused from sleep by his wife, with the cry, "Get up, Baptiste, there is a robber in the house," calmly replied, "Don't let us molest him. Let him ransack the house, and if he should find anything of value we'll take it away from him."

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis o their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am. Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag.	6 00
N. Y. Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag.	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	All the Year Round, Eng.	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Cham. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	The Four "Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	5 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Leader	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5
" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	5
" Pilot	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5
N. Y. Herald for Cala	3 50	Con. Globe and App'dx	8
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10
" Weekly Times	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's His'y of the War	$4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] January 20th.

The past week has been one of excitement in the Grain Market. Prices have rapidly advanced until the highest rates of the season have been reached. Holders are, to speak properly, wild, and buyers seem to have lost all views of caution and manifest a fear that they will not be able to get what they want. From $3 40 Wheat has gone to $4 50 per 100lbs, and Flour from $9 00 and $11 00 per brl to $12 00 and $13 00, The latter is not, our millers say, on a basis of Wheat prices.

That this advance is unfounded we firmly believe, if there is any truth in advices at hand from New York, Chile and Oregon. We have large parcels of Flour and Wheat *en route* that will soon be here, and of California Wheat our stock, though not large, is sufficient for our immediate use. If those who are holding and basing their calculations on higher prices will stop and consider and ascertain who the *"Corn Bulls"* are, and how they are operating at this time, we think their confidence will be less firm. It is our belief that the present rates will, so soon as a few heavy holders have fully accomplished their object, recede. The *longest* heads have *missed* their calculations in *this market before* and *failed* for *large amounts* to the discomfiture of many, and it is even possible we may have to recur to a second edition by the same party, in part, if they cannot control Bread Stuffs and grind starvation prices out of the poor who live from hand to mouth. In connection with the above we note another arrival of the modest amount of one thousand brls (1000 brls) Eastern Flour, ex Parsee, from New York. It is but just to say this Flour, like lots of Wheat that have recently come to market, has gone into store, and that we believe it is controlled by the clique of speculators who have fixed a high price temporarily on it. One thing is positive, there is little if any country or interior trade at present, and no actual demand exists to warrant or sustain the rates demanded. This argument should have some weight and convince those who are not of the *speculating fraternity* how weak the foundation is and of the probable short life it is to be.

Oats, Corn and Barley have partaken of the inflation that exists in the Wheat Market, while Beans, a substantial substitute for Flour, remains quiet or neglected. It remains for consumers to use care, prudence and economy. This course will have a salutary effect on speculation and check prices sooner than in any other way. Speculation and high prices always have an evil tendency; the few are benefited, if they carry their point, while the masses are impoverished.

The imported Chile Seed Wheat has been withdrawn or advanced to 5 cents per pound and the Barley, from same source, to 4 cents. Farmers, in many cases, for want of means to buy are compelled to use an inferior article for seed. This will prove detrimental to the best interests of our State.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 6,315 sks; Barley, 1,953 sacks; Oats, 3,295 sks; Salt, 600 sks; Flour, 6,010 qr sacks; Potatoes, 6,832 sks; Bran, 958 sks; Middlings, 125 sks; Hay, 950 bales; Straw, 180 bales; Beans, 108 sks.

Wheat, ₹ 100 lbs—		Flour……₹ bbl—	
Milling,… …	4 25@ 4 50	Superfine, …	11 00@11 50
Do Oregon	4 12@ 4 37	Extra……	12 50@13 00
Seed……	…@ 4 75	Oregon superfine	11 50@12 00
Do Chile	…@ 5 00	Chile……	@….
Barley ₹ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₹ ton—	
Feed……	3 25@ 3 25	Domestic Feed	75 00@80 00
Seed……	…@ 3 75	Eastern ₹ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Do Chile…	3 25@ 4 00	Hay, ₹ ton……	24@30 00
Oats ₹ 100 lbs—		Bran ₹ ton……	42 50@45 00
Seed……	…@	Middlings, ₹ ton	60 00@65 00
Feed……	3 12@ 3 50	Rye… ₹ 100 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Oregon ……	3 00@ 3 12	Buckwheat… …	2 75@ 3 00
Corn ₹ 100 lbs.	3 12@3 25	Potatoes, ……	2 50@3 75
		Onions… … …	5 00@6 50

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon…	₹ lb 21@ 23	Dry Hides …	₹ lb 9@ 10
do Best Am Fall clip	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, woolon …	@ …
do Short Staple…	12@ 14	do do plain …	5@ 10
do Burry……	9@ 11	Goat skins… …	each …@ 37
Wool Sacks, new…	90@1 00	Refined Tallow	₹ lb 6½@ 7
do 2nd hand….	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals…	₹ lb …75@ 90	Cheese, Cals	₹ lb 37@50
do Eastern …	38@ 40	" Eastern	₹ lb …@30
Eggs…	₹ doz …	80 Parallon-eggs	₹ doz …@

San Francisco Cattle Market, Jan. 20.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, …@15c ₹ lb
Spanish, 1st do @12c.
do 2d do @10c.
MUTTON— 16@20c ₹ lb. LAMB—@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 14@15c ₹ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₹ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Jan. 20.

Hens ……	₹ doz 5 00@8 00	Tame Geese	₹ pair 2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	5 00@6 00	Pigeons, wild	₹ doz1 75@2 00
Turkeys…. …	₹ lb 20@ 25	do domestic… ….	@2 50
Ducks, tame	₹ doz 7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,	1 75
Ducks, wild,……	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild……	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Jan. 20.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, …	₹ lb …@ …	Crab Apples… …	₹ lb …@ …
do cooking… …	2@ 6	Peaches…. … …	…@ …
Pears, Bartlett… …	…@ …	Limes…. … …	₹ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield…	@ …	Oranges… … …	…@1 00
Duch'se d'Angouleme	@ 8	Lemons,… … per doz	…@…
Winter Nelis… …	8@ 12	Pine Apples… …	each… 75
Flemish Beauty …	…@ …	Bananas… … …	…@ 12
Easter Beurre….	6@ 8	do	₹ bunch… 2 50@5 00
Beckel… … …	… …	Grapes, white…	₹ lb …@ …
Fall Butter… …	…@ …	Syrian ……	…@ …
Louise Bonne de Jersey	…	Muscat de Alex dria	…@ …
Magdalene ……	@ …	Catawba… …	…@ …
cooking… …	…@ …	Hamburgh… …	…@ …
Strawberries…	₹ lb ……	Los Angeles… …	…@ …
Raspberries… …	…@	Common……	…@ …
Gooseberries, common	…@ …	Cherry Plums……	@ …
do English	…@ …	Yellow Gage… …	…@ …
Currants, red & wht com	… …	Damsons… …	…@ …
Cherry-currants… …	… …	Peach Plums… …	… …
Blackberries wild…	…@ …	German Prunes	…@ …
Lawton Blackberries	…@ …	Yellow Egg-plum …	…@ …
Cherries, com var…	…@ …	Almonds Cals… …	… … 35
Bigarreau … …	… …	Filberts… …	… … 35
Black Tartarian …	…	English Walnuts…	… … 15
Apricots… …	…@ …	Green-gages… …	…@ …
Nectarines… …	…@ …	Pic-melon… …	… …
Figs, new… …	… 15@ 25	Watermelons…	each 12@25
Peanuts… …	… … 25	Sicilian Muskmelon…	…@…
Citrons ₹ doz ……		Cantelopes… …	…15@25
Bloodgood Pears …	… …	English Black Currants	…@…

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus…	…₹ lb …@1 50	Okra, Dry…	₹ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₹ doz 75@1 00	do Green…	… …
Brussell's sprouts	₹ lb @ 12	Potatoes… …	@ …
Beets… …	₹ doz … @ 37	do New… …	…@ 5
Broccoli…	₹ doz …@ …	do Sweet Carolina	@ 5
Cabbage… …	…75c@1 00	do Yams (S Isls)	… … …
Cauliflower…	… …100@1 50	Pumpkins… …	… … 4
Carrots… …	… … … 37	Parsnips	₹ doz bunches… 37
Celery… …	…₹ bunch… 12	Parsley… …	… … 37
Cress…	₹ doz bunches… 37	Pickles, in jars…	each 50@ 62
Cucumbers…	per doz @ 37	Rhubarb… …	₹ lb…@ …
Cranberries…	₹ gall …@1 00	Radishes	₹ doz bunches… 30
Dried Herbs…	₹ doz…50	do yellow…	… … 37
Egg-Plant… …	… … 12	do black,	₹ bunch … 12
Garlics, new…	… …@ 12	Red Peppers…	₹ lb…50
Green-Peas… …	@ 25	Summer Squash…	… … …
Green-Peppers…	… …@ …	Squash, Marrowfat…	…@ 5
Green-Corn, ears	₹ doz …@ …	do Hubbard …	…@ 5
Lettuce……	₹ doz 37@ 50	String-Beans…	… …@ 25
Mushrooms, open grth	₹ lb 25 50	Spinage… …	… … …@ 12
do cultivated	… …	Salsify…	…₹ bunch, @ 5
Onions… …	…₹ lb 8@ …	Turnips……	₹ doz…@ 25
	… … …	Tomatoes, fresh…	₹ lb @ 8

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a…	₹ lb 50@ 75	Cheese… …	₹ lb 35@ 50
do Eastern….	45@ 50	Lard, California …	22@ 25
Eggs, Cala…	₹ doz 75@ 80	do Eastern… …	15@ 18
Duck-eggs… …	…@ 75	Honey, in comb …	…@ 50
Farallon-eggs… …	…@ …	Maple Sugar… …	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin…	₹ lb 21@ 25	Leg Mutton … …	₹ lb… 18
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb… … …	…@25
Fork—rib, etc… …	… … 20	Pigs' Tongues…	each… 12
Veal… … …	… … 25	Bacon, California…	₹ lb… 20
Veal Cullet… …	… … 20	do Oregon… …	… … …
Corned Beef… …	…8@10	do Imported… …	… … 15
Smoked Beef… …	… … 15	Tongues… each…	…75@1 00
Pork chops… …	… … 20	do smoked… …	75@1 00
Mutton chops… …	25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon… …	₹ lb… …	Crabs, large…	₹ doz…1 00
do smoked… …	… …@ 10	do small… …	…@50
do pickled…	…₹ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs… …	1 00@1 50
do do …	₹ lb…10	Mackerel, pickled, each	…@12
Smelts … … …	…@8	do fresh… …	… … …
Perch… … …	10@15	Shrimps… … …	₹ lb 12½
Rockfish… …	10@12½	Flounders… …	@18¾
Codfish… … …	…@15	Sea Bass… …	…@26
Herring, fresh, ….	6	Halibut (rare)… …	… … …
do smoked …	₹ lb … …	Sturgeons … …	…4@6
Tomcod… … …	₹ lb …	Crawfish… … …	… … 5
Sardines (fresh) …	… … 6	Oysters… …	…₹ 100 1 00
Sole-fish … …	… … … 20	Anchovies… …	… … 5

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild,	₹ pair 50@1 00	Snipe… …	₹ doz. 1 50@1 75
do tame… …	1 50@2 00	English ……	3 00
do Canvas-back	75@1 00	Venison…	₹ lb. …@ …
do Mallard…	75@1 00	Quails… …	₹ doz …@2 00
do Teal	₹ doz … @2 50	Pigeons, domestic ……	3 00
Geese, wild	₹ pair…75@1 00	do wild……	2 00
do tame… each	2 00@2 50	Hares… …	each… 62@ 75
Chickens … …	… @ 75	Rabbits, tame… …	50@ 75
Turkeys…	₹ lb. 30@ 37	do wild…	12@ 15
Hens… …	each. 75@1 10	Squirrel…	₹ pair. 25@ …

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Jan. 20.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples $2 00@3 50 ₹ box; Pears 8@15c ₹ lb. Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₹ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c. ₹ lb. Figs 25@35c ₹ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₹ lb. Lemons $6 00@7 00 ₹ 100. Oranges $5@$6 ₹ 100.

A. H TODD……N. W. COOK.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool; Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
and 613 Front street.
11615

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

To Grape Growers.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE VINE-GROWERS of the State of my large Collection of

FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES.

My collection numbers near TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS. They are not surpassed for either

Wine, Raisins, or Market Purposes,

I offer one, two or three year old VINES OR CUTTING for sale.

I offer an assortment of ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Also, a Large Lot of

SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS,

For Ornamental and Cemetery purposes.

☞ Send for a CATALOGUE.

ANTHONY GAFFANESCH,
20th Street, North of Pacific Railroad,
8 SACRAMENTO.

Fruit Trees.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES, VINES, etc., is offered for sale by the undersigned at the

Liberty Nurseries,

Near Petaluma.

Also by the following Agents:
J. HUNTER, Petaluma,
A. SHAWE, Santa Rosa,
MAXWELL & SHAFER, Healdsburg.

N. B—Every thing sent out from my Nursery is warranted to be sold under its proper name.

W. H. PEPPER.
21-3m

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

[Our Subscribers can send money BY MAIL safely Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

WELLS, FARGO & Co., *at all their Offices in this State*
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act*
J. W. SULLIVAN, *Washington street, San Francisco.*
J. W. SANBORN, *Benicia.*
W. J. SWEASEY, *Eureka, Humboldt county.*
KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
C. M. SAXTON & BARKER, *booksellers, New York City.*
GRAY, ADAMS & HODG *Nurserymen, Seedmen and Florists Kensington Road, London,* will receive subscriptions
M. DUMAGG, *Bookseller, Paris.*
W. R. STRONG, *Seedsman, Sacramento.*
SANBER & Co., *Expressman, Oakland.*

Partner for Commission Business.

A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $5,000, who desires to inv st in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential 20 tf

ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, Etc.

W. R. STRONG'S

American Seed Store,

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guaranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS,
Together with
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree,

....AND....

SHRUB SEED.

Choice Flower Seeds,

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and those of the very CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

W. R. STRONG,
20 206 J street, Sacramento.

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS,

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
23tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUgar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE. 23tf

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Magnificent Stock Farm For Sale.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOCK FARMS for sale to be found in the State. The location is a Valley in the Coast Range, and in a situation unequaled for excellence. A place secluded from loss of Stock by mixing, etc.

There are 1200 acres all inclosed with a fine staked oak fence with strong riders, to this can be added as many thousands of Uncle Sam' acres as may be wanted. The fenced land is the best of bottom land. During the late dry weather a large amount of Stock has been driven to these hills for feed and have been profitably kept.

This Ranch produces a big yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats Corn, Root Crops, etc. Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, etc., can also be raised most profitably Floods never wash it, and it is never affected by drought.

On this Ranch are good, ordinary Buildings, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Corrals, Smoke Houses, etc, to this Plows, Harrows, Teams, working Oxen, etc., to do the work on the place.

On this Ranch there is now the following Stock:
One Jack of the very best character
100 Mules from 1 to 3 years old.
1 Stallion, No. 1.
20 American Mares, No. 1.
80 Mares one-half and three-quarter breed. These Mares are all in foal, mostly by the Jack, as Mules are a ready sale at high prices.
100 Horses, mixed Stock.
500 Head Horned Cattle, American Stock and half breed.
400 to 500 Swine, good Stock.

The Stock now on the place can be sold with the Ranch and thus put the purchaser into a business profitable at once This Ranch is so situated that a river surrounds the range on one side and mountains on the other to which the Stock have a fine run without any interference from any source, thus giving the Stock a complete swing. Without reducing the original Stock there can be sold annually from this Ranch 50 Mules, 30 Horses, 100 Beef Cattle, 300 fatted Hogs, worth in the aggregate $10 000, three fourths of which is clear profit

The timber is abundant Pine Oak, and other hard woods Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine can be made in abundance.

This is one of the Rare Chances, such an one as is seldom offered.

Easy terms as to payments: A portion of the money can remain on time if secured.

For all particulars call on the Editor of the Farmer. 22

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

WILL OFFER

THIS DAY

$60,000 Worth

NEW DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

At Fully 50 per Cent Below Cost of Importation.

85 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTH, ALL COLORS, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 12 1-2.
75 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
100 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Empress Cloth, extra quality, from $1 25 upward.
100 pieces Silk and Wool Epenyline at $1 75 per yard, worth $2 50.
95 pieces real French Merinos, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25
87 pieces real French Merino, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
75 pieces Silk and Wool Poplins, bright colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
35 pieces all Wool Ottoman Cloth, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25
50 pieces Plaid Poplin, double width, at 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
75 pieces Rip Poplin, double width, at 62 1-2 cents per yard, worth $1.
175 Rip Poplin Dress Patterns, at $5 each.
A large and varied assortment of Mourning Dress Goods very low.
300 Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, from $2 50.
50 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $1 50 per yard, worth $1 75
100 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $2 per yard, worth $2 50.
80 pieces Plain Colored Silks, very heavy, at $2 50, worth $3.
20 pieces Black Figured Silks at $1 12 1-2 per yard, worth $1 50.
40 Chene Silk Dress Patterns at $20 each.
50 pieces Black Silk, at $1 25 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Black Silk, from $1 50 to $4.
A choice assortment of Moire Antiques, in all the leading colors, very cheap.
A choice assortment of Fur Cloaks, Capes and Tippets, made expressly for our own trade.
Also, a full line of Carriage Rugs, entirely new.
90 dozen Ladies' H S Handkerchiefs, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 25
75 dozen Gents' L. C Handkerchiefs, in piece, at $4 50 per dozen, worth $7 50.
1,900 pairs Gents' Brown Cotton English Half Hose, at 37 1-2 cents per pair.
225 dozen Gents' Brown Cotton English Extra Half Hose, at $5 per dozen.
125 dozen Ladies' and Misses' White Cotton Hose at 25 cents per pair.
115 pieces Gilbert's 7-8 and 4-4 Wool Flannels, very cheap.
75 pieces all Wool Flannel, at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
2 cases Bleached Muslin, at 18 cents per yard.
4 cases Bleached Muslin at 22 1-2 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bleached Muslin at 25 cents per yard.
A full line of Standard Sheetings and Shirtings, comprising Lonsdale, White Rock, Wauregan, Wamsutta, Androscoggin, New York Mills, and 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Sheetings, by the piece, at less than wholesale prices.
45 pieces 4-4 Irish Linen (heavy) at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
40-inch, 45-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch Pillow Linen, all grades
A magnificent assortment of Piano Covers, and a full line of Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens (double damask), Lace Curtains, etc.

☞ No Night Trade. Store Closes at 7 p. m.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
20 No. 7, Montgomery street.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

The Splendid Steamship

Golden City,

LAPIDGE,……Commander.
Will be dispatched

FOR PANAMA.

Monday - - - January 23, 1865
At 10 o'clock, a. m, punctually.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
1 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864, UNTIL further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE

Sacramento at 6:15 a. m., arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m.
Sacramento at 1 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 2:30 p. m.
Sacramento at 5 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 6:30 p. m.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE

Newcastle at 6:45 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 8:40 a. m.
Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 12 m.
Newcastle at 5 p. m. arrive at Sacramento at 6:40 p. m.

The 6:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln, and the 5:15 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom.

The 6:45 a. m. down train connects at the junction with the cars for Lincoln, and receives passengers from Folsom for Sacramento; and the 10:30 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 a. m. and Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m. Stages for Marysville or any other points north connect at Lincoln at 7:30 a. m.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

CHOICE BOOKS!

A. ROMAN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN EXTENSIVE and well-selected stock of Books

EMBRACING—

Fine Editions of Standard Authors,

IN EXTRA BINDINGS.

ELEGANT EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Choice Illustrated Works,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

An Elegant Assortment, in Morocco and Velvet Bindings.

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.. AND....

PRAYER BOOKS

In every variety of size and binding;

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

TOY BOOKS,

GAMES,

DISSECTED MAPS, ETC.

All of which we offer at the lowest price,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A. ROMAN & CO.,

417 & 419 MONTGOMERY STREET,

San Francisco.

21-2w

Peach Seedlings Wanted.

ANY PERSON HAVING PEACH SEEDLINGS that they offer for sale, if they will send us a description of age, size, quantity and price, we can find them a customer, as a lot is wanted immediately.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1865. NUMBER 2.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged.

To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

The Fish Market of San Francisco.

The "Fishermen's Association," of this city, having removed their market from Jackson street, below Front, to the buildings on Clay, Commercial and Liedesdorff streets, formerly known as the "New World Market," celebrated their new opening on the last Saturday of the year by this event. The new location possesses many advantages over the old one, in being near the Meat, Vegetable, Fruit, and Poultry Markets, on Clay, Merchant Washington and Sansome streets, and accessible to the several lines of city railways. The members of this organization, number upwards of two hundred experienced fishermen, possessing seventy boats and all the accessories to the successful and regular pursuit of their business, and the public can rest well assured that the market will be constantly supplied with all the varieties of fish that the season affords.

This market is exclusively a "Fish Market," and will be maintained as such; and as such will meet a *desideratum* long required by our citizens. The prices will be regulated daily according to the supply of Fish in the Market, and will be fixed at the lowest possible rates. The prices thus fixed for each kind of fish will be conspicuously posted throughout the market as a guide to both buyer and seller. The market will be open daily (Sundays excepted), from 5 o'clock, A. M., till 5 o'clock, P. M., and on Saturday nights till 10 o'clock.

Orders from the interior will be promptly attended to and Fish, carefully packed, will be forwarded to all parts of the State. The dealers in Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Marysville, Copperopolis, Sonora, Placerville, and Virginia City (Na.), have availed themselves of these facilities, and are daily receiving regular supplies from this market.

The opening of the New Market took place the last Saturday of the old year and was celebrated with all the ceremonies befitting the double occasion, *i. e.*, the departure of the old year and the incoming of the New Year's supply of Fish. The encouragement in the way of liberal patronage from a discriminating public, has been of the most flattering description. We have only to add, the hope that it will continue, as the Association is composed of hard working, enterprising men, who only desire the adoption by any competitors they may have in the fish-catching business of their own motto of "Live and let Live."

We give this notice of our Fish Market, in detail, as it is so closely connected with the "Comforts of Home," and also to show our friends upcountry how like clock-work we Californians systematize all our plans and organizations, even to our "Fish Markets." We are indebted to the Fishermen's Association for our weekly quotations of retail prices of Fish.

Subscriptions to the Farmer in Gold or Silver.

We feel called upon to refer all our subscribers, who need such a reminder, to our *Terms of Subscription*, which are Gold or Silver. Nearly two years ago we advertised to receive Treasury Notes *at par*, for subscription and for all old debts, and we continued the offer till *last August*, which gave ample time to all that desired to avail themselves of the offer, to do so; by that offer we made a loss of *thousands*—yet we were content. Our terms, since August, have been Gold and Silver, and all who remit Treasury Notes will be credited the market rates, as they can perceive our printed terms at the head of our columns as *our only terms*. When we thus advertised, many others, especially Farmers, received these notes at par, and so we agreed to do so. But this kind of payment now, in almost all cases, is simply a payment like a bankrupt of 45 or 50 cents on the dollar, and we hope none of our patrons desire to pay less than the amount due.

We give this notice now, as our *New Volume, No. 1*, commences with our next issue, and we hope those indebted to us will promptly remit and thus show their good will and prompt coöperation and patronage of the *only Agricultural Newspaper on the whole Pacific Coast.*

Business of California and the Pacific Coast.

We continue the sketch again of some of the leading resources of our State, and have again been aided in the compilations which appeared in the columns of our cotemporary, the Mercantile Journal, for statistics. The matter of each article we have, however, so often referred to in years past, that we now hope that our people will begin to realize the magnitude with which our productions and the vast resources of this State are wisely and earnestly regarded:

Fruits, Sauces, etc.—We have two packing and preserving establishments in this city, giving constant employ to a large number of persons. These packers put up large quantities of Fresh Tomatoes and other vegetables, their chief consumers being the steam packets on this coast running to and from Panama, etc. They also put up supplies of Peaches, Pears and other Fresh Fruits, besides Berries; also Jams and Jellies of the very best quality and various kinds. These same parties also have the control of the market so far as Pickles, Gherkins, etc., are concerned, besides making large quantities of Tomato Sauce, Catsup and the like. Thousands of gallons of Vinegar are also manufactured by them, thus driving out nearly all foreign competition. For two years past we have vainly endeavored to obtain some reliable data from leading dealers engaged in packing Can Fruits, Vegetables, etc., in this city, but the parties for the most part prefer to keep their own secrets.

Nuts.—The California crop of Peanuts was below that of the year previous, but the quality is so superior to the African as to render the latter article almost unsaleable.

Eastern Dried Peaches have ruled low most of the year. At present there is no stock of good quality, while of California Dried (with the skins on) there is a fair supply, but no sale even at the low rates demanded. As yet but few Apples have been dried on this coast.

Glass.—The silvering of plates began here a year or two since has proved a success, and this market is now furnished with Mirrors and Looking Glasses of superior quality silvered here, and at such low rates as nearly to exclude the imported article, as purchasers here avoid all the risks and damage usually incurred in the voyage of importation. We have a Glass Factory in this city in successful operation for the making of Bottles of all descriptions to order.

Paper.—In April the Santa Cruz Paper Manufacturing Company began to increase their supplies. They have since kept more or less stock in the hands of their city agent, and have finally succeeded, to a great extent, in cutting off Eastern supplies. We have now three Paper Mills in this State, two in successful operation, and the other, it is expected, will be in full operation in a month or so. Two are located at Santa Cruz—one of which turns out about 125 reams Straw Paper per diem. The other, the new one, is to manufacture Manilla and Printing Paper—is of 4 horse engine capacity, and will make about 2,000 pounds a day. The Pioneer Paper Mill, located at Taylorsville, Marin county, has been in operation since March, 1857. Its chief manufacture is Printing Paper; but it also makes Manilla and Wrapping Paper in variety. The past year has not been favorable to our manufacturers, owing to the great inflation of gold, thereby offering great inducements to importers, who, taking advantage of this, so flooded the market, and, like other goods, Paper found its way in storehouses. Printing Paper ranged from 12 to 15 cents per pound, and is now held at 14 cents. The Pioneer Paper Mill did not make its usual amount of Paper last year, but we learn is now driving day and night. Its proprietor has discovered that a fine White Paper can be made from one of our soft growing trees at a much less cost than rag stock, and without any rags at all. This mill has made 4,006 reams of Printing Paper and 3,607 of Wrapping during the past year.

Glue.—There are now several establishments in this State successfully prosecuting the manufacture of this article. The quality is good and highly approved by consumers in general.

Powder.—The California Powder Works are now, we believe, in successful operation in Santa Cruz county. The agent of the Company has furnished us with the following data as the result of their first year's labor; and encouraged by their experiments, a second Powder Company has already been incorporated in this city, but of their plans we have no details at present: "The Company's Mills are situated on the San Lorenzo River, two miles from Santa Cruz. Operations were commenced in May last, but owing to the scarcity of water from that time up to the date the rains began, and also owing to several delays consequent upon the alterations and derangements in some portions of the machinery, they have really been unable to work over one-third of the time. All is now, however, in complete order, and the Mills fairly started. Notwithstanding the many annoyances the Company have been subjected to, they have manufactured and disposed of about 9,000 kegs of Mining and Blasting Powder, which has been pronounced by all who have used it superior in strength and quality to the imported. This is easily accounted for, from the fact that the Powder is fresh, and not like the imported article subject to deterioration consequent upon a long sea voyage; and furthermore, none but the best of materials are used in its manufacture. Willow and Elder being abundant in the neighborhood of the Mills, the Company are thus enabled to produce the very best of carbon, which in itself is a very influential ingredient in the composition of Powder. The present capacity of the Mills is equal to 230 kegs per day, which quantity can easily be increased by one-half at a very small outlay to the Company.

Naval Stores.—Our market since the war began has undergone many and serious changes. Instead of being dependent upon the Southern States for our supplies of Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Spirits Turpentine, our own forests have been literally drawn upon; and Oregon also has contributed freely. California has six Distilleries of Spirits Turpentine in operation. For the following statistics we are indebted to Hucks & Lambert, of this city. Most of the six Distilleries have been running the entire season, or from the early part of March to the middle of November, while others have not been fully employed; but the produce from each, as near as we have been able to obtain advices, is as follows:

	Rosin.	Spts. Turp'ne.
Corder & Co., Marysville	2,250 bxs.	17,700 galls.
Gibson, Hucks & Lambert, Forbestown	1,560 "	12,250 "
Jones & Co., Dogdown	1,600 "	12,600 "
Pence & Co., Pence Ranch	900 "	7,250 "
Knox & Co., Brownsville	250 "	2,000 "
Total	6,560 bxs.	51,800 galls.
Average weight of Rosin at 300 lbs ₱ box	1,968,000 lbs.	
Turpentine		51,800 galls.

The above has given employment to about two hundred people, including choppers, gatherers and teamsters, who have collected and hauled from the Pine forests during the season over three million pounds of the crude Pitch.

Teaming and railway charges for hauling produce to Marysville have exceeded $10,000, and steamer freights to San Francisco nearly $10,000 more. These last, with the heavy revenue tax of twenty cents per gallon on the Turpentine, followed by the low prices it has realized at the hands of merchants and shippers, have been a heavy drawback, and will no doubt operate very unfavorably towards a larger extension of the enterprise in the forthcoming season. It may be that some of the manufacturers have exceeded the quantities placed against their names, but the statement presented may be received as a very close approximation to the entire produce, both of Turpentine and Rosin in California. We have been unable to gather any Oregon statistics, but that State has shipped as freely of Spirits of Turpentine, which with that from our own State has entered largely into local consumption, and displaced in a very great degree the imported or Eastern article, selling at about one-half the price, and thus compelling large re-shipments of Eastern stocks, and entailing a heavy loss upon those operating in that article. California Rosin has been quite an important item of export with us during the year, large purchases having been made and shipped to New York, costing here $10 50 to $12 per 280 pounds, while at the same time the local consumption of Soap Factories has been large and increasing. Present price $12 00@ $13 00 per barrel.

Receipts of Wheat and Flour at San Francisco.

From	Flour. qr sks.	Wheat. sks.	Equal to bris Flour.
July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857	129,599	340,030	151,470
July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858	141,825	243,052	116,474
July 1 1858, to July 1, 1859	274 216	433,002	212,838
July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860	345,628	985,026	419,749
July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1861	455,115	2,160,723	814,020
July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1862	426 250	1,361,218	560,304
July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863	638,353	1,864,632	781,138
July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864	402,408	1,816,118	715,975
July 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	151,110	311,407	141,580

During the year (January 1st to December 31st, 1864), we have received from all sources 830,216 sacks, and have exported during the same period 426,394 sacks.

Exports of Wheat and Flour at San Francisco.

From	Flour. brls.	Wheat. sks.	Equal to brls Flour.
July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857	36,511	24,257	43,960
July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858	5,387	3,801	6,654
July 1, 1858, to July 1, 1859	20,377	123	20,618
July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860	58,926	331,766	186,182
July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1861	197,191	1,529,924	707,156
July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1862	101,632	851,814	325,600
July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863	144,881	1,043 652	492,727
July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864	152 613	1,071,292	509,730
July 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	50,879	25,015	59,227

During the year (January 1st, to December 31st), 1864, we have received from all sources 91,854 brls.; and have exported during the same period 124,307 brls.

Receipts and Exports of Barley, Oats and Beans, from July 1, 1856, to December 31, 1864.

	Barley. Receipts.	Barley. Exports.	Oats. Receipts.	Oats. Exports.	Beans. Receipts.	Beans. Expts.
1857	455,821	66,368	157,341	8,370	55,268	638
1858	637,568	142,616	188,039	107,659	65,076	6,721
1859	779,870	295,836	320,248	218 645	69,882	22,953
1860	549,293	69,246	210,893	90,687	38,714	8,309
1861	677,455	339,537	315,078	110,463	34,183	4,675
1862	611,227	183,619	351,643	154,387	58,294	11,769
1863	432,303	42,809	177,105	39,985	59,620	2,261
1864	882,039	46,993	475,901	93,078	100,943	23,872

Of Barley during the year (January 1st, to December 31st), 1864, our receipts have been 474,270 sacks, and our exports for the same period 19,907 sacks.

Of Oats during the year (January 1st to December 31st), 1864, we have received 276,566 sacks, and exported 25,212 sacks.

Receipts of Hay, and Receipts and Exports of Potatoes at San Francisco.

From	Receipts. Hay—bales.	Potatoes. Receipts	Potatoes. Exports.
July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857	95,183	343,631	.....
July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858	70,361	330,307	.....
July 1, 1858, to July 1, 1859	79,489	292,458	.....
July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860	166,615	326,973	11,995
July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1861	143,455	317,419	40,997
July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1862	149,808	293,074	5,812
July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863	165,131	364,423	14,852
July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864	163,623	376,046	22,661
July 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864	111,016	187,682	3,650

Salt.—The production of Domestic Salt continues steadily increasing. The quantity produced is already equal to the amount consumed in our State; a portion of it only, however, is suitable for manufacturing for table and dairy use, sufficient care not being exercised over its cleanly extraction from the ponds.

Hides.—The following has been the imports and exports for the past seven years:

	Imports No.	Exports No
1858	19,245	142,399
1859	24,897	151,364
1860	55,050	170,401
1861	38,991	177,998
1862	18,552	315,751
1863	12,280	308,189
1864	34,249	329,382

Our estimated home receipts are placed at 400,000. Of these our local tanneries have consumed 150,000. The shipments of hides have been very disastrous for the last 18 months, owing to the decreased demand in the Eastern markets and falling off of exports in manufactured Leather.

Tallow.—The production of Tallow during the past year has been steadily on the decrease, owing to the drought and the wretched condition of the cattle in general. In previous years, our Soap makers received their supply of Tallow almost without exception from the interior and lower coast, and the productions of our city rendering establishments were exported principally to England; while in 1864 the supplies from this country fell off gradually, until they dwindled down to almost nothing, and Soap factors had to depend upon city rendering, the production of which probably was not more than 75,000 or 80,000 pounds per month, being inadequate to the demand. Consequently a number of the small factors had to suspend operations in a measure, in hopes of buying larger and cheaper supplies by-and-by.

Lumber.—From the annual statement of the Lumber Dealers' Association, we condense the following statement of the lumber trade of San Francisco, for the year 1864, together with the stock on hand January 1, 1865:

Varieties.	Consumption. feet.	Importation. feet.	Stock on hand.
Pine	66,615,328	73,840,183	11,290,311
Redwood	41,591,177	40,425,472	4,539,794
Cedar	1,727,389	2,825,239	1,122,000
Pickets	772,750	824,070	196,620
Sugar Pine	.....	.....	580,000
Eastern Pine	.....	.....	136,000
Total	110,112,635	117,914,955	17,855,725

Wool.—Since our last annual review of the market, flock masters have sustained very heavy losses in their flocks, and their expenses have been more than doubled in providing extra range and extra herders; besides, provisions have been exceedingly dear and transportation enormously high, from the continuance of the drought, extending through a period of eighteen months. We are happy to note, however, an increase in the product of Wool, though very small in comparison with former years.

The tule lands, heretofore unavailable, were occupied during the summer by large bands of sheep, and many flocks ranged on good pasture in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Happily these ranges, ordinarily of no value, were of immense service in saving many thousand sheep, which would otherwise have perished. The rains commenced in November, and have continued in copious showers, with brief intermissions. The weather has been mild, and we have every indication of abundant pasturage the coming year.

Receipts of Wool from January 1st to December 31st, 1864:—

California, estimated	8,000,000lbs.
Oregon, estimated	216,800
Vancouver Island, estimated	68,200
Sandwich Islands, estimated	39,200
Total receipts	8,324,200lbs.
Shipments and consumption	8,203,192
Balance on hand in the country	121,008lbs.

Shipments of Wool from January 1st to December 31st 1864:

New York, per steamers	3,560,260lbs.
" sailing vessels	1,931,554 —5,491,814lbs.
Boston, sailing vessels	842,850
Punta Arenas, sailing vessels	1,012
Tahiti, sailing vessels	341
La Paz, per steamer	175
Total	6,336,192lbs.
Home consuption	1,867,000
Grand Total	8,203,192lbs.

Prices are lower than they were the previous year. Excessive importations prior to the high tariff on Wool, which went into operation last July, may be assigned as one of the principal causes for this declension. Again, the fluctuations in gold opening early in the Spring at $1 75, advancing to $2 80, then $2 35, contributed to the same result. Buyers were compelled to be very cautious, and could not afford to ship unless with sufficient margin against such sudden and great changes in the currency. Shippers buying here for "gold," and selling in the eastern markets for "paper," had to rely mainly upon exchange and premium on gold for their profits. But we think the high tariff will have the effect to exclude foreign Wool, and that we will have a better market the present year.

Gold has gradually advanced every year since the commencement of the war, and Wool has declined upon an average of one cent per pound each year, notwithstanding the vast improvement in quality, as shown in the following:

1862—6,400,000lbs. average price 21, is $1,344,000
1863—7,600,000lbs. average price 20, is 1,520,000
1864—8,000,000lbs. average price 19, is 1,520,000

The entire clip of the United States reached 100,000,000lbs. and we imported for the first six months, in 1864, 38,000,000lbs., for the last six months we have not yet the data to determine.

Steamers have taken the larger portion of the Wool at about $1 80 per hundred pounds freight in gold, against $1 75 per hundred pounds currency, by sailing vessels. We have retained 1,867,000lbs. for domestic use, a little less than the mills required last year.

Product of Wool for each year from 1855 to 1864, inclusive:

	Pounds.	Increase—Per cent.
1855	360,000	—
1856	600,000	66
1857	1,100,000	83
1858	1,428,000	30
1859	2,378,000	66
1860	2,260,000	37
1861	4,600,000	41
1862	6,400,000	40
1863	7,600,000	19
1864	8,000,000	5

The following statistics show the extent of shipments for the past four years:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
New York, bales	13,241	13,127	9,862	11,193
Boston	1,547	8,784	6,216	3,598
England	1,193	78	319	4
Other countries	3	626	—	—
Total, bales	15,987	22,615	16,397	14,795

We do not consider the quality of last year's clip equal to that of 1863, owing principally to the great want of water and feed, which always deteriorates the Wool. Less care has been shown by our farmers to improve their breed; and as it is an established fact that Eastern manufacturers will not pay the proportionate higher prices for fine grades, the prices for Wool in 1864 have not been equal to those of 1863. Up to the present date the Eastern markets have not been remunerative to shippers for their ventures.

Carpeting.—The Mission Woolen Mills, in this city, have successfully commenced making Carpets, Rugs, Etc.

Cordage.—The San Francisco Cordage Company have sold during the year 1,400,000 pounds of assorted sizes, and have also sold large invoices to be delivered in April next at Boston, gold price, with the cost of importation in gold added thereto. This Company is now adding to the Factory a large amount of the latest and most improved machinery at a heavy outlay, which they say will enable them, if necessary, to manufacture double the quantity of Cordage now produced by them. This additional machinery will be completed and in running order by the 1st of February next. Their orders for Hemp for the coming year have been largely increased. The Company's stock of Rope now on hand is 350,000 pounds, besides liberal supplies of Hemp, of which there are 370 bales in bond.

Leather.—Since May last, the supply from Oregon and our own State has been constantly increasing and the general stock accumulating. We allude particularly to all kinds of so-called heavy Leather—say Harness, Skirting, Bridle, Sole and Kip. The result has been to drive out nearly all imports of the descriptions named, as well as many other finer grades of Calf, Sheep, and other fancy dressed skins. The business of the past year has, however, been very dull and depressed for reasons above given. The quality of California Tanned Leather is good and preferred as a general thing to imported, but the price rules low, for the reason that manufacturers are operating on small means and are obliged to realize. As soon as the article is ready for market an offer is sought and sale effected, often at less than half the price of imported stock. This fact occasions the prices always to rule low.

Hops.—At the close of the year Eastern, of the growth of 1864, were jobbing at 50 cents, and California 25@30 cents, the latter too lightly packed and pressed to keep well. The California crop of 1864 was light, far below that of the year preceding. This trade is nearly monopolized by a single party, who seeks to control the market at all times. Our present stock is not large, but there are several invoices now on the way here from the East.

Letter from a Farmer in Colusa.

COLUSA, CAL., January 8th, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I am an old resident of this county and not quite frozen out yet, though the past season has been very severe on farmers in this vicinity. A great many have left us to hunt a country where it rains more frequent, they having forgotten that it used to rain in great abundance here. Those who are left appear well satisfied to stay, knowing that it can rain here as much as in any other county in the State. Thank Heaven, we have had plenty of rain for this season, besides a great deal of our lands overflowed by the Sacramento river, from this we hope to raise fine crops this season, and make up for the past.

Now, Mr. Editor, wishing to continue my subscription for the FARMER (a paper I cannot do well without), you will find enclosed a $10 greenbacks (not knowing whether it is worth $5 in gold or not, as our mails are not very regular); you shall be the judge, and if there should be a balance due you let me know, and I will make it all right next time.

I see in your paper, that you intend distributing seeds to your subscribers this winter. Please send me a goodly lot of all kinds, I would like to put out a few Mulberry Trees this season, merely to see how they would do. Please let me know whether they can be got and what they are worth. I think the climate is as fine here for raising Silkworms as in San Jose. And if the trees will grow I will risk the balance. Please let me know what alfalfa seed is worth, and oblige,

Yours truly, S. K. A.

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. Campbell, a carpenter of Sacramento, has invented a very ingenious wine-press, of sufficient capacity to crush a ton of grapes in few minutes, will occupy only a trifling space, and can be removed from one location to another by two men. The motive power is of the hydraulic order, the juice of the grape as it exudes being, by the aid of a hand pump which can be worked by a lad of twelve years, used to give the hydraulic force necessary to produce a pressure or from one to ten tons, according to the size of the press. Application has been made for a patent, and soon this interesting invention will be offered to the public.

FEEDING POTATO TOPS.—An old correspondent of the Maine Farmer says: "I shock my tops, when pulled green, in the same manner that I do my beans, and when sufficiently dry to save, remove them to the barn as winter feed for stock; considering them worth something more than their weight of potatoes or turnips, by giving them one, two or three fodderings per week. I know of no vegetable substance they will eat more greedily, and I think it healthy for them thus fed. And if the mulching of trees is of sufficient importance to be attended to, I would go to the forest and take the fallen leaves of this and past years; or as soon would I take a load of hay from the barn, as spare the potato tops when pulled as green and good as most were this year."

THE LATE SEVERE FROST.—A severe cold snap has swept over our State and visited our city also. Ice made in San Francisco, this week, more than half an inch thick, and our streets were white with frost, till 9 o'clock in the morning. Our friend L. Provost, of San Jose, writes us that on the 22d inst., the frost was the severest he ever knew in the valley. The cold was so severe that it was with difficulty he could save his plants in his greenhouses without fires.

Agricultural Department.

How Much Education, and What Kind, do Farmers Need?

The answer to the first part of this question needs be but short. *All they can get.* But the pertinancy of this response may perhaps be made more apparent by a proper answer to the last part of the question—"*What kind?*"—which cannot be so readily answered; but, by your leave, I will attempt a concise description of what, to me, seems necessary for the complete farmer to understand.

First, the common branches—reading, spelling, writing and aritbmetic; with, perhaps, geography and grammar, as an addenda, depending somewhat upon circumstances.

Next, in importance, if he is an American, is a full and thorough knowledge of the English tongue, as it opens at once the doors to all the arts and sciences, and without which these portals remain in a manner closed.

In connection with the foregoing and following, should be pursued and never neglected, a physical education. For the farmer, whether he is to labor or superintend the labor of others, needs the full development of every nerve, bone and muscle, with a full knowledge of the most economical manner of applying their forces in himself, his laborers and animals. This physical development, education and training, need not interfere with any other occupation, for the mind cannot always labor, nor can it ever labor to advantage while the body lacks energy and force. It is this physical development which gives to the sons of farmers their superiority in every station of life. It is a true saying that "you can make anything of a farmer's son, but you can make a farmer of nothing else." Since the decline of the Roman Empire, the value of muscular strength and agility has been unappreciated, but the next generation must and will restore its popularity.

With these foundations to rest upon, he is prepared, if he is able to purchase, or borrow books, even independent of teachers, to enter upon the studies of the more abstruse sciences—not essential, it is true, to a laborer, but deeply essential to a director of his own power and that of others, to the economical employment of time, strength and money.

He should study botany, for a great share of his business is the rearing of shrubs and plants—the nature, habits, classes and descriptions of which are essential.

He should study zoology, for another part of his business is the rearing or employing of animals, the natures, habits and peculiarities of which he should understand.

He should study entomology, for he will have myriads of insects to contend with, and unless he combats them with that skill and discretion which a knowledge of their habits alone can give—his victory over them is at least doubtful.

He should study geology—it gives him a knowledge of the raw material, upon which he must workd iligently and understandingly, would he win success.

He should study meteorology and climatology, for there are adverse as well as genial winds, rains, snows, hails and frosts for him to counteract, or apply to his aid.

He should study chemistry—animal, vegetable, and mineral—for there are constant changes around him, in every kingdom of nature, for him to seize upon for his benefit, or to turn to his advantage.

Physiology, both animal and vegetable, is important as a study for him, for he must have a care for the health and prosperity of his beasts and plants, and a knowledge of their structures and the functions of their parts is indispensable.

Philosophy, as applied to his implements, carriages and machinery, comes also advantageously into use.

Does any one say this standard is too high—that it is unattainable by any one that labors on a farm and earns his bread? There is no institution so well adapted to the study of the higher branches as home—no teacher so faithful, impartial, successful and thorough as one's self—no halls so well adapted to study in as the broad vaults of heaven and the chimney-corner—and no place where the education of the body and mind can be so conveniently and profitably alternated as on the farm.

Do you wish to study botany—here are the plants in bloom in your very path. Do you wish to study zoology—here are the animals, your daily companions. If you would study entomology, the insects swarm around you, and their habits cannot be a matter of indifference. Does geology entice you—here is mother earth at your feet, inviting you to an acquaintance. Would you study meteorology and climatology—your farm has its observatories—what better place would you have? If physiology interests you—every animal you slay for domestic use or for market, is a subject for dissection. Would you study philosophy—remember that Newton's first lessons were taken in a solitary siesta under an apple tree. Would you hold communion with your own thoughts—would you reflect upon and digest what you have read—take hold of the plow, the hoe or the scythe, and your mind will be the more clear for your bodily exercise. It is not necessary to study that the book should be always in hand—the book of Nature is always open before you, and he who sows and reaps, as well as "he who runs, may read." Do you say that these studies are unnecessary to successful farming? Remember that the cultivated portions of the earth are fast losing their fertility, under the old traditionary system of farming, and that science alone, aided by experiment, perseverance and economy, brings them up to, and even above, their early standard. The farmer who discards science as unnecessary must emigrate to the newer portions of the earth, and be content with the society and the luxuries they afford; while he who would be surrounded with all the comforts and improvements of the age must remain where they flourish, and should add his mite of mind and talent for their promotion.—[Exchange.

HOW TO KEEP WHEAT FROM BEING EATEN BY BLACKBIRDS.—We clip the following from the Stockton Record, January 14th:

Mr. Shattuck, who lives some two miles this side of Woodbridge, has been very much annoyed by the myriads of blackbirds that hover over his fields, and pick up the wheat almost as fast as it escapes from the hand of the sower. After trying various expedients to rid himself of these pests, he finally hit upon the following, which he says acts like a charm: Take about a tea-cup full of coal oil to a bushel of wheat, mix it with a small quantity of lime, and work it thoroughly through the wheat. Mr. Shattuck says that he has wheat prepared in this way that lay exposed for several days before being harrowed in, without being touched by the blackbirds. The remedy is simple, cheap, and easily applied, and if as efficacious as represented, will save many a dollar at the present high price of seed.

A PROFITABLE FLOCK.—A Vermont paper mentions the case of a farmer who last Fall drove up to his barn 370 sheep to winter. He sold 84 lambs and fat sheep for market for $556; he sold his clip of wool for $754, and then had a flock of 70 head more than he had in the Fall. He thought his flock by no means presented an extraordinary case.

Splendid Horses.

We give the annexed article from Oregon papers, relative to the splendid horse stock of W. Myer, at Ashland Mills, Jackson county. His noble stallion, "Coburg," is one of the best animals on this coast. His progeny is very valuable:

JACKSON COUNTY AHEAD.—Heretofore Oregon horse raising has been principally confined to the rearing of 1:59 stock for the purpose of competing for some "six bits" purse, hung out by some county Jockey Club. Among the few who have turned their attention to raising draft horses, Mr. Myer, of this county, has probably arrived the nearest to perfection. His Coburg colts created quite a sensation at the State Fair. They took the first and second prizes, as best for all work; the first and second, as best draft horses; first and second as best, without reference to blood. The Review, State Journal, Advocate, Oregonian and Statesman all spoke in the highest terms of these colts. We clip the following extracts, which will give a good idea of them:

"About the nicest things of all were the three yearling colts, shown by Mr. Myer, of Jackson county. These were got by "Coburg," an English draft stallion, weighing 2,300 pounds, out of fine blooded mares, were much admired and generally considered to be the nearest to perfect for all work, seen in Oregon. Good horsemen unite without dissent in thinking this will prove the best cross ever introduced into the State, and Californians modestly acknowledge this to be the only thing seen here they cannot beat at home."—[Oregonian.

"W. Myer, from Jackson county, had on exhibition at the Fair three colts of the Coburg stock, two sorrels and a black. They were rising one year, and stood about fifteen hands high. They were the finest stock of the kind exhibited, and drew several premiums. They were sold for $500 each, one to Mr. Newton, of Corvallis, one to Mr. Mays, of Dayton, and the other to S. H. Miller, of Lebanon."—[Statesman.

EDUCATIONAL.

PACIFIC

National Business College,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"*Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect.*"—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco,

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of specimen Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

LECTURES

Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

DIPLOMAS.

Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, corner of Montgomery and California streets, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
President Pacific National Business College.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

Wanted a Farm Manager.

A PRACTICAL MAN, THOROUGHLY INFORMED in farming in a dry climate on a light loam on a porous subsoil. A Scotchman with a Californian or Australian experience preferred. Experience in a dry climate is absolutely necessary. Address, "Farmer," Lock Box 943, San Francisco P. O., giving particulars of past experience. 12

EDUCATIONAL.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Miss Lammond,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF

BENICIA SEMINARY,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

formerly under the control of Mrs. M. B. SWEDENSTIERNA, and has removed there with her entire corps of

Superior Teachers and Professors.

The New Term Commenced

January 4th, 1865.

The location of this Institution (on the suburbs o the city) commands at once for its boarding pupils, the retirement of a country life, with the advantages of the finest professional talent from the city.

As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by addressing Miss Lammond, Principal of Benicia Seminary, until October 14th, after which communications must be sent to the Collegiate Institute, Corner Silver and Third streets, San Francisco.

M. LAMMOND,
10 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $280—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

Benicia Law School.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL commenced on the

FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865.

And continue twenty-one weeks. A New Class will be formed at the commencement of the Term.

It is the design o the School, by a systematic and thorough course of instruction, to afford advantages for the Study of the Law which cannot be obtained by the usual method of reading in an office.

For Circular containing full information address

J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia,
22 C. J. PLATT, for the Trustees.

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are ext naive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
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Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
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Janitor's Fees, per month	25

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Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
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The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month sconsist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

St. Ignatius College.

(INCORPORATED APRIL 30th, 1859.)

The Fifth Annual Session of this Institution will Commence on August 22d.

THE DESIGN of the Institution is to give a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Education.

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Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy.

The study of MODERN LANGUAGES is optional. Besides the Classical, there is a preparatory Department for the Younger Students.

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" " Higher Dep't. . .	8 00
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No1.

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FOR MALES ONLY.

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OPENED ON THE

Fifth of January, 1865.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSful operation ten years. Its facilities for Instruction and for the comfort of pupils are ample and good. The Instruction is divided into three parts—the Elementary Course, the Preparatory Collegiate Course, and the English or Scientific Course. Especial attention is invited to the latter Course, as being peculiarly suited to those who wish to obtain a liberal education, fitting them for almost any business in life, and yet want either time or inclination to pursue the dead languages. Persons wishing full particulars will receive a circular by applying to the Principal. Reference is made to our patrons, in every portion of the State.

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No extra charge is made for Bookkeeping, nor for the Modern or Ancient Languages. No charge is made for Bedding, Rooms, or Lights. No entrance Fee is charged.

22 C. J. PLATT, Principal.

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Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 3d inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition stated for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

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Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

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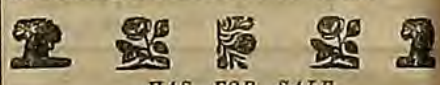

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The undersigned is also permitted to refer to S. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

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☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flagging in the pavement with A. P. JOHNSON cut in it.

22

Miscellaneous.

Indian Corn Fiber—A New Paper Material.

The increasing consumption and advancing prices have for years been admonishing paper-makers and the public of the necessity for new paper material. Many substitutes have been tried. Straw, a cheap material, obtainable in unlimited quantities, was made available for coarse papers; but it has only met the demand in a very limited degree. A year ago, or more, some specimens of paper, said to have been made from maize-fiber, were exhibited at the rooms of the Department of Agriculture as the product of an experiment conducted in Austria under imperial patronage. It seems that the experiments have been persevered in and extended. The National Intelligencer says the Hon. Isaac Newton, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has just received from Austria a package containing the most remarkable results of the manufacture of Indian corn fiber. It embraces paper apparently equal to the finest linen paper, and evidently superior in point of durability. Some of it is thought to be a good substitute for parchment. Specimens of colored paper are remarkable for their evenness and delicacy. Tissue paper, very light and transparent, is included; tracing and drawing papers, preferred by artists to those of English and French manufacture; cigarette papers, black and brown; flower paper, in beautiful colors, for the making of artificial flowers; silk paper of several qualities—in all sixty samples of paper, thick and thin, white and colored, substantially useful and delicately ornamental. They constitute a wonder of ingenuity, and illustrate the power of invention to create new forms from common materials, and the utility of patient effort in developing the perfection of skill in industry. Nor is this all. Bleached and unbleached crash, of several kinds, are exhibited from the same material, the fiber of corn husks, or the outer covering of the ear, called in our Southern States *shucks*. But perhaps the most successful result, in heavy fabrics, is oilcloth for floors, of which two different colors are shown, both apparently of superior durability.

The process of paper-making has been for years in development. The spinning and weaving of maize fiber was commenced late in 1862. Both processes have been patented in Austria and other European countries, and in this country. These results have been attained under the direction of Dr. Chevalier Auer de Welsback, director of the imperial printing establishment at Vienna, and superintendent of the imperial paper mills at Schlœgelmuhl, Austria. All portions of the husk are converted into paper-stuff, spinning-stuff, or husk meal, which is mixed with common flour. Nineteen per cent. of paper fiber, ten of spinning material, and eleven of feed stuff are obtained, together making forty per cent., leaving a refuse of sixty per cent., much of it fine fiber and gluten, which may yet be filtered and utilized. Nor does the invention, even in its infancy, lack the important element of profit. An expenditure of 273,740 florins in the manufacture yielded a gross return of 379,000 florins, and a net profit of 105,260 florins, exclusive of rent and use of capital employed. More particular information may be gathered at the Department of Agriculture.

The editor of the Intelligencer says he has never seen more beautiful, or firmer, smoother, or tougher paper, of every variety, from the coarsest to the finest, than the specimens referred to above, made of corn shucks; indeed, they excel anything he has ever seen from cotton or linen.

Anecdote of Dr. Nott, of Union College.

On an evening preceding Thanksgiving many years ago, two students left the college, with the most *foul* intent of procuring some of the Doctor's fine fat chickens, that roosted in a tree adjoining the house. When they arrived at the spot, one ascended the tree, while the other stood with the bag, ready to receive the plunder. It so happened that the Doctor himself had just left the house, with the view of securing the same chickens for his Thanksgiving dinner. The rogue under the tree hearing some one approaching, immediately crept away, without notifying his companion among the branches. The Doctor came up silently, and was immediately saluted from above as follows:

"Are you ready?"

"Yes," responded the Doctor, dissembling his voice as much as possible.

The other immediately laying his hands on the old rooster, exclaimed:

"Here's old Prex, will you have him?"

"Pass him along," was the reply, and he was soon in the Doctor's bag.

"Here's marm Prex," said the all unconscious student, grabbing a fine old hen, "will you have her?"

"Yes," again responded the Doctor.

"Here's son John, will you have him?" "Here's daughter Sal, take her?" and so on until he had gone regularly through with the Doctor's family and chickens.

The old man walked off in one direction with the plunder, while the student, well satisfied with his night's work, came down and streaked it for the college. Great was his astonishment to learn from his companion that he had not got any chickens, and if he gave them to any one, it must have been to Doctor Nott. Expulsion, fines and disgrace, were uppermost in their thoughts until the next forenoon, when both received a polite invitation from their President, requesting the presence of their company to a Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible, so with hearts full of anxiety for the result, they wended their way to the house, where they were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and with a large party were soon seated around the festive board. After asking a blessing, the Doctor rose from his seat, and taking the carving knife, turned with a smile to the rogues and said: "Young gentlemen, here's old Prex, and marm Prex, son John, and daughter Sal," at the same time touching successively the respective chickens; "to which will you be helped?" The mortification of the students may be imagined.

KIND-HEARTEDNESS TO CHILDREN.—Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the dulcet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself, at this moment, as a barefooted lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village, while with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the week at work in the woods. He had come into the garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnation—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word, and with bounding steps the boy ran home. And now here, at a vast distance from that home, after so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but it now blooms afresh.—[Douglas Jerrold.

YOUTH ON SKATES.—If I have ever seen a specimen of superlative happiness, it is a boy on the ice. He's beyond the reach of adverse circumstances. There may be rents in his trousers—no matter, he'll keep warm with skating. His toes may look out upon the world with his ventilator boots. His populous hair exude through the "air structure" which he calls a cap. He may flutter a perpetual white flag at half-mast, but it is not a flag of truce—much less a flag of distress. No dinner to eat? Then all the more time to skate. No bed? Then he can sleep without taking off his skates. There is but one misfortune that can touch him: that is a disaster to his skates. There is no telling what depths of infamy he may or may not reach by-and-by: he may graduate into a jail-bird, a contractor, or a congressman. No matter; he is happy now and deserves to be, for he is innocent—innocent, even though he chew tobacco extensively, and swears when occasion seems to call for it. When you miss him in the street, be sure that his banner is flung to the breeze on some rare spot of ice. Then put your skates under your arm and look him up. When you find him you will find fun.

AN IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Cambria iron works, at Johnstown, Penna., are being enlarged, though already the most complete and extensive establishment of the character in the country. These works give employment to about two thousand five hundred men, whose labor produces every week an average of over eight hundred tuns of railroad iron. The ore and coal necessary to produce this iron are taken out of the hills surrounding Johnstown, to the large and seemingly inexhaustible deposits of which the location of the rolling mill at that place is due. The monthly payments of the proprietors of the rolling mill to their employes, to neighboring farmers, lumbermen, etc., amounts to about $100,000; nine-tenths of which sum passes at once through the channels of home trade.

☞ A Post Office clerk tells the following: A man called at our general delivery one day, when I happened for the moment to be engaged elsewhere in the office. He whistled loudly. I stepped to the window and savagely inquired: "Whose dog are you whistling for?" "One of Uncle Sam's pups," said he quite composed. I had nothing to say. He evidently *cur*-tailed his answer.

HOTELS.

REVERE HOUSE.

Second Street, Opposite the Court House,

Napa City,

GOODRICH & DEMMITT, Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken the above named well-known Hotel, and fitted the same up in superior style, would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish excellent accommodations to permanent and transient guests.

The house is built in modern style, and the rooms are large, airy and pleasant. Families can be accommodated with elegant suits of rooms at reasonable rates.

THE TABLE AND BAR will be provided with all the substantials and luxuries to be procured in this market.

The location of the house is central and convenient. A fine Livery Stable adjoins the premises, and the Telegraph Office is next door. The offices of all the stages running out of town are in this Hotel.

☞ No effort will be spared to make the Revere House one of the best Hotels in the State. Public patronage solicited. GOODRICH & DEMMITT.

Napa, Oct. 1st, 1864. 13

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUGAR Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE. 23tf

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THE FIRST PREMIUM

has been awarded to him for his TWO PIANOS exhibited at the late Exhibition at the Pavilion of the Mechanic's Fair.

The undersigned having been, for many years, a

Manufacturer of Pianos

in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

FIRST PREMIUM

ever offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

Purchasers of Pianos are invited to call at his Rooms and examine his Pianos.

JACOB ZECH,

416 Market street,

12 Between Sansome and Battery (north side).

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COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

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One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

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DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

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Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Proprietors.

Legal Notice.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE TWELFTH Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

LAURA A. MOWRY, Plaintiff, vs. SYLVESTER MOWRY, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sylvester Mowry, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons,—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this District, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of Matrimony existing between the Plaintiff and Defendant and awarding to said Plaintiff the care and custody of Ellen Melissa and George Barton, the children of said parties, and for general relief and costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four.

[SEAL] [U. S. INT. REV. STAMP—50 CTS.—CANCELLED.]

WM. LOEWY, Clerk.
By G. C. LETCHER, Deputy Clerk.

Crockett & Whiting Plaintiff's Attys. 14 3m.

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HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

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$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

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THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

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HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents. $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 27, 1865.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ **Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber ?**

We have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

ew comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Patent Rights.

It has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondent "Orrilla," speaks this week to our readers upon beautiful-leaved Plants and Wardian Cases, their uses and benefits.

We sincerely hope some readers at least will give heed to the subject of Plants and Trees, and the beautiful Leaves of each. These are the *Voices* that whisper to us so beautifully as the winds move them; and there are so many, as "Orrilla" says, that are so beautiful in themselves.

To one familiar with rare and beautiful Plants, perhaps there is no leaf more beautiful than the Anechtochilus Setacea, its deep green color, laced with bright gold threads, gives it the appearance of some piece of rare *artistic* work; and there are many more leaves that in themselves are *full of beauty*.

The remarks of our friend "Orrilla" upon a leaf, reminds us of some beautiful lines which were written in an Album kept in our garden in Massachusetts. A young English poet, who had been reclaimed from reckless intemperance by that great reformer, John B. Gough, visited us, and on presenting him with the gorgeous and beautiful leaf alluded to, his exclamation of wonder and delight induced us to ask him to favor us with his *thoughts upon the leaf*. With cheerfulness and alacrity he sat down and wrote, impromptu, the following exquisite and truthful lines:

A LEAF.

As through a little glass we see a wide expanse of air,
And earth and sky and field and tree spread out in beauty there;
So in the smallest thing of earth a leaf, a bud, a flower,
We may perceive the wondrous truth of an Almighty Power.

A wondrous field is shown us then, whose end we cannot see,
So far above all thoughts of men is its infinity;
A field where nothing rank can grow, a field forever green,
We scarce can catch a glimpse below—above 'twill all be seen.

In Nature there are are no degrees of beauty—all are one,
Each *leaf* is formed as wondrously as any *star* or *sun;*
Then scorn not e'en a little leaf on this sepulchral clod,
Read, mark and learn, and court belief, 'twill lead thy thoughts to God.

Warren's Nursery, May 29, 1845. J. D. Ross, of Boston, England.

The Poet gives voice to sublime thoughts, and bids us all inquire, who can paint like God?

We received a complimentary card to attend the reading of the Poem by Mrs. Richardson, of the "Northern Seer," by J. H. Warwick, Esq. We regret the loss of this intellectual treat, but our absence from the city precluded it.

Sacramento.—Rambles in the "Queen City," among workshops, in our next.

Sacramento is in a most prosperous state.

New Coin.—We are indebted to Dr. Feuchtwanger, of New York, for samples of their new coin—*one cent*—the style now proposed for United States currency. They are neat and like silver.

☞ We regret to leave out the "War Letter," but press of new advertisements, etc., compel us. It will appear next week.

We return thanks to our Sacramento friends and others, for the new subscribers kindly sent us, with other favors. Their advertisements will appear next week.

The State Agricultural Society and Board of Agriculture of California.

The Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society *vs.* the Board of Agriculture was held at Agricultural Hall, Sacramento, January 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order by C. F. Reed, Esq., President, who in a few brief words stated the objects of the meeting, and said that the first duty was for the old Board to give an account of their stewardships.

The reading of the doings of the last Annual Meeting was dispensed with, and the Secretary, I. N. Hoag, Esq., read the Report of the Board—a long and valuable report—(we shall publish it hereafter.) This Report was well received, and was accepted and placed on file.

The Secretary then read the Reports of Secretary and Treasurer, both of which were interesting and were satisfactory to the members present, were accepted.

The Report of the Treasurer made known the Receipts and Expenditures of the past year, by which the following exhibit is made:

Received during the year, from January 1st to December 31st, 1864	$13,053 00
Paid for expenses and premiums	10,591 03
Paid for outstanding warrants	2,461 97
Warrants against the General Fund, January 13th, 1864	18,526 55
Interest on the same from date of registry to January 13th, 1865	1,220 82
Total indebtedness at last date	19,747 37
Warrants redeemed	8,412 72
Outstanding warrants January 13th, 1865	11,334 65

Such a result for so disastrous a year was much better than was expected, and is highly creditable to the earnest laborers of the past year; it is an assurance that they mean the Society shall live and prosper. While this statement is being made, let it not be forgotten that to the citizens of Sacramento the success of such a result is owing, for they came forward with a noble generosity, and in spite of misfortunes and hard times, contributed voluntarily over $6,000 rather than have the year pass without a Fair.

After the reading all the Reports, and a recess of some twenty minutes, the election was held to fill the Board of Officers, when the following were elected:

C. F. Reed, Esq., *President;*

R. J. Walsh, Esq., A. G. Richardson, Esq., Rob't Beck, Esq., *Directors for three years.*

The President, on accepting his new term, in brief and appropriate words returned thanks for the honor conferred, and gave assurance he would give the cause his earnest labors.

After the usual congratulations of the members with each other, upon the recent success, and the present and prospective prosperity, the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

After the meeting was called to order by the President, the Treasurer's Report having passed through the hands of an Auditing Committee and found all correct was reported upon by their Chairman, J. Arnold, Esq., accepted and placed on file.

The committee that had been appointed to present some alterations to the Constitution, made their report, through their Chairman, J. H. Carroll, Esq., which was read, the several articles taken up, acted upon, and passed unanimously.

The following resolution was offered and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to their executive officers for their very able, interesting and complete Annual Report made to this meeting, and that we specially commend its suggestions and recommendations to the friends of agricultural improvement throughout the State.

Colonel Warren offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, In consideration of the unfortunate and embarrassed condition of the State Agricultural Society in 1864, which precluded the possibility of an agricultural exhibition of that year, the duties of the Secretary, I. N. Hoag, were peculiarly arduous for the new order of things; but the universally satisfactory manner in which his duties were performed, and the increased good will to the Society resulting therefrom, it is hoped that the valuable services of the same officer will be secured for the coming year, as likely to win many more friends to the Society and increase the best interest of this institution.

The evening session closed at 8 o'clock, after which the Board called a meeting for the election of Secretary and Treasurer, when I. N. Hoag, Esq., was chosen Secretary, and R. T. Brown, Esq., Treasurer, the former Treasurer, W. P. Coleman, Esq., having resigned, which resignation was accepted.

We are most happy to record the pleasing fact that the present annual meeting was the most pleasant, harmonious and satisfactory to all present of any which have occurred within the last six years. We mention this, and look upon it as a good omen of the future.

Some important Letters and Statistics, with the Report, will appear in our next.

Sowing Alfalfa.—Those who desire to be successful in planting fields of this *valuable Clover*, must remember that what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. All lands to be planted with the Alfalfa should be plowed very deep, and the soil made fine by repeated plowings, 16 inches deep; 20 inches is better, as the root of the Alfalfa will penetrate from 3 to 10 feet deep in search of moisture. Alfalfa should not be sown till all danger is past from *hard frosts*, say February, then sow thick on well pulverized soil 16 to 20 lbs per acre, and cut down when a foot high; cut often, never let it grow rank or high. When thus harvested, it is the best hay in the world.

International Exhibitions Abroad.—*The Dublin International Art Exhibition* will commence in May 1865, and remain open till October. All who desire to exhibit should address P. L. Simonds, Esq., the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi, W. C., London, England.

Prussian Exhibition of Industry.—There will be an International Exhibition opened in April to all Nations, at Stettin, Prussia. All goods sent will be *duty free*. The American Consul, C. J. Sundell, Esq., will assist all contributors with information, etc.

California Influence—Our Money and Men.

There is a very singular and mysterious influence around and about our State that seems to carry with it, and to be the "Voice of Destiny."

We have frequently reverted to the fact that the "Gold of California" annually sent East was about the amount of balance sent to Europe to equalize our exchanges, and that it was California Gold that kept the whole Eastern States from monetary convulsions, and that were it not for the supply forwarded from our State, there would have been a scene of monetary ruin unparalleled in the history of the world.

It will well be remembered that the burning of the steamer Golden Gate, and the loss of that treasure, was the last stone that knocked out the machinery and brought on the panic at that time; and we feel confident that had it not been for the constant and reliable flow of Gold from California, our country could not have carried on the war without a resort to a foreign loan, and perhaps not at all; for there seemed a peculiar Providence in the fact that we as a nation could and must rely upon our own resources, and the Golden State was the appointed resource to fill up the vacuum of our foreign drain, and thus save our country from foreign dependence. Our Money thus has accomplished this great good.

OUR MEN.

When the history of the war shall be written, we think *ample justice* will be done to the Golden State, and California will occupy one of the brightest pages of that history.

In all the early part of the rebellion there was a constant clash and collision among the leaders of our armies. Envy, jealousy and petty rivalry was eating into the very hearts of almost all the prominent leaders. There were constant recalls of our Generals and leading officers from their posts to attend on Courts of Inquiry to answer charges of disobedience of orders, breaches of discipline, betrayal of trust, cowardice, etc.; and it was not until the influence of the Golden State leadership was felt that order was restored. These are not mere words of praise and adulation for our State or our Generals, but they are fixed facts that will stand out in the pages of history in coming years, when the full details of the war shall be written and justice done to all.

We would not take one iota of just praise from any General or other officer, or any portion of our mighty army, for they were the patriot host that have saved our country and the world's liberty for all time to come; but our object is to point out facts.

The present condition of the army of the Union in regard to the great leaders is a peculiar one, and worthy special attention in connection with California's influence after *four years war*, and a host of leaders who have been victorious, who have fallen bravely in the cause. Who are the victorious leaders now?

We will name General U. S. Grant, General Sheridan, General Sherman, General Hooker—these are our great leaders now, all of whom have drawn inspiration and the fire of energy from the golden shores of California.

The lamented Baker fell a martyr with others. There were other California Generals, but like Lot's wife they looked back—but salt won't save them, nor history either. But the brave and noble leaders that now command the admiration of every Union heart and the world—these leaders are the men for the times and the men for the places they occupy, and we verily believe tha Heaven so ordained that this new State should so exert its influence for the salvation of the Union as she has done, and that the future historian of the war shall note down in letters of gold, when speaking of California influence, "California Gold" and "California Leaders" have saved the Union.

I. N. Hoag, Esq., Secretary of State Agricultural Society.

We are truly glad in making a record of the fact of the re-election of this gentleman *unanimously* by the Board of Agriculture, yesterday evening, to the important *working post*—the Secretaryship of the Society.

We know the arduous duties of this post, having in the early times of the Society labored *three years*, and can therefore know what he has had to do, especially in the peculiar condition of the Society during the past year, and it was for this reason that we felt it a duty and pleasure to move the vote of thanks he so well deserved and promptly received.

We are also particularly pleased to make this record from the fact, that on reaching Sacramento City on the day of meeting, the Sacramento Union had placed the name of T. B. Merry before the Community as a candidate for this office—when this fact was known the true friends of the Society and the Secretary were surprised that any person would or could desire to displace so worthy an officer, or seek to obtain the office. Mr. Merry a well known Reporter of Races, and familiar with "Horse"—the best Reporter of the Turf on this coast—is, we believe, the special Reporter on this subject for the Union. This may explain *why* the Union desired Mr. Merry to occupy so important a place as the Secretaryship of the Board of Agriculture of California.

The result of all such movements was settled when the Board met in the evening to elect their Secretary. When the question came up, T. L. Chamberlain, Esq., placed the name of I. N. Hoag, before the Board as Secretary. A second Director approved, and no other name being offered, the nominations closed. A third Director moved the vote be declared unanimous, when it was done earnestly with cheers. This state of feeling sealed the question O. K.

"Rambles in City and Country."—Our absence from the city to attend the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, and reports thereof, and statistical tables, compel us to leave out "Rambles," the sketch of the celebrated woman Mrs. Farnham, and much other matter till next issue, No. 3.

OBITUARY.

My Mother! Dead must be that soul to all the better feelings of Humanity and its own highest Nature that does not heave a quick and noble throb of feeling at the remembrance of that one to whom it owed its being—from childhood's earliest by-words and from the cradle-songs, lisped by the mother, come to us the fragrant memories of our best, purest and happiest days, and oh! how unnatural must that person be that will not hush every other thought and feeling, aspiration and desire, as they recall the life of toil, labor and anxiety which only a mother could do, feel and perform for the child of her own body and spirit. If children are worldlings—thoughtless, selfish or even forgetful of what is due to their loving parents while *they live*, when death takes the Parent from them, *memories* will then awaken all the past, and the Parent, though dead, will speak.

"Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering our hearts; when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes; then it is, that we think of the mother we have lost."

How sweet and soul-cheering will it ever be to a son and a *daughter* who, when this relentless destroyer comes to take away a parent, shall recall only a life of filial obedience and love to the Father and Mother withdrawn from them forever. To the dutiful and affectionate child, recollection of the past will all be of happiness, and though it may be grievous to loose a loving parent, Death will have no sting and the Spirit of the Loved one, "gone before," will come again, and often come, to still the sigh and dry the tear, for there will be no memories but those of love, duty and affection, to recall.

We are led to these thoughts by recent afflictions which have befallen friends, to whom we offer our truest condolence and sympathy. We can mourn with those who mourn, for we, too, have both our dear and loving Parents in Heaven, and from them we often draw sweet consolation and support.

By the last steamer the news received give the the following:

"Died—On Monday, October 24th, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. S. Schaffer, Esq., at Harrisburg, Pa., after a long and severe illness, which she endured with the patience and fortitude of one whose firm faith and hope in Christ gave her support, Mrs. Anne Reeside, relict of David Reeside, late of Williamsburg, New York, formerly of Baltimore county, Maryland, aged 61 years."

The name of "Reeside," is intimately woven with the early traveling business of New York and Pennsylvania, years before Railroads and Steamers gave the facilities of the present day. The "Reeside Coaches" were on every road from Albany to New York city, and all over that portion of the country David Reeside was the great Stage Proprietor of those early times, and lived, a man celebrated for his energy. He left a very large estate, which, by the intricacies of the law was in court, nearly 20 years since his death, and the widow and children were deprived of the hundreds of thousads that should have fallen to them.

The same letter that brought the doleful news of the death of Mrs. Reeside to a daughter in California, brought the news of the loss of a dear brother also, who has just fallen fighting for his country, under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley. It was a terribly heavy blow for a loving Daughter and Sister in California, to receive, having lately lost other dear relatives. Mrs. Reeside was the mother of Mrs. George Laws, recently of Marysville, now of this city, who as an affectionate and dutiful Daughter mourns a loss that earth cannot replace. Mother and Daughter were most tenderly allied, and this blow falls heavily indeed. Only those who have lost a mother can know how great that loss is.

"Ere yet a child hath drawn its earliest breath,
A Mother's Love begins—it grows till death!
Lives before life, with death not dies, but seems,
The very substance of *immortal dreams*."

"For if there be a human tear,
From passion's dross refined and clear,
'Tis that which pious parents shed,
Upon a duteous daughter's head."

The Cost of the War.

The annexed table presents the near approximation to the number of soldiers now employed "to keep the world in awe"—in other words, the "armed" men *fighting* to preserve "peace."

We give the list of foreign countries leaving out our own, and the estimated *annual* cost is not far from $400,000,000. Should we add the Union and Confederate armies—say 1,500,000 or more—the grand total would not be far from 2,000,000 men, then add the annual cost of this rebellion—cost of both sides—say $2,000,000,000 more—and we have the terrible spectacle of $2,500,000,000 (two thousand five hundred million dollars), annually spent to sustain the world's army, fighting to preserve the "Peace" of the world:

Country.	Population.	Army.
Austria	35,000,000	476,000
Belgium	4,500,000	100,000
Denmark	2,600,000	23,000
France	35,000,000	750,000
Germany	45,000,000	503,000
Great Britain	28,800,000	148,000
Greece	1,000,000	18,000
Holland	3,300,000	57,000
Italy	21,800,000	300,000
Portugal	3,500,000	16,640
Prussia	18,400,000	208,000
Russia	73,900,000	1,200,000
Spain	16,300,000	151,000
Sweden and Norway	5,000,000	156,000
Switzerland	2,500,000	339,000
Turkey	35,000,000	450,000
Total	331,600,000	4,895,640

The New Age.—This is the title of a new paper dedicated to the cause of Odd Fellowship. No. 1 is before us. The title is a significant one, for it is a *New* Age—the "Age of Freedom." Our new cotemporary, W. W. Broughton, Esq., comes before his patrons in a very neat dress. The general appearance of the New Age is very favorable, the articles well written, teaching sound doctrine. We most sincerely hope the Members of the Order will nobly sustain it. We wish it success.

[For the California Farmer.]

Wardian Cases.

[We call attention to the very pleasant sketch from "Orrilla," on Wardian Cases. Those who desire to see them in perfection, should go to the Floral Store opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel.]

If flowers are so universally loved and accepted everywhere, as necessities of moral life, whatever can be done to render their culture easy and to bring them to perfection in the vicinity or within the household, must be regarded as a benefaction. The citizen may refresh himself with a sight of the country by traveling to it, he may have many choice things in his garden, but to grow the "fine gems of verdure," a Wardian Case is the only method. Not only may many Ornamental Plants be thus preserved, in their full beauty, but the rarest forms of vegetation, which refuse the tenderest care of skillful gardeners, under all ordinary circumstances, readily submit to domestication and attain their highest development of beauty in these cases, if the requirements of the wants are supplied. They were originated by Dr. W. B. Ward, of London, in 1829; they can be made of any shape or size and as cheap or expensive as the fancy of the possessor may desire. In fact it is a miniature Greenhouse, and in it we can rear our most favored plants in their greatest perfection, giving a moist atmosphere and preserving them from the dust, which are the most essential requisites in plant culture. No home of taste is complete without one or more of these cases, which are the gems of the wayside wanderings. How many of our little wildlings would here astonish and surprise us with their beauty under such care and attention—

"Gems of every form and hue,
Are glittering here in morning dew." Orrilla.

[For the California Farmer.]

Beautiful Leaved Plants.

All leaves are *beautiful* to the thoughtful and careful observer of Nature; the examination of each leaf reveals beauties that to the ordinary observer passes unnoticed. But we would call attention to the Ornamental or Variegated Foliage Plants. In many instances the leaves are more strikingly conspicuous, that the flowers among them only rank second in beauty. They are to be found among the ferns, grasses, flowering shrubs, trees, and the bulbous and herbacous plants. I doubt many of your readers have seen the magnificent collections in England, France, and all the East, and, if agreeable, I will from time to time give you some descriptions of them, with the hope that some of the lovers of the Beautiful will be induced to get up a collection, and so stimulate their neighbors, and increase the love for the Beautiful in Nature. The poet has said:

"Most beautiful the world is yet, and beautiful 'twill prove,
Whilst one single God-made creature remains to charms to love;
'Tis man's own sickly blindness makes the world formed alone,
Who know it most, see beauty most; who know least, see none." Orrilla.

The Late Storm.—The storm of the present week has been very severe; it has been one of the severest of the season. Rain has fallen in torrents in all of our principal cities, and over the State. Snow lies in great depth on the mountains; the wind blew a gale in many places, and some damage has been done; but nothing compared to the vast good that will result to the earth. This rain will act upon the earth like a healing balsam, extracting all the poison of the late frosts, the same as a good application to a burn or a scald takes out the injury—so the late rains to the earth.

Speech of Earl Russel.—Earl Russel has been installed rector of the Aberdeen University. In the course of a speech which he made on the occasion he said: "There is another portion of the globe where we still have to lament scenes of bloodshed. We still have to lament the blood arbitrament of war in America. We have to lament that that war has not yet been brought to a close. If there is any bright spot in the dark scene it is for the African race. I cannot but believe that the civil war in America, which-ever way it may end, whether there is to be a final separation, I cannot but believe that out of the events the African race are to receive their freedom."

Banks of the Sacramento.—The banks of the Sacramento river show marks of the overflow. For miles on both sides, on grass land, tules, orchards and gardens, there are pools of water and patches of sand remaining that show where the floods have been. Thus far the damage by the floods has been small. Perhaps in most cases producing more good than harm, drowning and killing gophers and insects innumerable, and enriching the soil at the same time by a deposit—a matter that more than pays by an increased crop any little damage that has been done.

Card to our Patrons.—We hope those of our patrons and friends who visit the city, will call at our Reading Rooms on Clay street, and see us. We are desirous to meet all, and receive all the items of interest they can give us on crops, preservation, stock, vintage, etc., and we hope they will bring any and all samples that will add to the interests of the Fair, especially samples of grasses, etc.

Daguerrean Partner Wanted.—We call attention to the card of an advertiser for a Business Partner in the Daguerrean Business. As we know both parties, the position and the business, we can say that it is a rare chance and an unusual opening. For a man with from $3,000 to $4,000 capital, it is one of the best openings for a permanent business and a profitable investment that can be offered.

Christian Good's Restaurant.—The very best restaurant in our city is at the head of the list. Everything you want is served up promptly, neat and fine, and it is always *good*

Letters from an Old Californian at the East

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

NUMBER THIRTY-SEVEN.

Sleighing and Skating.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

For the first time since I have been in this city the sleighing has been good for a whole week, and the Fifth Avenue and the Park have presented the gayest possible appearance. Picture to yourself a graceful shell-like thing in the form of a swan—fill it with gaily-dressed women and rosy-looking men—almost envelop them in costly furs—then fancy the appearance of the four blooded horses, covered with bells and silver ornaments, and you get an idea of a common "turn out." No less exciting and attractive is the skating carnival on the large pond. It is impossible to avoid feeling an enthusiasm for the sport in the presence of at least twenty thousand people, who are gliding in all manner of ways around you. I can imagine nothing lovelier than a young girl who attracted my attention the other day, on the Fifth Avenue pond. She was very beautiful, and the flush of exercise and the enthusiasm which lighted up her face, would have charmed me if I had been a painter; but I almost forgot her beauty in the grace of her movements. She seemed to float in the air. Her costume was characteristic, and was in perfect good taste. She wore what is called a Polish dress, of black velvet, trimmed with sable, with a Polish cap and feather, and boots to match. Her long silken curls played about her face, and the wind seemed to delight in arranging them so as to add to the grace of her appearance. She was in company with a number of young people, but she seemed a queen in their midst.

The Holidays.

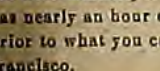
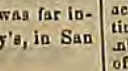
What brilliant sights there are to be seen in New York, to-be-sure. After a day in the Park, I went to the Opera, and as I looked around me at the splendor of the scene, I could not help wondering if in one day anywhere else a stranger could see more to attract him. All the parquet, balcony and dress circle were literally crowded with butterflies, the dazzle of whose wings made my eyes ache. The men, too, fresh from the hands of the hair-dresser, and wearing diamonds that shone like stars, looked unreal. The brilliant scenery of "Don Sebastian" seemed tame, when one glanced at the bright colors gleaming like fairy-work on every side. The quiet spectator asks himself: "Is this a time of National calamity? Are we really engaged in a terrific war?" But as his thoughts take this turn, he hears the lady in blue silk, with the magnificent opera cloak, whisper, "Fred, did you read of the sufferings of the Richmond people to-day, and Foote's speech; and do you really believe it is all true?" True! may God in his mercy grant that all that we read may not be true. Would that the Southern aristocrats, whose pride has brought about all this suffering on themselves, could alone be punished. But the lady in blue, when she spoke of the news from Richmond, evidently had not seen the death list of our soldiers who have died in Southern prisons, on the next page, nor the cause stated in the one fearful word, "starvation!" Well may we feel sad to witness such extravagance in the evening, when the morning papers had detailed such tidings of sorrow. When philosophers speak of our enlightened age, one remembers in answer Pope's truthful line, "Man's inhumanity to man."

Christmas was made merry indeed by the pithy message of Sherman, and the thought that his "present" may be one long step in the direction of that Peace which we all pray for. I went to hear the music at the Catholic Church on Twenty-Eighth street, and the crowd was so great that it was with difficulty I could get a seat, although I was nearly an hour early. The music was far inferior to what you can hear at St. Mary's, in San Francisco.

Monday was set aside as a holiday by general consent, but to the disappointment of everybody but the *poor*, a warm rain melted both the snow and the ice, and finished the sleighing and skating in a few hours. The exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society is one of the great pleasures of New York at present. The great musical event of the winter was the choral festival at Trinity Church. I am in raptures with the voice of one of the boys; Master Coker is his name. His solos often attract me to Trinity Church; and I would gladly travel ten, instead of three miles, to hear him.

New York is full of Californians this winter, and they are enjoying themselves very much. Rumor says that the Seligmans are preparing to start a bank in California. They will command a large capital, and will be rivals to Davidson. What do Californians think of the testimony of Fremont in the Weed-Opdyke suit? The General would not have been a very good man to have placed at the head of National affairs, judging by his management of his Mariposa claim. The great excitement of the hour "down town" is the speculation in oil. People talk of "oil" just as they did of "feet" in San Francisco, and the speculative feeling is daily increasing. M. A. S.

RIPPON & HILL,

 Carriage AND 

WAGON MAKERS,

Corner of J and 13th Street,

SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. 2-1y

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application a the Farmer Office,

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE—J. D Arthur & Son, corner of California and Davis streets.
AMBROTYPES—A P Johnson, 649 Clay street.
AXLE GREASE—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.
AQUARIUM, ETC.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.
BEAUTIFUL EDEN FOR SALE—Farmer Office.
BOOKS—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Tyler Brothers, 632 Washington street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT—Christian Good, 738 Washington street, opposite the Plaza.
COAL OIL, LAMPS, ETC.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.
CROCKERY—R A. Swain & Co., N. E. corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
Haynes and Lawton, corner Sansome and Merchant.
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS—Wm T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Leland Stanford, Pres.
CAL. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.
CASHMERE GOAT TO SELL—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.
DRY GOODS—Kerby, Byrne & Co., Lick-House Block, No 7 Montgomery street.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.
EXCHANGE—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.
FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.
FARMS FOR SALE—California Farmer Office.
FURNITURE—J. & C. Schreiber, 406 Sansome street.
GRAPE VINES, ETC—A Gaffanesch, 20th street Sacramento.
G. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.
GROCERIES—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.
GUNSMITH—Wm. Rudolph, 216 Pacific street,
GRASS SEED—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.
HOTELS—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia, E P. Weismann proprietor.
Revere House, Napa, Goodrich & Dammit, Proprietors
Napa Hotel, Napa, J. S. Hogan, Proprietor.
INSURANCE—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.
LILLIE'S SAFES—Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, 106 and 108 Battery street.
PERIODICAL DEPOT—Geo. H. Bell, 611 Montgomery st.
PRODUCE AND GRAIN COMMISSION—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
J. B Leonard, 103 Washington street, near Davis.
PIANOS, ETC—Jacob Zech (California Manufacture), 416 Market street.
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S.Francisco
Siberia Ott, (S D. & H, W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.
PICTURES—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.
PACIFIC M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.
SOAP FACTORY—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.
SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.
SEEDS—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.
SEED SOWER—D. & H. A. Winter, 620 Market street.
SPECTACLES—C. Muller, 3 Montgomery street.
TRAVELING—Cal. S. N. Co., corner of Jackson and Front.
Pacific M. S. S Co., A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.
WATCHMAKING—Chs. Hine agent, 3 Montgomery street
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
WINES—G. Groezinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.
WAREHOUSE—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of F ron and California streets.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
J. K. Laudenslager, Principal.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisicsco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commences January 4. *Miss M. Lammond, Principal.*

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Benicia, for Boys and Young Men only, commenced January 5, 1865.
C. J. Platt, A. M., Principal.

BENICIA LAW SCHOOL—
At Benica, commenced Jan. 5, 1865.
J. E. Abbott, Esq.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

Partner for Commission Business.

A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $3,000, who desires to invest in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential 20 tf

NEW DRY GOODS.

NEW

DRY GOODS!!

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7,

Montgomery street, San Francisco.

WE HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY receiving additions thereto, a Stock of

DRY GOODS

UNSURPASSED, if not unequaled, by that of any other Retail Store in this City.

The following are a few of the articles to be found in our Stock:

SILKS,

MOIRE ANTIQUES,
HANDSOME SILK ROBES,
PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS,
EVENING SILKS,
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILKS;

DRESS GOODS:

Genuine Irish Poplin, French Poplin,
Ottoman, Empress,
Chalil, Merino

And every Variety of DRESS GOODS now worn New York.

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

EMBROIDERIES,

Linens, Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts, Towels,
Hosiery,

Alexander's Best Kid Gloves,

Lace Curtains,
The Duplex Eliptic Hoop Skirt,

ETC, ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery, street,

1-tf Lick's Block, Near the Market street Railroad

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
9 New York.

To Grape Growers.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE VINE-GROWERS of the State of my large Collection of

FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES.

My collection numbers near TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS. They are not surpassed for either

Wine, Raisins, or Market Purposes,

I offer one, two or three year old VINES OR CUTTING for sale.

I offer an assortment of ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Also, a Large Lot of

SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS,

For Ornamental and Cemetery purposes.

☞ Send for a CATALOGUE.

ANTHONY GAFFANESCH,
20th Street, North of Pacific Railroad,
8 SACRAMENTO.

Fruit Trees.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES. VINES, etc., is offered for sale by the undersigned at the

Liberty Nurseries,

Near Petaluma.

Also by the following Agents:
J. HUNTER, Petaluma,
A. SHAWE, Santa Rosa,
MAXWELL & SHAFER, Healdsburg.

N. B.—Every thing sent out from my Nursery is warranted to be sold under its proper name.

W. H. PEPPER.

21-3m

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 2tf

CHOICE BOOKS!

A. ROMAN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN EXTENSIVE and well-selected stock of Books,

EMBRACING—

Fine Editions of Standard Authors,

IN EXTRA BINDINGS,

ELEGANT EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Choice Illustrated Works,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

An Elegant Assortment, in Morocco and Velvet Bindings.

BIBLES
.. AND....
PRAYER BOOKS

In every variety of size and binding;

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS,
GAMES,
DISSECTED MAPS, ETC.

All of which we offer at the lowest price,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A. ROMAN & CO.,

417 & 419 MONTGOMERY STREET,

San Francisco.

21-2w

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

A. H TODD.....N. W. COOK.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 2tf

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.

FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,

CLOCKS, MIRRORS.

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention our CLOCKS, which are o

The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company.)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

MAN WANTED TO GROW SUGAR BEET.

A WEALTHY MAN, DESIROUS OF TESTING THE capabilities of our climate and soil for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar, desires to find a man who has had experience in growing the Sugar Beet for this purpose. To such a person a liberal offer will be made, and no other person need apply than one who has knowledge and experience.

Address or call on the Editor o the California Farmer. 1

A CARD

TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several housand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposi the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

2

Tyler Brothers,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Photograph Albums,

Portfolios,
Juvenile Books,
Children's Picture Books,
Fancy Articles, Etc.

632 Washington street,

23 *SAN FRANCISCO*

Small Homestead Wanted.

A SMALL, NEAT AND PRETTY HOMESTEAD is wanted, within ten miles of this city. The amount of land must not exceed ten acres, and it must be good land and now in cultivation. The advertiser has a good Farm in Humboldt County which he would like to exchange if possible, or make the next best terms possible. Any person having such a place can hear of a purchaser by leaving a note addressed "J. L. B.," Farmer Office. 14

Home Miscellany.

THE OLD MAN DREAMS.

O for one hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth spring!
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy
Than reign a gray-beard king.

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age!
Away with learning's crown!
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,
And dash its trophies down!

One moment let my life-blood stream
From boyhood's fount of flame!
Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life, all love and fame!

—My listening angel heard the prayer,
And, calmly smiling, said,
"If I but touch thy silvered hair,
Thy hasty wish hath sped.

"But is there nothing in thy track
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished for day?"

—Ah, truest soul of womankind!
Without thee, what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind:
I'll take—my—precious—wife!

—The angel took a sapphire pen
And wrote in rainbow dew,
"The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband too!"

—"And is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember, all their gifts have fled
With those dissolving years"

Why, yes; for memory would recall
My fond paternal joys;
I could not bear to leave them all;
I'll take—my—girl—and—boys!

The smiling angel dropped his pen—
"Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again,
And be a father too!"

And so I laughed—my laughter woke
The household with its noise—
And wrote my dream, when morning broke
To please the gray-haired boys.

O. W. HOLMES.

SUNBEAMS.

A baby sat on his mother's knee,
On the golden morn of a Summer day,
Clapping his tiny hands in glee,
As he watched the shifting sunbeams play.

A sunbeam glanced through the open door,
With its shimmering web of atoms fine,
And crept along on the sanded floor
In a glittering, glimmering, golden line.

The baby laughed in his wild delight,
And clutched at the quivering golden band;
But the sunbeam fled from his eager sight,
And naught remained in the dimpled hand.

For a cloud had swept o'er the Summer sky,
And gathered the beam to its bosom gray,
And wrapped in a mantle of sombre dye
The glory and pride of a Summer's day.

Thus cheated sore in his eager quest
With a puzzled look that was sad to see,
He laid his head on his mother's breast,
And gazed in the dear face wistfully.

The cloud swept by and the beam returned;
But the weary child was slumbering now,
And heeded it not though it glowed and burned
Like a crown of flame on his baby brow.

And I thought: Ah! babe, thou art not alone
In thy bootless quest for a fleeting toy;
For we are all babes, little wiser grown,
In our chase for some idle and transient joy.

We are grasping at sunbeams day by day,
And get but our toil for our weary pains,
For ever some cloudlet obscures the ray,
And naught in the sordid grasp remains.

But when the lures of our youth depart,
And our empty strivings are all forgot,
Then, down in some nook of the peaceful heart,
The sunbeam glows when we seek it not.

[For the California Farmer.]

Improvement of Mind.

The improvement of mind is a matter of much consideration. The youthful mind, so plastic, is subject to impressions which are lasting as Time, and should be moulded in harmony with the great laws of life. Each element should blend with the true aspirations of high and noble motives. Do we feel ourselves competent to the task of rearing those bright treasures to become useful citizens of an enlightened community? Have we as parents and guardians, prepared ourselves to become teachers and examples to those who are looking to us for that wisdom and guidance which our position requires? Children are inspirationally taught to look to us for knowledge, and if we fail to supply their wants, they soon feel drawn to other and more attractive sources. How carefully then should we cultivate our own minds, to prepare us to train such beautiful flowers. Mothers, you who have such blessings given you, cannot be too careful of their happiness; not merely to please them by toys and dress, but to instill beautiful thoughts, which will be as lasting as Time, which will not change with fashion, but grow more beautiful as changes come, and they meet the cold, unfeeling world. Then will these truths, and mothers' kind words, come up to comfort and console them. Parents cannot be too well cultivated to rear their offspring; they are their natural teachers; and if instructions are denied at home, and are sought for abroad, mingling with the world at an early age blunts the finer feelings, which should be cherished and shielded until mature years have stamped the impress of Truth upon the mind, never to be erased. M. J. U.

[For the California Farmer.]

Thoughts.

Beautiful thoughts are the flowers that border our pathway to the spirit land. How should we then cultivate such blessings, when we are the happy recipients of their beauty and fragrance? Their presence enlivens and beautifies our passage to that home where the immortal flowers bloom, never to fade nor grow scentless. Bright thoughts are the sparkling gems of beauty; they flash out from darkness, and light the path for the weary and oppressed, and quicken the pulsations of the heart, which would otherwise hang heavy. These are the gems and flowers of spirit life, which will adorn and bless our beautiful home, while care and sorrow belong only to this life, and will be left at the portals of death, or separation of mortal from immortal. M. J. U.

Speaking Through Tears.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Old Mr. Malcom was a stern, serious man. Almost from the beginning, life had gone roughly with him. The young human plant had not grown up in a hot-house, carefully sheltered and tenderly nurtured; but on a bleak hillside, where the rough winds compacted every fiber of its nature, and twisted it into unhandsome shapes—where the hot sun dried up its moisture and stunted its growth. But the roots struck down deeply and took firm hold. There was strength, and toughness, and tenacity; though neither beauty nor grace.

With no heart to love him, and no hand to guide him into safe paths, Mr. Malcom went astray in the first years of early manhood—he went very far astray, debasing and degrading himself. A rough, hard, strong-willed young man, he brooked no remonstrances or reproofs; and if force of any kind were brought against him, he fought his way through with a fierce strength that made him a dangerous antagonist.

A new circuit preacher came into the neighborhood where he lived, when he was about twenty-five years of age, and held meetings in the school-house—a man of more than usual earnestness, who had great power in speaking. Considerable interest in spiritual things was awakened. Malcom heard him talked about, and, as was usual with him, when religion or ministers was the theme, answered scoffingly. Some of his acquaintances tried to get him to the school-house on Sunday to hear the new preacher; but he preferred the tippling shop and vicious companions.

One day, while the preacher still lingered in this part of his circuit, Malcom met him in the road. They were alone. The preacher had heard of Malcom, and Malcom had heard of the preacher—both men being noted in their way. The preacher stopped, with his mild, calm eyes fixed on Malcom's face. Malcom scowled and moved on.

"My brother," said the preacher, kindly, and held out his hand.

"Don't brother me, you sanctimonious old hypocrite!" exclaimed Malcom, facing round and confronting the preacher. He looked fierce and threatening.

"We are all the children of one Father," answered the preacher, in a low, calm voice, still holding out his hand.

In his blind passion, Malcom struck the preacher's hand, accompanying the act of violence with an oath of such deep profanity that the preacher shuddered and turned pale. He was a true servant of his Divine Master—of Him who, while on earth, went about doing good. The blow did not hurt him half so much as the evidence it gave of the man's fearful depravity. He did not feel it as aimed at himself, but at the Lord whose minister he was.

The preacher stood still, with his clear, penetrating eye resting on the man. A tender sorrow veiled his face.

"You have hurt me here, my friend," he said, gently, but not weakly or timidly, laying his hand against his breast. "My hand does not feel the blow you gave; but my heart is aching. I was solicitous for your good—I held out my hand and said 'Brother!'—I wanted to win you back to our Father's house, that you might dwell therein forever, good and happy. But you struck at and reviled me."

The good man's eyes were dim—his voice was low and tender—he was speaking through tears. When a man thus speaks, his words have power. Malcom's whole aspect changed in an instant. The demon went out of his heart; and a mild, repentant spirit looked through his eyes.

"My brother!" said the preacher, again extending his hand. Malcom now accepted the proffered grasp of good will. "My brother! son of our common Father in Heaven!" added the preacher, still speaking through tears, "why should we stand apart? What is it that comes between us?—Evil or good?"

"Evil, and not good," replied Malcom, in a voice so changed that it sounded new in his own ears.

"Put it away, and come over upon our side," said the preacher. There was a thrilling appeal in his tones. "You are a strong man, and we want you. God wants you; and He is calling you now through His servant. He has work for you to do; and all who do His work have a precious reward."

The two men sat down by the roadside, and talked long together; then, going into the woods, where human eyes might not see them, they knelt, and the preacher besought God's mercy and forgiveness for his long-erring but now repentant son.

From that time, Malcom's feet walked in another way. He left the paths of vice and sin, and became an active member of the church. The change was remarkable. In a single hour, his whole external life took on a new form. The tippler was no longer seen in dram shops; the scoffer at religion turned his steps to the house of prayer; the man of violence placed bit and curb on his cruel passions. In all matters of religion he was zealous. Strong-willed and persistent of character—tough and enduring—he naturally became a leader among his brethren. There was no softness about him His natural temperament remained. The forms of life, twisted, compacted, stunted in growth by the rough storms and hot suns of his early winters and summers, were not changed; but new purposes impelled him in a new direction. He was a better man and a better citizen. He was working to higher ends; but he found it easier to work on the material outside than inside of himself. He could change the aspect of things around him far more readily than he could change his natural inclinations—his habits of feeling; the states of mind which had become parts of his life as it were. With him the new order of things did not progress far beyond the reformation of his external; that regeneration, which proceeds, by gradual advances, deeper and deeper down to the very thoughts and purpose of the heart, changing the inner form to one of heavenly order and beauty, was something too interior for his experience—too interior, perhaps, for his comprehension. As he saw, he walked, and walked in the narrow way leading to life eternal.

Malcom never looked back, and never turned back. From the day he made a profession and joined the church, he was an active member, and always to be counted on. In a year he married an excellent young woman, also a member of the church. He established himself in business, and, through industry and attention thereto, prospered. At the age of thirty, he was made a class leader. Having the gift of language, united with much fervor of spirit, he was acceptable in this position. His class was always full; and the members thereof often spoke of the "precious seasons" they had together.

So the years went on. Mr. Malcom had children; human souls, whose lives coming through his life, took therefrom hereditary inclinations, and a form of life answering to his own. In the degree that regeneration had not proceeded inwardly with him, did they inherit perverse impulses. They were not what we call good children—gentle, obedient, loving. But active, self-willed, and prone to step aside into forbidden ways. They were constantly disturbing the unregenerate things of their father's mind, and so making him blind and impatient. Action and reaction between them were not often in reciprocal harmony, but almost always inadequate or antagonistic. The oldest son was an especial trial to his father. He resembled him strongly both as to personal appearance and disposition.

Mr. Malcom was not skilled in the law of love; and, therefore, his government with his children was based on the law of force. He tried to bend the cold iron by main strength, at the risk of snapping its tough, resisting fibers, instead of softening it by the heat of love, and then fashioning its impressible substance with gentler touches. What followed? If the iron did not break, it got ugly twists, or bent too far, taking always unhandsomer shapes with every effort of his blind strength.

So the contest went on between him and his oldest boy John, even from childhood to early manhood—between the cold, resisting iron and the strong hand.

"I will break his will if I break his heart!" Over and over again did Mr. Malcom come up to the fruitless work of reducing his son to obedience with this stern sentence on his lips. Punishment had been repeated so often, and with such increasing severity, that it had become cruelty. And yet there was no good result. The boy's character grew more and more unlovely, just as a piece of cold iron that is wrenched this way and that, and beat upon with passionate force, in the vain hope of compelling it to take a form of use or beauty.

As John approached manhood under this stern discipline, growing harder and stronger, and more self-willed, there began to appear signs of resistance. Mr. Malcom was startled and distressed. A painful sense of anxiety held back the angry impulses that struggled in his heart. A depressing weakness came over him. He had often prayed for his son; but never in the broken voice that now marked his petitions. If he had prayed for himself it would have been better—for a softer heart towards his child—for a spirit of tenderness and forgiveness—for love in the place of anger. The hindrances were with himself. He must overcome before he could overcome. But he did not see this.

John's twenty-first birthday came. On to this day the boy had looked with a restless impatience that had its groundwork in a sense of filial duty. While under age, he owed submission; and however hard it was to yield under his father's cold and exacting discipline, he felt himself bound to the general law of obedience. But now he stood, in thought, absolved from the requirements of this law. He was a man, and answerable only to himself. So he thought, and he was in earnest. He had been long enough wrenched and beaten upon. That kind of discipline must cease.

There was a race-course in the neighborhood, and a purse was to be run for on John's birthday. Races were held there three or four times in the year, and John was often present on these occasions, though at the risk of punishment if the fact became known to his father, whose interdiction was positive. It was his intention to go on this day openly. To go as a man who had a right to determine his own actions. If it made issue with his father, his father would have to give way. Parental dictation was at an end.

Mr. Malcom had left the breakfast-table, and was passing through the door, when he heard his wife say in a tone of surprised remonstrance—

"Oh no, no, John!"

"Yes, mother, I am going!" was answered.

"Going where?" asked Mr. Malcom, turning back.

No one answered. He looked at his wife, and he looked at John. Her face was troubled, his resolved.

"Where are you going, sir?" demanded the father, his brows gathering sternly.

"To the races," said the young man, calmly.

"What!" The frown deepened. The voice was a quick throb of anger.

"I am going to the races."

"No you are not! I lay my commands on you!"

John had a piece of thread in his hand. He held it up towards his father and snapped it in twain, saying—

"So I shall break them. I am of age to-day!"

The blood went out of Mr. Malcom's face; a sudden weakness fell upon him; he caught at the back of a chair, and stood with failing knees that pressed against each other. Anger died within him, giving place to a fear that trenched on despair. What hope for his son now? His wilful, wayward, disobedient son! His first born, who for twenty-one years had lain as a heavy burden on his heart. For whom he had wrestled with God in prayer so many hundreds and hundreds of times! His first born, now in the earliest flush of manhood, casting off obedience, and entering defiantly the ways that take hold on death and hell!

"Oh, John, John!" he said with a quiver in his voice, looking with tender reproach upon the young man, "that I should have lived to see this day! Only God knows all I have suffered for you—all the care, and anxiety, and dread, that have weighed down my soul for these many, many years. I have prayed that you might be shapen into a goodly stone for His temple, and not be cast out as a brand for the burning. I have tried to do a father's duty. Perhaps I have erred. He knows. But I meant right."

His voice fell to a sob. His eyes were wet. He stood, holding on to the chair, trembling and weak. Almost for the first time in his life he had spoken to this son through tears—with an appeal instead of a command.

The pieces of broken thread dropped from John's fingers. He rose to his feet, and going close to his father, caught his hand and said with a gush of feeling—

"Forgive me! I was angry. But I won't go."

Mr. Malcom's face sunk down upon his son's shoulder. Sobs shook his frame as if he were but a child. He was all broken up.

"If I have gained you, my son," he said, after a time, lifting his face that seemed lighted with sunbeams, "I shall be the happiest man in all this region. Oh, John! My boy! My child of a thousand prayers!"—still speaking through tears, and therefore with irresistible power—"Come and go with me! Let us walk side by side in the narrow way."

"Side by side, father, if you will," answered John, and now he spoke also through tears. "But you must be patient with me, and forbearing."

"I will be patient, John." And Mr. Malcom caught both hands of his son, and held them tightly. A great light was flooding his mind. He was beginning to understand something of the law of love—to comprehend its wonderful power. "Yes," he added, "I will be very patient with you, my son. I see it now. I have not been as patient a father in times past as I should have been. God bless you, and keep you from evil!"

The father laid his hand on his son's head; and as they stood thus, an angel bound their hearts together with chords of love that never were rent asunder.

Our Mother.—Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts; when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes; then it is, that we think of the mother, the good mother we have lost.

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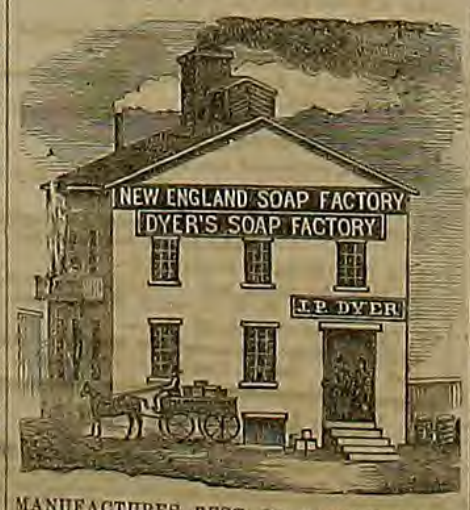

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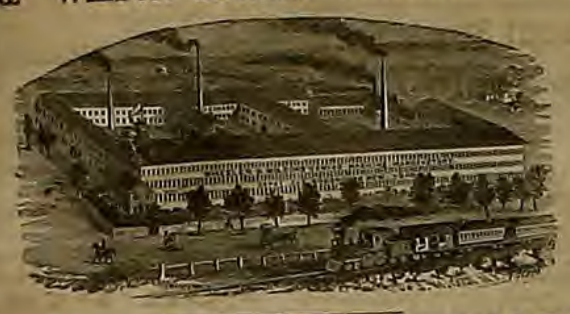

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THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder-storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great city went up from the interest in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil forebodings and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1292
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	561
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patients not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a *luxury*, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you are found the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

The undersigned takes this method of extending to the public the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and could hardly move or walk. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with one instrument, relieved me the first time I saw him, and in twenty days cured me of all. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860.
P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.
State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.
Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,
FRANCIS GARLAND.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.
State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.
F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.
Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.
State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.
B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.
D. O. HARRA.
November 14th, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.
P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an Institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. BIEN.—Ed True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

All Letters answered with promptness and pleasure. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Advice gratis.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
11 Resident Physician.

Literary Shrubbery.

A WILL OR A WAY.

It was a noble Roman,
In Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker
Before the battle say:
"They're safe in such a fortress;
There is no way to shake it."
"On, on!" exclaimed the hero,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is fame your aspiration?
Her path is steep and high;
In vain he seeks the temple,
Content to gaze and sigh.
The shining throne is waiting,
But he alone can take it,
Who says with Roman firmness,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

Is learning your ambition?
There is a royal road;
Alike the peer and peasant
Must climb to her abode;
Who feels the thirst for knowledge
In Helicon may slake it,
If he has the Roman will
To "find a way, or make it!"

In Love's impassioned warfare,
The tale has ever been
That victory crowned the valient,
The brave are they who win.
Though strong in Beauty's castle,
A lover still may take it,
Who says with Roman daring,
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

JOHN G. SAXE.

A clean house closed, is better than a dirty house aired; for the heat lets loose the gases of the dirt, and these you get; whereas, merely confined air is still pure air comparatively, if your room is clean. We must insist upon cleanliness, for there is so much dirt.

☞ "You had better ask for manners than for money," said a finely-dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who had asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the boy's reply.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that CALIFORNIA may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-3 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

AMERICAN AND FOREICN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Hallou's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am. Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	5 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag.	6 00
N. Y. Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag.	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	All the Year Round, Eng.	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Chem. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	The Four "Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	3 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Leader	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5
" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	3
" Pilot	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5
N. Y. Herald or Cal	3 50	Cou. Globe and App'dix	8
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10
" Weekly Times	2 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Illu's of the War	4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] January 27th.

The Grain market shows less firmness than existed last week. Wheat and Flour have both declined in price. The arguments addressed by speculators are, we have six months from February to July before any effect can be made on the market by the new crop, seems futile in sustaining prices, for after having secured large parcels of Wheat and Flour, and advancing market rates, the offerings continue large, and holders seem disposed to sell rather than take the risk of a decline. This course will be one to force speculators to buy all that offers or see their own recede in price, and what we have with what we may expect from Chile New York and Oregon, will require a very heavy capital to control, and may swamp the operators, as it did in 1855-'56. The inclemency of the weather, though temporarily suspending trade, is such as to facilitate farmers in most cases, and give them an opportunity of plowing and planting the hills or uplands. We are led to believe, from the reports we receive from the country, that the amount of ground already plowed and planted is far in excess of any previous year in California, at this date. Hay, in consequence of light receipts, has advanced. The market otherwise is dull and inactive.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 9,683 sks; Barley, 4,438 sacks; Oats, 3,292 sks; Salt, 433 sks; Flour, 2,706 qr sacks; Potatoes, 7,912 sks; Bran, 289 sks; Hay, 1895 bales; Straw, 100 bales; Beans, 472 sks; Buckwheat 42 sks; Onions, 30 sks; Corn, 13 sks; Wool, 29 bales.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Milling, ...	3 75@ 4 12	Superfine, ...	11 00@11 50
Do Oregon	@ 4 00	Extra.....	12 00@12 50
Seed	...@ 4 75	Oregon superfine	11 00@12 00
Do Chile	...@ 5 00	Chile	...@....
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Feed.....	3 25@ 3 50	Domestic Feed	72 50@75 00
Seed	...@ 3 75	Eastern ₱ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Do Chile..	@ 4 00	Hay, ₱ ton.....	30@35 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Bran ₱ ton.....	42 50@45 00
Seed.....	...@ 3 50	Middlings, ₱ ton	55 00@60 00
Feed.....	3 00@ 3 25	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs.	3 00@ 3 50
Oregon	2 90@ 3 00	Buckwheat.. ..	2 75@ 3 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 00@3 25	Potatoes, ...	2 50@3 75
		Onions..	3 50@5 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb	21@ 21	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	9@ 10
do Best Am Fall clp	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, woolon	..@ ..
do Short Staple..	12@ 14	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry.....	9@ 11	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	90@1 00	Refined Tallow₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	..75@ 90	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	37@50
do Eastern ..	38@ 40	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@30
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	@80	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	..@

San Francisco Cattle Market. Jan. 27.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, ...@15c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do @12c.
do 2d do @10c.
MUTTON— 16@20c ₱ lb. LAMB—@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 14@15c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Jan. 27.

Hens .....₱ doz	6 00@8 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	5 00@6 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys..... ..₱ lb	20@ 25	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,.....	1 75
Ducks, wild,.....	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild.....	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Jan. 27.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱ lb	.@ ..	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes....	...₱ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	..@1 00
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ 8	Lemons,... .. per doz	..@..
Winter Nelis... ..	8@ 12	Pine Apples... .. each..	75
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas...	4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	6@ 8	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@..	Syrian	..@..
Louise Bonne de Jersey ..		Muscat de Alexdria	..@ ..
Madelaine	@ ..	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	..@ ..	Hamburgh..	..@ ..
Strawberries..₱ lb	....@	Los Angeles.. ..	..@ ..
Raspberries.. ..	..@	Common..	..@ ..
Gooseberries, common..	@ ..	Cherry Plums.....	@ ..
do English..	@ ..	Yellow Gage.... ..	.@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	..@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums..	.. ..
Blackberries wild...	..@ ..	German Prunes	..@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	..@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum	@ ..
Cherries, com var ..	..@..	Almonds Cala..	.. 35
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	.. 35
Black Tartarian		English Walnuts.... ..	.. 15
Apricots..... ..	.@ ..	Green-gages....	@ ..
Nectarines..	.@ ..	Pic-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons.. ..each	12@25
Peanuts....	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Canteloupes..	..15@25
Bloodgood Pears ..	.. ..	English Black Currants	..@..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..l..₱ lb	..@1 50	Okra, Dry..	..₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts.₱ lb	@ 12	Potatoes..	@ ..
Beets.. .. ₱ doz ..	..37	do New..	@ 5
Broccoli.. ₱ doz	..@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ 5
Cabbage..	75c@1 00	do Yams (S Isls)	.. ..
Cauliflower..	100@1 50	Pumpkins..	4
Carrots..	..37	Parsnips..₱ doz bunches	37
Celery.. .. ..₱ bunch	12	Parsley..	37
Cress.. ..₱ doz bunches	37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. per doz	@ 37	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱ lb	@ ..
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	..@1 00	Radishes..₱ doz bunches	30
Dried Herbs.. ..₱ doz	..50	do yellow..	..37
Egg-Plant..	..12	do black, ₱ bunch	12
Garlics, new.. ..	..@ 12	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb	..50
Green-Peas..	@ 25	Summer Squash..	.. ..
Green-Peppers.. ..	..@ ..	Squash, Marrowfat.. ..	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱ doz	..@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce..... .₱ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans..	..@ 25
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	25 50	Spinage....	@ 12
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Salsify.. ....₱ bunch	@ 5
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	3@ ..	Turnips..... ₱ doz	..@ 25
.. .. ..	.. ..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ 8

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a..₱ lb	50@ 75	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	35@ 50
do Eastern....	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	22@ 25
Eggs, Cala.. ₱ doz	75@ 80	do Eastern.. ..	15@ 18
Duck-eggs..	..@ 75	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₱ lb	21@ 25	Leg Mutton	₱ lb.. 18
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb..	.. .. @25
Pork—rib, etc... ..	 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	each.. 12
Veal....	 25	Bacon, California..	₱ lb.. 20
Veal Cutlet.... ..	 20	do Oregon.. ..	.. .. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	..8@10	do Imported....	 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues... each..	..75@1 00
Pork chops.... ..	 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	.. 25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon.... ..	₱ lb 25@30	Crabs, large....	₱ doz..1 00
do smoked	.. @ 10	do small..	..@50
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do	₱ lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts ..)..	..@12	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	10@15	Shrimps....	₱ lb 12½
Rockfish..	@15	Flounders..	@18½
Codfish....	..@15	Sea Bass..	..@25
Herring, fresh, ...	 6	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb	.... ..	Sturgeons	..4@5
Tomcod....	..₱ lb ..	Crawfish..	 5
Sardines (fresh) ..	 5	Oysters.... ..	₱ 100 1 00
Sole-fish ..@. ..	 20	Anchovies..... ..	 5

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	50@1 00	Snipe.... ..₱ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame.... ..	1 50@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back .	75@1 00	Venison.. ..₱ lb.	..@ ..
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	...@2 00
do Teal ₱ doz ...	@2 50	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair	..75@1 00	do wild.....	3 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	62@ 75
Chickens	@ 75	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys .. ..₱ lb.	30@ 37	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each.	75@1 10	Squirrel...₱ pair.	25@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Jan. 27.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples $2 50@ 3 50 ₱ box; Pears 8@15c ₱ lb. Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c. ₱ lb. Figs 20 @30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₱ lb. Lemons $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100. Oranges $5@7 ₱ 100.

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

WILL OFFER

THIS DAY

$60,000 Worth

NEW DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

At Fully 50 per Cent Below Cost of Importation.

85 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTH, ALL COLORS, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 12 1-2.
75 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
100 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Empress Cloth, extra quality, from $1 25 upward.
100 pieces Silk and Wool Epenyline at $1 75 per yard, worth $2 50.
95 pieces real French Merinos, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
87 pieces real French Merino, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
75 pieces Silk and Wool Poplins, bright colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
35 pieces all Wool Ottoman Cloth, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
50 pieces Plaid Poplin, double width, at 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
75 pieces Rip Poplin, double width, at 62 1-2 cents per yard, worth $1.
175 Rip Poplin Dress Patterns, at $5 each.
A large and varied assortment of Mourning Dress Goods very low.
300 Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, from $2 50.
50 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $1 50 per yard, worth $1 75.
100 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $2 per yard, worth $2 50.
80 pieces Plain Colored Silks, very heavy, at $2 50, worth $3.
20 pieces Black Figured Silks at $1 12 1-2 per yard, worth $1 50.
40 Chene Silk Dress Patterns at $20 each.
50 pieces Black Silk, at $1 25 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Black Silk, from $1 50 to $4.
A choice assortment of Moire Antiques, in all the leading colors, very cheap.
A choice assortment of Fur Cloaks, Capes and Tippets, made expressly for our own trade.
Also, a full line of Carriage Rugs, entirely new.
90 dozen Ladies' H S Handkerchiefs, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 25.
75 dozen Gents' L. C Handkerchiefs, in piece, at $4 50 per dozen, worth $7 50.
1,800 pairs Gents' Brown Cotton English Half Hose, at 37 1-2 cents per pair.
225 dozen Gents' Brown Cotton English Extra Half Hose, at $5 per dozen.
125 dozen Ladies' and Misses' White Cotton Hose at 25 cents per pair.
115 pieces Gilbert's 7-8 and 4-4 Wool Flannels, very cheap.
75 pieces all Wool Flannel, at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
2 cases Bleached Muslin, at 18 cents per yard.
4 cases Bleached Muslin at 22 1-2 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bleached Muslin at 25 cents per yard.
A full line of Standard Sheetings and Shirtings, comprising Lonsdale, White Rock, Wauregan, Wamsutta, Androscoggin, New York Mills, and 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Sheetings, by the piece, at less than wholesale prices.
45 pieces 4-4 Irish Linen (heavy) at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
40-inch, 45-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch Pillow Linen, all grades
A magnificent assortment of Piano Covers, and a full line of Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens (double damask), Lace Curtains, etc.

☞ No Night Trade. Store Closes at 7 p. m.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
20 No. 7, Montgomery street.

"GOOD" THINGS

....FOR....

Christmas and New Year.

The Holidays are Coming.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE HAPPY TO ANSWER all the orders his friends and patrons shall see fit to give him, promptly and in good style.
CHRISTIAN GOOD will this year have a splendid assortment of all the most desirable edibles for Christmas and New Year, to which he invites his many friends and patrons.
Having the very best workmen in his employ he is enabled to make and prepare CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CAKE, also CAKE for Wedding Parties, etc., in the VERY BEST STYLE. He invites all to call and see the samples of Cakes and Confections, now on exhibition at his store.
The Restaurant Department will change any in this city for excellence, neatness and order in its preparations.

CHRISTIAN GOOD,
No. 738 Washington Street,
OPPOSITE THE PLAZA,
SAN FRANCISCO.
21

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

[OUR SUBSCRIBERS can send money BY MAIL safely Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]
WELLS, FARGO & Co., at all their Offices in this State
POSTMASTERS, throughout the State are requested to act
J. W. SULLIVAN, Washington street, San Francisco
J. W. SANBORN, Benicia.
W. J. SWEANEY, Eureka, Humboldt county.
KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., Portland, Oregon.
C. M. SAXTON & BARKER, booksellers, New York City.
GRAY, ADAMS & HOGG Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists Kensington Road, London, will receive subscriptions
M. DUBLOG, Bookseller, Paris.
W. R. STRONG, Seedsman, Sacramento.
BARKER & Co., Expressmen, Oakland.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

W. R. STRONG'S American Seed Store,

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.
The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS,
Together with
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree,
....AND...
SHRUB SEED.
Choice Flower Seeds,

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and those of the very CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.
A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.
California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Naracissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.
It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.
He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.
Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.
A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.
Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

W. R. STRONG,
20 206 J street, Sacramento.

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Fruit Trees,
GARDEN PLANTS,
—AND—
FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection
—OF—
Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
23f Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Peach Seedlings Wanted.

ANY PERSON HAVING PEACH SEEDLINGS that they offer for sale, if they will send us a description of age, size, quantity and price, we can find them a customer, as a lot is wanted immediately.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Magnificent Stock Farm For Sale.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOCK FARMS for sale to be found in the State. The location is a Valley in the Coast Range, and in a situation unequaled for excellence. A place secluded from loss of Stock by mixing, etc.
There are 1200 acres all inclosed with a fine staked oak fence with strong riders, to this can be added as many thousands of Uncle Sam's acres as may be wanted. The fenced land is the best of bottom land. During the late dry weather a large amount of Stock has been driven to these hills for feed and have been profitably kept.
This Ranch produces a big yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats Corn, Root Crops, etc. Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, etc., can also be raised most profitably. Floods never wash it, and it is never affected by drought.
On this Ranch are good, ordinary Buildings, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Corrals, Smoke Houses, etc, to this Plows, Harrows, Teams, working Oxen, etc., to do the work on the place.
On this Ranch there is now the following Stock:
One Jack of the very best character
100 Mules from 1 to 3 years old.
1 Stallion, No. 1.
20 American Mares, No. 1.
80 Mares one-half and three-quarter breed. These Mares are all in foal, mostly by the Jack, as Mules are a ready sale at high prices.
100 Horses, mixed Stock.
500 Head Horned Cattle, American Stock and half breed.
400 to 500 Swine, good Stock.
The Stock now on the place can be sold with the Ranch and thus put the purchaser into a business profitable at once. This Ranch is so situated that a river surrounds the range on one side and mountains on the other to which the Stock have a fine run without any interference from any source, thus giving the Stock a complete swing. Without reducing the original Stock there can be sold annually from this Ranch 50 Mules, 30 Horses, 100 Beef Cattle, 300 fatted Hogs, worth in the aggregate $10 000, three fourths of which is clear profit.
The timber is abundant Pine Oak, and other hard woods. Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine can be made in abundance.
This is one of the Rare Chances, such an one as is seldom offered.
Easy terms as to payments: A portion of the money can remain on time if secured.
For all particulars call on the Editor of the Farmer.
22

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar. These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.
Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.
The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.
The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State
The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.
Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.
The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.
This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.
The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.
For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.
Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.
One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.
A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount. Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7-t

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Compan

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHI
will be dispatched in the month of F
ruary, 1865:
Feb. 3.—GOLDEN AGE.....Capt. E. S. Farra
Feb. 13.—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. W
Feb. 23.—SACRAMENTO.....Capt. Wm. H. Hud
From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M, punctua

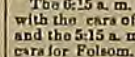
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to N York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
1 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff street

California Steam Navigation Compan

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE
Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'c p. m., from Broadway wharf.
Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will le on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer Y SEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednes and Fridays.
Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON ev day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broad Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Ste er SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AN INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the ab named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.
For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jack and Front streets
v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6 1864, UNTIL further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE
Sacramento at 6:15 a. m., arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 a.
Sacramento at 1 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 2:30 p.
Sacramento at 5 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 6:30 p.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE
Newcastle at 6:45 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 8:40 a.
Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 12 m.
Newcastle at 5 p. m. arrive at Sacramento at 6:40 p.

The 6:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and the 5:15 a. m. train connects at the same place with cars for Folsom.
The 6:45 a. m. down train connects at the junction with cars for Lincoln, and receives passengers from Folsom Sacramento; and the 10:30 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with steamers for San Francisco.
On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 a. m. and Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.
Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 a. Stages for Marysville or any other points north connect Lincoln at 7:30 a. m,

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready and others will follow in such rapid succession that orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume in any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a first one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly appreciated by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From the New England Farmer, Boston.

"The Practical Shepherd" is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hands and head of every person owning sheep.

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

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Sewing Machines.

Our newspapers have recently been again flooded with criminations and recriminations about the *Humbuggery* and Fraud perpetrated at the Oregon State Fair, relative to the Florence and the Grover and Baker Sewing Machines, and it has proved most unfortunate for some of the members of the "Ladies' Committee," for it has shown "*How*" the Premiums were obtained. And even in Oregon, too, they drag in the *Clergymen*, as they did in our city, at the Mechanics' Fair. Would it not be better for all concerned if, in the selection of Committees on such occasions, Committess were selected six months before the Fair, having reference to the *article* to be exhibited, rather than *favorites* of any *exhibiter*, such Committees have always produced trouble and public reproach. *Sewing Machines* are invaluable to the country and indispensable to the comforts of well regulated "Homes," and it is all-important that the public should be kept well advised of the *Best Machines* and where to buy them. The recent newspaper controversy about the Oregon officers is really unfortunate for all parties, for we think any invention that requires such a course to make them public cannot be very good themselves—like the foaming tankard, the froth soon disappears.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has not required any such manifestations or notoriety to convince the public of its excellence. The excellent Agent here, J. H. Hayden, Esq., has been quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way, exhibiting the Wheeler & Wilson to the hundreds that daily call, showing the vastly superior excellence of this kind of Machine, then receiving the price of it, packing it away and shipping it to its ordered destination, where it always gives such universal satisfaction. Thus it is with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, of which there are more sold than all other machines put together, on this coast, and we think it will prove it has been so over the whole United States, for the year 1864.

"Shallow waters near the *breakers* roar,
While the deep strong sea carries you safely o'er."

Keep Warm.

The prevailing *Influenza* is not only a very uncomfortable illness, but it exposes the system to serious ills and may endanger life.

A cold and cough may seem trifles, but they are the foundations of much suffering; the little children, with bare arms and legs, and exposed throats, are proofs that thoughtless mothers and nurses, who for fashion sake risk the health and life of many a sweet and unoffending innocent; and Lone Mountain now contains many a *little grave* that holds the ashes of those who were literally murdered for *fashion sake*.

"Keep warm—keep warm," should be posted on the *door posts* of our houses everywhere; for in San Francisco, especially in our cold and damp winters, our people do not guard the body as they should. Keep warm—wear flannels, leggings, tippets, anything woolen to guard the neck, chest, arms, legs and body from the fearful, searching winds.

Keep warm—sleep in Blankets, good soft Blankets, and you will enjoy a luxury not known before in—"cold nights," and in this advice we will be sustained by the medical faculty and all good, wise and loving mothers. And in order to provide the very best and softest Woolen Goods, we can refer you to

MESSRS. EGERY, BYRNE & CO'S WAREHOUSE.

This firm have, with an eye to the true wants of our people, the very best stock of all these articles to be had in our State.

—The Mazatlan times learns from the most reliable sources that a comprehensive scheme of emigration is determined upon, to open Sonora and Sinaloa to European and American settlement. The project has received the combined sanction of the French and Mexican Empires. Dr. Wm. M. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California, has been selected to carry out the objects of this great enterprise, and we are informed that the security of settlers will be guaranteed by a military investment of these provinces by French troops.

Agricultural Address.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN:

This being the year in which no report to the Governor is required by law, the Board will reserve a more detailed report of the year's transactions until the proper time shall arrive, and proceed to give to the members of the Society a brief account of their stewardship, and to make such suggestions and recommendations as their experience and the condition of the Society and the State seem to demand.

One year ago, when we assumed charge of the affairs of the Society, it was at the close of a year of prosperity to all classes of industry in the State. The agriculturist had been blessed with a plentiful harvest, which had enabled and induced him to prepare for an expensive field of operations, with bright hopes that his renewed efforts would again be crowned with success. The miner, in addition to extracting from the placer deposits and quartz ledges the usual quantities of the precious metals, had extended his discoveries and developed new regions of unusual richness, and was confident in the prospect of a year of unequaled prosperity. The mechanic, the manufacturer, and all other classes of the community dependent on the two former for encouragement and support, had received a corresponding impulse and were looking forward to the new year cheered with confidence and hope.

Under the judicious and economical management of our immediate predecessors, the financial condition of the Society had been much improved. A portion of a large debt which had been allowed to accumulate against the Society during a series of previous years had been canceled. A change of administration had to a certain extent checked the increasing dissatisfaction and want of confidence so prevalent in the community toward the Society and its management. Under these circumstances, and with reliant expectation of material aid from the State, the Board met on the 9th of February, and by unanimous vote resolved to hold a general Fair of every Department of Industry of the State in the following September.

The Legislature, then in session, contrary to our expectations, and, as we think, acting upon a very short-sighted policy, withheld the usual appropriation for the payment of premiums. The much hoped-for rains, which had been deferred during the Winter, failed to fall in the Spring, and it soon become very evident that all the industrial interests of the State, which had but a short time before seemed so promising, must suffer materially, if not prove to a great extent a failure. The Board, therefore, rather than risk a general Fair, with so poor a prospect of a creditable exhibition, and with almost a certainty of a financial disaster, reconsidered its former action, and determined to conform its operations strictly and rigidly to the circumstances in which the State and the Society were placed. The law, however, establishing the Society and creating the Board of Agriculture and defining its duties, as well as the tenure by which the Society holds some of its most valuable property, required that a Fair of some description should be held. In an ordinary season, to select one branch of industry, however attractive or important, and bestow upon it the patronage and encouragement of the Society, to the neglect of all others, would be as unwise on the part of the Board as it would be unjust to those branches neglected. The effects of the drought, however, upon the cereals, and all the various crops of the husbandman; the scarcity of grazing for stock, compelling the owners of cattle and sheep to drive their herds and flocks to distant portions of the State and out of the State for subsistence; the empty treasury of the Society and the general scarcity of money among the people, admonishing the Board of the propriety of a light bill of expenses, all plainly indicated the character the Fair should assume in order to render it, even in one department, a success.

It was evident that no other course than the one pursued could, with safety to the existence and future prosperity of the Society, be adopted, and even as to this, the Board was in doubt.

At this period of affairs, the citizens of Sacramento, with a liberality equaled only by their enterprise and perseverance, came forward and, by subscription, placed at the disposal of the Board over five thousand dollars, to be awarded as purses and premiums for a horse show.

The sum of six thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars were offered in premiums and purses, so distributed as to render the exhibition a feature of attraction and a lesson of usefulness to the admirers of all classes of horses, from the sturdy draught to the fleet and beautiful thoroughbred. All preparations were carefully, economically and well completed, and the Fair was held. It proved a success in every respect beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Board. The maxim that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," having been adopted in the beginning, it was strictly adhered to in every particular. The very liberality of the purses, and premiums offered, gave tone and character to the exhibition. The high value of the stakes to be lost or won gave everybody the impression that the Fair must be a grand success, and no one went away disappointed or dissatisfied. The superior grade and quality of the stock on exhibition indicates the certain and positive improvement we are making in this very important branch of agriculture. The game and speed exhibited by the California-bred contestants for purses, both in trotting and running races, places California proudly upon the turf record, by the side of, if not in advance of, any other State in the Union. Indeed, we think we may be permitted to say that the Fair of the State Agricultural Society of 1864, taking all things into consideration, has formed one of the brightest pages in the history of the turf, and very prominently foreshadows many brighter ones for our State and the Society in the future.

While we congratulate the members of the Society upon the many happy and useful lessons of the Fair as an exhibition, we are also glad to be able to inform them that, notwithstanding the extreme unfavorableness of the season, it has proved an unprecedented financial success. Every premium and purse were promptly paid as soon as awarded or won, and even more than were offered. Every item of expense made and audited by the Board has been promptly and satisfactorily canceled. The handsome sum of $8,412 72 of the old indebtedness of the Society has been discharged, leaving the present indebtedness, including interest to January 13th, $11,334 65, against $26,473 56 on the 12th day of March, 1863, when the Board of Agriculture was organized and the affairs of the Society were placed in its hands.

When we take into consideration the embarrassing circumstances, both pecuniarily and otherwise, in which the Society was found to be at that time, and the difficulties it has encountered and overcome since, and that it has still been able to work out, in less than two years, this substantial financial result, and regain to so large an extent the confidence and good will of the community, we are forced to the conviction that, with the enormous receipts of former years, the Society should to-day have occupied a very different position among the useful institutions of the State from the one in which we find it. Instead of being poor and its energies crippled with the incumbrance of a large debt, it should have been in the enjoyment of such means and facilities as would have enabled it to exert a powerful influence in the direction and development of all the material interests of the State.

The mineral cabinet of the Society has not received so great accessions during the last as during the preceding year, owing to the general depression of the mining interest, following the unhealthy excitement of 1862 and 1863. However, many valuable specimens have been added to the collection. The Amador County Agricultural Society has donated a cabinet of over two thousand specimens, mostly from the valuable copper mines of that county. And Amador claims, and is entitled to the distinction of being the banner county of the State, as regards contributions to the State Society's Cabinet.

Most of the newspapers and periodicals of the State, with a liberality not shown by the press in any other part of the world, have continued to furnish the Society with their regular issues. All these have been carefully filed away and preserved, and when bound will constitute an invaluable portion of the Society's library. It will contain a most complete general and local history of the State and its interests. The contributors are entitled to the thanks of the Board and the Society. And here we would also say that the California Steam Navigation Company, Wells, Fargo & Co., and the various stage and railroad companies in the State, have, by their uniform liberality, placed the Society under lasting obligations. Valuable contributions of statistical reports of various departments of the General Government have been received from our Senator, John Conness, and Representatives Higby, Cole and Shannon. The Society has also been the medium of the above named parties and Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, for the distribution of a large number of the annual and bi-monthly reports of the Agricultural Department, as also of many varieties of new and valuable seeds. The latter have been given out to parties who have promised to exhibit the products, by sample, at the succeeding Fair; but owing to the drought, very few of those distributed last Spring have been heard from. No seeds, except a few packages of wheat, have been received yet this season. Vegetable seeds are usually received too late for use the same year, and hence many varieties are damaged by age. The attention of the Department has been called to this fact.

We are under obligations to B. B. Redding, Secretary of State, for Statutes of 1863–4; to W. C. Stratton, State Librarian, for Journals and Appendix of the Assembly and Senate; and to C. W. Wyman, of Massachusetts, for six volumes of the Transactions of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture—a valuable contribution.

The Society's reports for 1863 have been published and distributed throughout our own State, and many copies mailed to leading journals and agricultural and other industrial societies in the Atlantic States and Europe. Correspondence has also been opened with these institutions, with direct reference to increasing the size and usefulness of our library, and the Board confidently anticipates satisfactory results.

The Constitution of the Society has not been amended since the passage of the law creating the Board of Agriculture. To make it conform to the change in the management of the Society, some alteration will be necessary, and perhaps no time more appropriate for making such alterations will be found than the present meeting of the members. If the Society should conclude to make such alterations, the Board will suggest some additional ones, which, we think, will tend to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, and to render its published transactions more practical, and give them a more reliable and authentic character. It has formerly been the custom of the Directors of the Society to appoint Visiting Committees, who have traveled, at great expense to the Society, on exploring expeditions, the scope of their observations embracing every department of industry through the whole length and breadth of the State, and even into adjoining States. These Committees have reported to the Board, for embodying in the published Transactions, with tiresome minuteness, where and how they went, and all they saw.

It is doubtful whether the benefits derived from such a custom are equal to the necessarily great outlay. It is believed that the objects for which the practice was instituted may be attained in a much more reliable and authentic manner, and with comparatively little expense. There are men of ability and practical experience in each particular branch of industry, in every part of the State, who would, no doubt, if requested, be willing to act as officers or Committees of the Board, in collecting and reporting to them, annually, facts and useful and reliable information in the particular department for which they are qualified and for which they should be appointed.

We have geologists of high character and standing among us, whose business calls them to a constant investigation of the geological structure and advancing development of our mining regions, and whose opinions have great weight, both at home and abroad. Let the Board appoint some one of these as the geologist of the Society, and ask of him a practical report of the character of our different mineral sections, and the progress and improvement annually made in mining. Such reports would be, of course, brief and adapted to the general reader, and being published in the annual transactions of the Society, would reach a class of readers who would never see the elaborate reports of the State Geologist, now in process of publication. And here we think it not improper to remark, that while the General Government is directing its inquiries and investigations to determine in what manner to manage or dispose of the public domain embraced within that portion of our State usually denominated mineral lands, so as at once to produce the greatest revenue to her treasury, and be of the most benefit to the occupants of the same, perhaps it might be well to inquire what the effect upon the future wealth and industry of the State would be were those lands to be disposed of in such a manner as to invite and induce the permanent occupancy and cultivation in vineyards, of those millions of acres located on the hill and mountain sides, and in the countless valleys, which, from actual experience and by the chemical analysis of the soil and the favorable atmospherical phenomena are proved capable of producing wines and raisins equal, if not superior, to the most excellent productions of the most favored wine-producing countries, not excepting the celebrated wines of the Johannisberg and delicious raisins of Malaga. Under our present system of mining regulations and laws very few of these acres will be thus cultivated until the title to the same is vested in the cultivator. Their management or sale becomes a serious question of State as well as national policy. It is the interest as well as the duty of the people of the State to indicate to the General Government the proper policy to be adopted in regard to them. It is better to take time by the forelock and control and direct that policy for our own interests and the best interests of the Government, than, when too late, to condemn a policy which may be to the detriment of both. Every department of industry is equally interested in the question, for when you touch the mines with the hand of oppression you oppress every other interest, and when you encourage and stimulate the development of the mines you encourage and stimulate every other pursuit. In this respect, if not in the actual investment of money, we are all miners and all cultivators of the soil. A Convention, embracing all the States and Territories on this side of the continent, called during the ensuing Summer, for the discussion of this subject, might lead to good results.

Our wine-making interest is becoming one of the greatest industrial interests of the State. It excels that of any other State in the Union. Yet there is not perhaps another branch of industry, in regard to the practical operations of which, there is so much ignorance among our people as this. The varieties of grapes best adapted to wine-making in our State, or in different localities of it; the chemical properties of the soil required for superior wines; the atmospherical influences of different localities; the manner of planting the vine and tilling the vineyard; the gathering and pressing the grape, and the fermenting and after-treatment of the juice or must until it is converted into wine—are all subjects about which our people have but very little practical or satisfactory information, and upon which there is prevailing, in all our agricultural communities, the most lively interest and intense desire for knowledge.

If the Board were to appoint some competent person as a chemist to the Society, who would, under its sanction and in his official character, receive and analyze for a fair compensation, to be paid by the applicant, the soils of different localities, and the juice of grapes grown in the different wine-growing districts, and keep a careful record of his operations, to be reported to the Board, and if at the same time they were to enlist in their service, as Committeemen, intelligent and practical cultivators of the vine and wine manufacturers in the different localities, who should also report their observations, experience and opinions to the Board, all to be embodied in the published transactions, they might perhaps be able to form some well defined landmarks, which may serve as incentives to enterprise and guides in the prosecution and development of this great resource of wealth and prosperity. If successful in the accomplishment of this object, the Society would have rendered a service to the people and the State greater and more lasting than if, by some supernatural power, they were to convert the whole bulk of Mount Diablo into gold dollars and distribute them equally between every man, woman and child within her borders.

The present anomalous condition of the general stock-raising interest of our State may well attract the serious apprehension of and engage the attention of the political economists and the best business minds among us. The annual record of death by starvation of a large percentage of the stock of our State, has become almost as much a matter of course as the periodical return of our rainy seasons. During the unusually dry season of the past Summer, a great number of stock were driven to the mountains of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range, where they found an abundance of food to carry them safely through the dry season, but to return to the valley ranges to enrich the soil with their decaying carcasses. Many others were driven to the low land surrounding the confluence of our large rivers, where sufficient feed for the subsistence of nearly half of the stock in the State, during the Summer seasons, has for years past been allowed to go to waste annually; but, when forced from these luxuriant fields, by the sudden rise of the waters, the same destructive fate awaited them as did those from the mountains. The last was an extraordinary season, it is true, but if the owners of large herds of stock would pursue the same course in ordinary seasons that they did the last they would make a great improvement over the usual custom of pasturing them on the same ranges during the Summer on which they are compelled to keep them during the following Winter.

But to reform and correct the evils and drawbacks attending stock-raising seems to require a pretty thorough revolution in the whole farming system. The owners of large herds and flocks will be compelled to reduce them to such a number as they can provide Winter food for; and the farmers who have heretofore turned their attention almost exclusively to grain raising, will find it much more profitable to raise a greater variety of crops, and include in their annual sales of the products of the farm, a few young horses, fat cattle, sheep and hogs. The statement of two or three facts will serve to illustrate the extraordinary and disastrous condition of this branch of industry, as it is now seen. During the last Summer, when it became evident that the hay crop in a large portion of the State must prove a failure, and consequently command a high price, many persons resorted to the tule lands at the mouths of the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Consumnes rivers, in search of the desired article. Here they found thousands of acres of natural meadows, upon which were cut and secured, according to statistics collected by the Secretary of this Board, and careful estimates made by men of good judgment engaged in the business, not less than fifty thousand tuns of a very fair quality of hay. According to the same estimates, there were left standing uncut at least an equal amount. Yet within sight of these extensive meadows, much of them unclaimed and unappropriated by anybody, large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle have been reduced by starvation since the rainy season commenced from twenty-five to fifty per cent. in numbers, and probably thirty-three per cent. in the weight of those yet alive. Again, when this hay was cut and freighted to localities where principally demanded for use, the expense upon it, per tun, as a general thing, amounted to more than an ordinary stock cow or bullock would sell for, and consequently to Winter such an animal upon it, would cost more money than the animal would sell for when wintered.

These are extraordinary cases in an extraordinary season, but to a certain extent they occur every year, and to the full extent may occur again. To prevent such recurrence, and to bring about a healthy change in the management of this branch of agriculture, are objects worthy the attention of those who may hereafter control the transactions of this Society and the economies of the great interests of the State.

The vast amount of staging on this coast, and the transportation of goods and machinery from navigation to the various mining localities in this State, Nevada and the surrounding Territories will, until such times as railroads shall supercede these modes of conveyance, continue to create a great demand for valuable horses and mules, and large quantities of grain for their subsistence. To raise a horse or a field of grain may not generally require a greater degree of skill than is possessed by any ordinary farmer. But to raise and prepare for market a large number of good horses with profit to the owner, and well adapted to the business for which they were intended, requires a good degree of knowledge of the principles of breeding, the economies of feeding such animals, and the judgment to apply such principles and economies for the attainment of the end in view.

To make a given number of acres of land produce the largest amount of grain and other food that it is capable of producing, without deterioration of the soil, for a series of years, requires a much greater degree of skill and scientific knowledge than is usually exercised, at least by the generality of farmers in this country.

The truth of this latter statement will be apparent when it is proved, as it has been, by statistics collected by our Secretary during the past year from reliable sources, that most of the grain land in California will, when Summer-fallowed, produce eight-tenths more grain per acre than when plowed and sown after the rainy season sets in. Yet not one-twentieth of the land devoted to grain raising for years past has been Summer-fallowed.

It is proper to remark, however, that great improvement in the manner of preparing the soil and putting in the seed this season over past years is manifest in every part of the State. The efforts of this Board, through its Secretary, in calling the attention of farmers to the importance of this subject, and the drought of the past season, have both contributed to this change. It is hoped that hereafter grain raising will be conducted with greater economy and upon principles which guarantee greater and more certain success. As another good effect of the drought may be mentioned the interest it has awakened in many parts of the State upon the subject of irrigation. The experience of those who have practiced irrigation for a number of years past proves that most any of our lands situated back from the river bottoms proper, and which have heretofore been considered capable of producing only small grains, and these only in favorable seasons, may, by the judicious use of water, be made to produce in abundance and with almost absolute certainty most any crop embraced in the husbandman's vocabulary in any climate or country. This experience has also established another important fact that the best and only time necessary to use this water is during the Winter season, when all our creeks and rivers are full and capable of supplying almost any quantity desired. A thorough saturation of the soil at this time serves to mature any crop, or two or three different kinds of crops in a season, without further irrigation. The people of the counties of San Joaquin, Los Angeles and Yolo have been the first to avail themselves of these important lessons upon an extensive scale.

C. M. Weber, of San Joaquin county, has, during the last season, introduced water over his own land, and that of some of his neighbors, with the most gratifying results.

The particulars as to length of canal or amount of land that may be irrigated have not been received, though written for some time since.

By means of a ditch and reservoir, eleven miles in length, tapping the San Gabriel river, in Los Angeles county, forty thousand acres of land which has been hitherto used only for grazing purposes, is now being irrigated and converted into one of the most fertile portions of that county, already so justly celebrated for the variety and excellence of its productions.

In Yolo county there are five main ditches, tapping Cache creek in as many different places, with an aggregate length of twenty-five miles, besides a great number of branches, all capable of irrigating at least one hundred thousand acres of as good land as the State contains. Nicholas Wycoff, the engineer who located most of the ditches

in Yolo county, and the engineer of Swamp Land District No. 18, lying mostly in that county, says, in a letter to the Secretary, "the day is not far distant when the waters of Cache and Putah creeks, in ordinary seasons, will be used upon the land, and not be suffered to pass into the tules, except at high floods—thus assisting to reclaim those valuable lands."

The people of Colusa county are also moving in this matter. They propose to take the water from the Sacramento river, at any point above low water mark, so as not to interfere with navigation, and turn it through a canal which, including one main branch, will be one hundred and twenty miles in length, over an area of some three hundred thousand acres of back valley land in that and the northern part of Yolo county. The scheme is pronounced entirely practical by competent engineers who have made the preliminary surveys, and the people are determined to accomplish the enterprize and reap its benefits. In view of these facts, and the probability of other similar enterprises, may we not look forward to the time when most of the surplus waters of our creeks and rivers during the rainy seasons will be used to irrigate and render immensely productive all the higher lands of our valleys? As a secondary though very important result of the accomplishment of such a system of irrigation, great assistance would be rendered in permanently reclaiming the tule lands, and the improvements of our farmers, and the towns and cities on the immediate banks of the rivers would be thus relieved, to a great extent, from danger by overflows.

The mechanical and manufacturing industries of the State, though partaking of the general depression of the past year, and suffering somewhat from the state of the currency, which has encouraged importations, have, notwithstanding, continued to enlist in their prosecution a gratifying increase of capital, and to extend their enterprises and scope to a greater variety of the articles necessarily used in carrying on the various industrial pursuits, and in supplying the necessities and luxuries of every department of life.

Leather of the various kinds, boots and shoes, harness, saddles, whips, every description of cordage, building materials, granite, marble, lime, plaster, cement, wagons and carriages, railroad, passenger and freight cars; woolen goods, such as blankets of all kinds, flannels of every description, cloths and cassimeres, carpets; hats, caps, and various kinds of clothing; glue, asphaltum, gunpowder, matches, tar, pitch, resin, mineral paint, spirits of turpentine, salt, soap, yeast powders, starch, vinegar, pickles, every variety of preserved fruits, jams, raisins, figs, maccaroni and vermacelli, castor oil, petroleum, wines, brandies and the various kinds of spirituous and malt liquors; paper of every variety; glass bottles of all kinds demanded, earthen and stone ware; wood, tin and wire ware; mining, mill and steamboat machinery, and machinery of every kind in use; agricultural implements and various other articles are manufactured in the State with greater or less success. Very many, in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand and keep up a very good and remunerative export trade, while others are struggling against the persevering competition of importations.

Preparations, upon extensive scales, are now being made to add to this list, railroad locomotives, shot, and lead pipe. The experiment of smelting copper has already proved so much of a success as to warrant the confident expectation that all our copper ores will soon be smelted within our State, and thus produce a complete revolution in our copper mining interest. The experience of nations proves that no classes of industries aid more in enriching and rendering a State independent than mechanics and manufactures. California has greater natural facilities for becoming an extensive manufacturing State than any other in the Union, and her isolated position furnishes a strong reason for fostering and encouraging them.

For the advancement and improvement of all these objects, and, indeed, all the industries of the State, was this Society instituted. While the holding of annual Fairs, at which the products and improvements of every department of industry are exhibited for comparison and instruction, and to stimulate emulation and enterprise, is calculated to do great good, and should therefore be continued; yet, for the financial success of the Society, the Fairs should be made to assume such a character as will prove at once the most attractive and least expensive. It should be no ground of complaint should the Board adopt this policy.

There are other and less superficial mediums through which, in addition to the one just named, the Society may render itself equally beneficial to our present population and their material interests, and enlarge and extend its sphere of usefulness, so as to enhance more perceptibly and certainly the State's future prosperity.

Among these may be mentioned a means already adverted to, the appointment of competent Committees to investigate and report upon the present condition and best means of improvement in each branch of industry. These reports should assume the character of short, practical, and to some extent scientific, treatises, wholly Californian in their character and application. The Society should also own an experimental farm, with All the facilities and appliances for practically teaching and illustrating agriculture, in all its branches, as adapted to the peculiarities of our soil and climate. It should possess an extensive mineral, mechanical and agricultural museum for illustrating our natural history, our mineral riches, and our advancement in the useful arts and sciences. It should enjoy the advantages of a philosophical and chemical laboratory and an extensive library of useful and practical knowledge, for exemplifying and explaining the truths of science as applicable to the various industrial pursuits of life.

Add to these, by authority of law, the facilities of collecting agricultural and other important statistics, in an authoritative and authentic manner; and the Society would then occupy that position of usefulness for which it was originally organized, but to which few such societies attain for want of some definite aim and some constant and steady hand to guide them.

The official management of the Agricultural Societies of New York and Massachusetts have respectively been under the control of B. P. Johnson and C. L. Flint almost since their first organization. These Societies, either of them are an honor to any country or nation, to say nothing of the States in which they are located.

The importance of reliable agricultural and other statistics to the successful and intelligent conduct of a Government, and to the advantageous direction and development of the resources of a State, are too obvious to require an argument; and particularly so in a new State, with resources so diversified as ours—and yet we regret to record the fact that we have not now, as a State, and never had any system by which such statistics have been or can be collected. In older and more thickly settled communities, with their superior facilities for communication, it has been found practical to collect such statistics, through voluntary agents, who, without compensation, except the consciousness of serving their country, devote their time and energies to the subject, and, under a system of reports to one common head, produce a result sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. But in a State where the facilities for travel, except on general routes to a few important localities, are so limited and expensive as in ours, and where so few of our farmers have become so permanently fixed and devoted to their occupation as to inspire that interest in the cause necessary for such an undertaking, and so few are able to afford the time and means for its faithful execution, such a system will be found, as it has already been found by the last two years' efforts of this Board, almost totally inoperative. The present system of reports by the County and District Assessors to the Surveyor General has proved to be equally unreliable and uncertain. Only from one-half to two-thirds of the counties in the State being reported at all, and these reports in many instances being mere rough estimates instead of actual and careful counts. Statistics thus partial and unreliable, in the opinion of the Board, tend rather to depreciate the value and magnitude of our industrial resources, and to injure and prejudice the importance and standing of our State, both among our own people and abroad, than otherwise.

Without narrating the history of the efforts of this Board, during the session of the last Legislature, advised as they were by our immediate predecessors, and seconded by every District and County Agricultural Society in the State, to rectify these evils, and to obtain the passage of a law which would in our opinion have provided an efficient and effective system by which reliable statistics relating to all our industries and productions would have been obtained, we will venture to express the hope that our next Legislature will take a more practical and comprehensive view of the material wants of the State, and will comprehend and supply the necessity of a system by which, through the proper channels, we may possess ourselves of a full sheet exhibiting all our productions and our present and future capacities. One short statute that would effectually accomplish this object, would be of more real and lasting benefit to our State than a whole volume of such laws as usually emanate from each session of our Legislature. Upon this subject and the necessity of State aid to Agricultural Societies, Dr. E. S. Holden, President of the San Joaquin District Agricultural Society, than whom no man in the State understands the State's necessities better, holds the following language in his last annual address before that Society:

"Last year this Society, together with several other similar associations, petitioned our Legislature to appropriate a few thousand dollars for premium money, but our Solons failed to see the benefit of such appropriations; they failed to see that three-fourths of their constituents were producing by the sweat of their brows their very existence, their bread and butter. But there was one thing they could easily comprehend, and that was the value of bribe money to create and aid a host of rascally franchises, yearly springing up from San Diego to Siskiyou, from the Sierra to the Pacific.

"Farmers and mechanics, protect your own interests—those interests which contribute so largely to the wealth and independence of nations. Elect, as it is in your power to do, Legislators who can comprehend the interests of Agriculture and Manufactures, and who will honestly protect them."

With all these appliances and facilities for usefulness, well managed, the published reports of the transactions of the Society would become most interesting and authentic exponents of the agricultural capacities, the mineral wealth, the manufacturing enterprise and the general resources of the State. Distributed among our own people, they would furnish constant incentives and valuable guides to improvement. Distributed in the Atlantic States and in the rich and populous countries of the eastern continent, they would serve as the most economical and effective agents to attract immigration to our State that could possibly be employed. Teach the skilled cultivator of the vine and the experienced manufacturer of wine, in the agricultural portions of Germany, France, Italy and other old wine-growing countries, that the wine crop has never proved a failure in California since its first introduction by the priests, 150 years ago—that owing to the peculiar adaptation of the soil and climate of our State to the growth of the vine, and the average annual product per acre, here, under good cultivation, is six hundred gallons, while that of the German States and France is not over one hundred and seventy-five, and that of Italy—the best wine-producing country in the world outside of California—is less than four hundred and fifty gallons. Teach them that there is in California over twenty millions of acres of the very best of land for vineyards, and that each head of a family can become the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of the same, by coming here and settling upon and improving it—and will not such information, rendered authentic by our official reports, turn their heads towards California? Will they remain longer than necessity compels them in their own country, where but few of them have any interest in the soil and can obtain but a poor subsistence as the reward of their daily labors? Teach these facts to foreign capitalists, and enterprising and skillful manufacturers, and they, also, will seek our shores for the profitable investment of their means, and a more adequate return for their enterprise and skill. We should soon have springing up in the various favorable localities in our State extensive wine-cellars, the owners of which would purchase the grape or must from the producer, and after subjecting it to careful and skillful treatment for the proper length of time necessary to convert into an article of that superior quality rendered susceptible by the unequaled wine properties of the grape, and not till then, it would be found in the market for sale and consumption. The immediate effects of this change in the management of our wine interests would be a certain and reliable increased demand for the grape and must, and a proportional increased production. The mere grape juice, of from from four to six months of age, made by those professing but very little skill in its manufacture, and possessing perhaps less, would disappear from among us, and our home and foreign demands would be supplied with the various kinds of wines, equal, if not superior, to the most excellent and high-priced foreign brands.

A very large portion of the sugar consumed in the southern countries of Europe is now manufactured in France from the common white sugar beet. It is a demonstrated fact that this article can be produced in the rich alluvial soil of our valleys and tule land in greater quantities per acre, and with less labor, than in any other portion of the civilized world. By chemical analysis, science assures us that, owing to the peculiarly favorable properties of our soil, the California production possesses a greater quantity of saccharine matter than the same article produced in any part of France. Taken in connection with the present and prospective high ruling prices of sugar, we have here another branch of industry promising a liberal compensation for skilled labor and a munificent return for the investment of capital, managed and directed by the lights of science and practical experience.

The cultivation of silk also, by the experience of competent judges, for some ten years, in our State, has proved to be a perfect success. The mulberry tree flourishes here with a luxuriance known in no other country. The absence of moisture and explosive electricity in the atmosphere, during the season of feeding and hatching the worms and securing the cocoons, are circumstances which render our State more favorable for the prosecution of this pleasant and important branch of industry than any other country in which silk is produced.

It is a historical fact that the seasons in the principal silk-producing countries in the south of Europe have for years past been growing more cold and moist, and hence less favorable to the production of silk. These are significant facts, which may very profitably be taken into account by those who are to control the future material destiny of our State. It may not be improper here to state that J. Morenhout, Consul of France at Los Angeles, lately sent five samples of cotton produced in that county by as many different persons, to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in France, who, after having the same carefully examined by competent judges, returned in his official report that the samples were all identical in quality, and would command then about the same price as the short silk cotton of the Southern States, from $62 to $63 per one hundred pounds. The experiment will be thoroughly tested in that county this year. By experiments extending through a series years in various parts of our State, it is conclusively proved that raisins, figs, almonds, prunes, olives, all articles of commerce, and consequently not liable to overstock any market, can be produced here in equal perfection and greater abundance than in any other part of the world. In a word, to sum up the foregoing statements, we may say we know we have within our borders the elements of greatness and prosperity equal, if not superior, to those of any other State in the Union. Then, what do we lack? what do we need? The answer most emphatically is, *labor and capital*. We cannot attain material greatness or prosper well without these—without both; and capital for investment in our material resources will not, for obvious reasons, precede labor, it would follow. Then labor is the first great necessity. And how shall we obtain it? The General Government, through agents and the distribution of favorable information, is wisely and successfully exerting her means and energies to induce emigration to the United States. According to the report of the New York Commissioners of Immigration, the number of immigrants that arrived at that port during the eleven months ending the 30th of November, 1863, was 146,519, against 76,306 during 1862—showing an increase in one year of nearly fifty per cent. from extra exertion. But does the Pacific coast or California receive any portion of that immigration, or any immediate benefit from it? Very little, if any at all. The moment the new-comer sets foot on shore at New York or any other eastern port he is hurried off to Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, or some other new State east of the Rocky Mountains, but never to California; hence, those States, with far less natural advantages, except as to convenient location for immigration, outstrip us in the race to wealth and general prosperity. The Pacific Railroad will, when finished, to a certain extent remove this barrier which now isolates us from the great center of our country's population. But till that time California must work out the problem of increasing her labor and capital, and of developing her own resources herself. Let California bestir herself, if she would not fall back from her present relative position among her sister States. Let her make independent and extra exertions to induce a tide of immigration to set in toward her shores before that great field for enterprise and improvement is opened up in the Southern States, to attract and hold the tide from her. Let her send out, through the Golden Gate, such a flood of reliable information in regard to her unequaled productions, her inexhaustible resources and capacities, to those great beehives of industry in the Old World as will cause a lively swarming out of their families of workers, so intent upon securing the unequaled benefits within their grasp here, that no half-way port will attract them from their destination.

Why should not the route from the various emigrating ports of the Old World to San Francisco, by way of Panama, become the line of attraction and travel to those who are seeking an asylum and a home in America? Bring this about, and our march is onward, our destiny certain.

To assist in the conveyance of this information, and accomplishing these objects, what channel so appropriate, what means so effective as the State Agricultural Society, when it shall occupy the position and enjoy the facilities we claim for it?

To place the Society in this position, and in command of these facilities, liberal State aid will be required. The front door of the State treasury will have to be opened by the command of the people, and some of their money used for the accomplishment of these objects. And why not? Facts and statistics are at hand to prove that no people ever became permanently prosperous, or State rich and powerful, until this policy was adopted and adhered to. And that no people or State ever adopted this policy, and continued it judiciously, without becoming intelligent and happy, and rising high in the scale of individual and national greatness.

England annually appropriates millions to auxiliary Societies, similar to ours, for the encouragement of her agricultural and manufacturing interests, and the world pays tribute to her enterprise and prosperity. France, following her example, has become a power upon the earth. Germany, by early adopting this policy, has made herself an empire of knowledge and a university to the world.

Among our family of States, New York and Massachusetts are noble examples of an enlightened liberality. Then let California profit by good examples and be wise, as she would be great.

We did intend to discuss another important question to California—the establishment of an Agricultural College. But the space allowable in a report embracing so many objects is not equal to the importance of the subject. We therefore recommend the appointment of a Committee by our successors to take this subject under consideration at some future time previous to the meeting of the next Legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. REED, President.

Several valuable letters were received by the Secretary, touching subjects referred to in the Report. The following is an extract from one received from Dr. E. S. Holden the day after the meeting. Dr. Holden has been one of the best friends the cause of Agriculture has had in our State. The subject is one of much interest, and we call special attention to it. Other letters and extracts will be given hereafter:

"I have ascertained some interesting facts in regard to the profitable results by irrigation from Captain Weber's ditches, which are supplied by water from the Calaveras until June, the month the river usually dries up. The several ditches run about five miles and irrigate about two thousand acres, or ten farms, small sections of which were last year cultivated to wheat; the balance produced oat hay, and a superior article. The estimated value of crops on the two thousand acres is $25,000, and without irrigation the crops would have been an entire failure. The above is the only system of ditches for irrigation in this county. The result of this first attempt of irrigating on a large scale has been so profitable and sure, many other enterprises of the kind will be undertaken in this county. Californians will find out in time that water is not only quite necessary, but the cheapest fertilizer."

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22

Miscellaneous.

Marriage Elevates the Character.

People may think as they please, but the truth is, that till one becomes the head of a family and a father, he can scarcely be called a man. Exceptions there are, honorable, conspicuous. Instances may be pointed out, though far from common, it is believed, where one not advanced to the dignity supposed, and so not subjected to its numerous trials and victories; defeats, too, sometimes it must be confessed; have yet had hearts as liberal and expanded, as any who have assumed conjugal and parental responsibilities. Nevertheless, in general, those helps are needed to direct what there is unselfish, serious, generous and sympathizing in the soul. Men, and women too, grow hard by living for themselves alone. With little or nothing exterior to disturb their emotional natures, their affections are apt to settle quietly around themselves as a center, and finally crystalize there. Such a person may be a miracle of virtue and propriety, beautiful even in its transparent purity, but after all as hard as the diamond, if not as cold.

One needs the claims upon him as husband and father, to take him out of himself and awaken his solicitudes and cares for others. The wear and tear he is subjected to from these relations do him good. They are wholesome exercises for the heart, as labor is for the muscles. We may not tell exactly why it is so, but of the existence of the fact there is striking evidence in the experience of the mother, who loves that child best, which has given her most anxiety and trouble. For whom is all the tenderness of the father lavished? Is it not upon his wayward boy, his prodigal son? The parent is chastened and made better by having wife and children dependent on him for pleasure, comfort and support. The little vexations, sometimes great ones, perhaps, which they occasion, do him no harm, but the contrary. His own character is matured while he is laboring and suffering to shape that of others. He who does not suffer, cannot know half the sufferings there are in man.

Not only is the heart of a man better by assuming the obligations of a husband and father, but his mind is also greatly improved. A new horizon opens to him. Before, he was traveling through the world in a valley; he now ascends to higher ground, and for the first time sees mankind as they are, and begins to comprehend society, its origin, its work, and destiny. He now awakens to the glorious call of duty, instead of pleasure, to which he only listened before. Not that pleasure is denied him now, but it comes of itself in the train of duty discharged, instead of being solicited as formerly, for its own sake. This revolution, produced by his change of position, is marked upon his countenance where it is no less visible than in his changed conduct. The man is stamped upon it in every serious, thoughtful lineament, where cheerfulness and sedateness have taken the place of meaningless gaiety, frivolity and want of sober aim. If any one says he is acquainted with very many single persons of large and sympathetic hearts, and minds full of liberal thoughts; it is granted. Place that man, so admirably endowed by nature, at the head of a family for which he was doubtless intended, and he would be twice a man, and his usefulness increased four-fold.—[Newark Sentinel.

The Sunny South in Coming Years.

"Behind the clouds the sun is shining."

Henry Ward Beecher gives a truly prophetic picture of the fair sunny southland in her coming years, and although she is now passing a fiery ordeal, yet the future of the South will be a bright one—for there are noble hearts there still, amid all the darkness of the sanguinary, bloody and fearful fratracidal war now going on. As Lamartine says: "Revolutions never go backward."

We look for the brightness beyond the clouds. Rev. Ward Beecher says:

"In respect to the South, you are to recollect that she has pursued a course of finance which will relieve her at once of all pressure of national debt. There is no one of her statesmen that ever looks out doubtfully into the future. There is no question at all about her coming situation in that regard. But then we are to take into consideration, in looking into the future of Southern society, the stimulating effects of her new social condition. In twenty-five years—in a single generation—free labor will not only pay for the market-price of every slave that she will have lost by emancipation in a money form, but will make her rich over and above that. Among the things that I could desire to see, is the wonderful recuperation of these Southern States in wealth, and popular intelligence and patriotism, and substantial unity. For I tell you, when, with their fervid zeal and outspoken manliness, this people are once brought upon the platform of regenerated and real Democracy, they will put to shame the temporizing patriotism of many and many a man that dwells in New York. During the Revolutionary war a majority of the inhabitants of both Kings and Queens counties were tories. Mr. Jefferson declares that in New York all the influential merchants and literary men were largely monarchists. The hereditary tendencies in favor of monarchical, and against Democratic forms of government, in New York, are as old as the Revolution. And I expect to see the day when there shall be more genuine propagandism of liberty in Georgia than in New York. I expect, if I live to be as old as my father was, to see more enthusiasm for liberty on the sugar and cotton plantations of the South than we have ever seen in the relatively cold and reserved New England and Middle States. Great as is the disparity between the tendencies of the North toward liberty and the slave tendencies of the South, when the cause of the North has prevailed, and has been accepted by the South, you must not be surprised if the South are the representative people for liberty of this continent. And when this shall take place, what antagonism can there be between the South and the North?"

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—Some time since we clipped the following from an exchange:

A correspondent of the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph, who lately visited the Siamese twins, gives the following account of them: Your readers have no doubt seen these remarkable individuals, the Siamese twins, but few of them, perhaps, have been to their houses and seen them in their domestic relations. Though united by a ligament, as strong as life itself, they live a mile apart—spend alternately three days at one and the other's house—and allowing no circumstance to deter their departure from one to the other when the regular time arrives. The one at whose house you visit them leads the conversation and acts as master of ceremonies, while the other speaks only as occasion or politeness may require. One has eight and the other nine children, but one of them is in the war, the rest being girls and little boys. The twins are good neighbors, intelligent men, and thoroughly patriotic. They are, to all appearances, two separate and different men, with very little social resemblance, and a marked contrast of character. One is much the most positive, self-willed and uncompromising. They are seldom both sick at the same time. Why should death result from a separation of persons so unlike, and so little subject to be afflicted by each other's infirmaties?

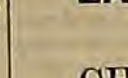
Here is a subject for the physioligists of the age. If these two strange beings thus *united*, are so different in character, will, power and feeling; if the sickness of the one does not affect the other, why may not the chord that unites them be severed with safety? for it is self-evident, if *fatal* sickness comes to one, the other must die, if still united. Why not sever the chord now? Let medical men answer.

MUSIC, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

First Premium Pianos.

416. MARKET STREET. 416.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



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Takes pleasure in announcing to his many patrons that

THE FIRST PREMIUM

has been awarded to him for his TWO PIANOS exhibited at the late Exhibition at the Pavilion of the Mechanic's Fair,

The undersigned having been, for many years, a

Manufacturer of Pianos

in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

FIRST PREMIUM

ever offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

Purchasers of Pianos are invited to call at his Rooms and examine his Pianos.

JACOB ZECH,
416 Market street,
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JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety o

COAL OIL LAMPS

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One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

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FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,
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EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Lammond,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF

BENICIA SEMINARY,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies,

No, 64 Silver Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

formerly under the control of Mrs. M. B. SWEDENSTIERNA, and has removed there with her entire corps of

Superior Teachers and Professors.

The New Term Commenced

January 4th, 1865.

The location of this Institution (on the suburbs o the city) commands at once for its boarding pupils, the retirement of a country life, with the advantages of the finest professional talent from the city.

As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by calling upon or addressing

MISS M. LAMMOND,
10 Principal.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 21tf

EDUCATIONAL.

PACIFIC

National Business College,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"*Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect.*"—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco,

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of specimen Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

LECTURES

Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

DIPLOMAS.

Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week.....$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week..... 1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week.... 1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week..... 25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week.... 25
Total per week.....$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks.....$350

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month.....$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each..... 5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month..... 8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month. 5 00
Violin..... 8 00
Vocal Music, per month..... 2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month..... 6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College.....35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree.....$10 00
Commercial Diploma..... 5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

21 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 3d inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month.....$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month..... 4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month..... 6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month..... 8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month..... 25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month.....$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month..... 3 00
Embroidery, per month..... 3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month..... 4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week..... 5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week..... 6 50
Military Branches, per month..... 3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons..... 8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month sconsist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

St. Ignatius College.

(INCORPORATED APRIL 30th, 1859.)

The Fifth Annual Session of this Institution will Commence on August 22d.

THE DESIGN of the Institution is to give a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Education.

The Course of Studies Embraces

THE GREEK, LATIN, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

POETRY, RHETORIC,
ELOCUTION, HISTORY,
GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC,
BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS.

Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy.

The study of MODERN LANGUAGES is optional. Besides the Classical, there is a preparatory Department for the Younger Students.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Grammar Dep't. . . $5 00
" " Higher Dep't. . . 8 00
" Preparatory Dep't. . . 3 00
No1

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once, - - - - - - - - $15
Board and Tuition, per session, - - - - - - - - $250
Washing, per session, - - - - - - - - - - - - $50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session, - - - - $10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $250—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

American Organs.

SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE

MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD

FOR THE

American Home Circle.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing, it is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

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THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore He will supply these superior instruments to the trade.

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones*. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

Address all orders to

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WHOLESALE AGENCY,

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PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,
PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given Send for Circulars, an address

SIBERIA OTT,
22 748 Broadway, New York Ci

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY..... FEBRUARY 3, 1865.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it n the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing n Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

Having established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

We want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such cause can ever be successful in such a work.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

We have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

ew comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several states, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

New Comers.—Homesteads.

Those New Comers to our State can always be sure to find valuable Homesteads, already highly improved, and for sale on favorable terms, by applying at our Office. New Comers who want important positions, as Superintendents of Farms Millers, etc, can always be informed of favorable chances.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

Patent Rights.

It has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

A Home of Taste.—We ask the special attention of our readers to the very excellent communication in this week's number, of our valued correspondent, "M. B. C.," who has drawn one of the prettiest pictures we have had presented to our view for a long time. We hope, however, that his admirable essay will lead many of our readers to make the attempt to Beautify their Homes, and see if they cannot at least lay the foundation of a "Home of Taste." Our correspondent is indeed familiar with the subject, and we sincerely hope this em-bass-y (M. B. C.) will be successful.

We know our readers will peruse with interest our "War Letter," although it was so long kept back by our mails, it is the fault of the Department.

The great length of the Annual Agricultural Address must be our only excuse for the omission of much matter prepared for this number.

The "Fisher Girl," by C. French Richards, is received, and will appear next week.

Rambles in the Country—No. 1.

As we promised in our No. 1, we intend to give a brief sketch of our whereabouts each week, and this will show our readers that we are not an *idle* Editor, but earnestly engaged in our work.

The State Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting, at Sacramento, required that we should visit the *Levee City*, therefore our first "Ramble" was to the city of the Fires and Floods—that Queen City of the Plains—the *City of Trials* and the *City of Fortitude.*

How well is foretold in sacred history the eventual triumph of the "Brave of Heart;" the good, the true, the enduring; when we remember this most wonderful city, we cannot but recall those passages of that history, that *endureth forever.* That Good Book says:

"The *Fire* shall not *consume* them, neither shall the *Floods destroy* them," and "though they fall *seven times*, yet shall they *rise again*." And literally Sacramento has fallen in perils and trials seven times, yet she has *risen again*, and never has that city worn the appearance of a more healthful trade, or her citizens looked more cheerful or in fact been more *prosperous* and prospectively more certain of enduring success than at this present moment.

We had opportunity, when not engaged at the meetings, to look over the city a little, although it was the *stormy week*, and we saw enough to convince us that Sacramento is now on the highway to permanent prosperity.

STREETS AND BUSINESS MEN.

The *streets of the city* having been raised are in general good order, especially the large business streets. The old and well-established business houses are doing a good, healthy and prosperous trade. Had we a whole page left we would give a list of the standard business men who pay large taxes promptly in gold, and have some left to help every good word and work, as the best of noble charities testify.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Churches are all well filled, the Pastors well cared for and the people happy.

The Schools are numerous and filled with intelligent children. Sacramento numbers 2,474 children, and $2,894 56 is allowed by the State as their portion. There are several fine Private Schools and Colleges (see notice of Sacramento Seminary in another column), and these are all well patronized, and are in a prosperous state.

THE WORK-SHOPS AND INDUSTRY.

We had but little time to visit these, but we began our work and visited the Carriage Manufactory of Messrs. Rippon & Hill, on J street, above Tenth. This has been established for some several years and has turned out quantities of most superior work, both in finished buggies and wagons, also durable work in common Farm and Railroad carts. Some idea of their business may be formed when we say that in dull times they have, the last year, made about fifty Buggies and Wagons, and seventy-five carts for the Pacific Railroad, and have large orders on hand to execute.

The cost of wagons are from $250 to $600, and buggies cost from $300 to $500. The success of the Pacific Railroad has given a large amount of money to the mechanics of our State; they of all others should be its friend, and they should remember the "*Dutch Flat* Wagon," down this way. The large wagons may go as high up as Donner Lake. Messrs R. & H. employ a large number of hands, and as much California wood as is good. We can cheerfully recommend to all who wish good work, a Buggy or Carriage of any kind, Wagon or Cart to call upon this firm and they will not be the losers, but largely the gainers.

We called at the Plowmaking Establishment of Mr. Crookite—recently the Ready Brothers, and formerly that of Mr. Marshall, all former patrons and readers of the Farmer. The plows from this Workshop have turned up many thousand acres. Mr. Cronkite, and his predecessors, have been very successful in making the large Gang Plow, now extensively used among grain growers. Mr. C. has also been making a large number of extra size Cultivators with eleven teeth, or prongs, like the bull-tongue plow, made to cut from six to twelve feet wide; excellent to use on summer-fallowed land. They cost $45, and he has made about 60 since last October. Mr. C. has also made a monster Plow, called the Sacramento Clipper, to work with six yoke of oxen, and cut 14x20 inches deep. These plows cost about $50 and are used to work heavy lands, especially in the mountains, among the brush and rooty land. Mr. C. has sold *twenty* of these to go to Washoe and Humboldt counties, Nevada, and they are used to make roads also. He has made about forty in all.

There are numerous plow and wagonshops on J street, all busy, of which we shall note hereafter. We are glad to see the mechanics busy—that is one of the good signs of the times.

From the workshops we dropped into the Capitol building, to see how industrious the State officials were—all at their posts, smiling, cheerful and "content as Swimley's boarders," as they say in the Levee city, for *California State officials* do not have to wait for their hire, as there is *over one million of dollars* in the State Treasury and all bonds and interest due (the Pacific Railroad bonds especially) paid in gold, in spite of all that "My lord the Cardinal," of Dutch Flat, may say to the contrary.

What other State in the Union more prosperous than our own? A million dollars in the vaults! If our Governor is *Low*—Lo! he has filled the State Treasury.

J street merchants are doing a good business—teams loading for the interior, to start when the roads will let them go; Dry Goods and Fancy Goods stores well sustained; Gardens putting on their beautiful robes of Spring, and Sacramento!—she is a "Garden of herself,"—has as many beauty spots as any city in the land. The residence of the Governor is one of the finest among the many very beautiful Homes.

There is so much to admire in Sacramento—the energy of those who have nobly struggled and nobly triumphed—they will yet gloriously triumph, and the New Capitol building slowly rising, yet will be a magnificent structure, whatever it may cost. Sacramento will be, ere long—with the *New Capitol*, the *Pacific Railroad triumphant*, her Churches, Colleges, Schools, fine streets, beautiful gardens, etc. Oh, yes! the glory of Sacramento will yet ring peans of praise from those who have long looked upon her misfortunes as hopeless, and they will join in the song of her redemption.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received the Catalogue of the "Art Union of California." This is a very handsome specimen of a catalogue, and embraces a list of pictures on exhibition at the Rooms, all classified, together with the Constitution, By-Laws and list of officers of the institution. The Art Union deserves the most earnest consideration of our citizens, and it is to be hoped that all who take an interest in beautiful paintings will become members at once, and thus enable the Society to accomplish great good, even the first year. We are truly glad to make record of the fact that nearly two hundred members are already enrolled upon the register. It should also be kept in mind that every dollar paid on memberships is to be returned to subscribers annually, in the distribution of Paintings, so that members paying only $5 may secure a picture worth $500. Ladies can become members, and thus secure prizes of great value. The Hall of the Art Union is at 312 Montgomery street. Open every day and evening.

We have received catalogues of the Meadville, Pa., Theological School, for the academic year of 1864–65. This catalogue embraces a list of officers and students, together with a large Board of Trustees and Professors, all showing the school to be one of high order and merit.

We have received a copy of the San Francisco Medical Press, edited by Drs. Henry Gibbons and Beverly Cole. This number is full of matter interesting to those engaged in medical science. The Press contains many articles of great value, and it is to be hoped that it will continue to flourish long, very long. We shall take occasion soon to speak of the Press in detail.

We have received copies of the statement made to the Senate Committee of the Nevada Legislature, touching the Central Pacific Railroad; also, Hon. D. H. Haskell's speech upon the resolutions to aid the enterprise. These subjects will receive due attention.

New Music Again.—We have by last steamer a collection of fine Music, sent us complimentary from the Music Rooms of Horace Waters, the great music dealer on Broadway, New York. Among the choicest we find "*Pleasant Memories*," a Polka; "*Our dear New England Boys*," a song of allusion to the battle-field, and a fine one; "*There's Rest for all in Heaven*," another admirable song. These three songs are all by Mrs. Parkhurst. "*Thou art Dreaming*," a Serenade by Crilly; "*Dost thou ever Think of Me, Love?*" one of Russell's very best. Mr. Waters' is the very headquarters in all New York of all new music and instruments. His music is found generally at Kohler's, the headquarters of the Pacific coast.

We have received a case of very superior Preserved Fruits (fresh) from Mr. Wilcox, of Fruit Vale. We have had fruits of many celebrated fruit dealers abroad, but we are satisfied none can beat our own California fruits. Mr. Wilcox's fruits are very superior.

Report of the Agricultural Board of the State Agricultural Society.

We have given a large space in the Farmer of this week, to the exclusion of much other matter which we had promised, and we have done so, that we might lay before the whole State and the Agricultural Societies abroad, as our journal reaches them all, this most excellent Report.

We are glad to do so, for it is the first full and detailed Report that has gone out for nearly ten years that has carried with it the truly cheering fact of a united, earnest and pleasant Annual Meeting, and such facts we are right glad to herald; and although the present Board of Directors are not mainly agricultural men, or engaged in this pursuit, we are glad to know, they are earnest to have the State Society built up and become free of debt and embarrassment, and go on and do a good work for the State.

We can say that the President and working Board are determined to do all in their power to win the good will of the agriculturists of the State and induce them to coöperate with them.

The present Report, as will be seen when read, and it should be read by all our farmers, has taken up all the most important matters, and presents points of interest worthy of note. We are glad to notice this, although it will readily be seen by all who have been constant readers of the California Farmer for the past ten years, that the subjects are those which we urged most earnestly in years gone by. Now they come up again, and in a place and at a time when they can be brought into active practice and complete success.

If the agriculturists of the State will but call on the very able Secretary of the Society, I. N. Hoag, Esq., at the rooms, they will learn and receive much that will advantage them.

We are glad, indeed, for the sake of Sacramento, to give so cheerful and excellent a report from the State Agricultural Society. We earnestly wish it a triumph for the sake of the cause we serve.

Splendid Statues.—We would call public attention to the perfect and splendid Bronze Statues of Columbus, Beethoven and Mozart, which were brought from Europe by A. Kohler, Esq., and are now to be seen at his store, on Washington street. These Statues are of the very best order, and would grace any Gallery of Art. Why not *place such* splendid Statues in the Pioneer Hall, Mercantile Library or Odd Fellows' Hall? Why will not some of our *rich* men buy and donate?

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER.

Desirous to offer inducements to all who will form Clubs for this journal, we offer the following:

For every Club of Five, and $25, we give Atlantic Monthly and Godey's Lady's Book for one year.

For every Club of Ten, and $50, we give Atlantic Monthly, Godey, Harper's Monthly, and Arthur's Magazine.

For Clubs of Twenty, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, Godey, Arthur, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, the Eclectic Magazine, or any of the Quarterlies, and an extra copy of the Farmer.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

The Sacramento Seminary.

When at the Levee City, we paid a visit to this most excellent institution, and was highly gratified. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have indeed an institution worth fostering, worthy the generous aid and co-operation of parents in that city.

We can attest to the true maternal care of the pupils, for over the whole college building there is an "air of Home," and the happy cheerfulness of the pupils show this.

Their cheerful, happy, healthful look,
We read as plainly as a book.
Young plants thus nurtured with a guardian love,
Must thrive and grow bright plants, a living grove.

The recitations, we were pleased to note, were proofs of not only good scholarship, but faithful teaching. We can in truth rejoice with the people in such Schools and Seminaries.

With Mr. and Mrs. Perry, the principals, are associated four excellent assistants, for Languages, and Vocal and Instrumental Music. We gathered the following as the plan of this Seminary, and we give it with the hope of making it wider and better known, as it is our wish to do all we can for such fountains of knowledge and happiness.

The design, as announced in the first prospectus of the Seminary two years ago, was to build up in that city a seminary for young ladies, which should afford facilities for the acquirement of a thorough and complete education. From motives of prudence, the Seminary was first opened as a day school. The interest manifested in the enterprise by many of the best and most intelligent residents of that city, and the increasing prosperity of the school during each successive term, gave the assurance that a Seminary for Young Ladies was demanded, and would be well sustained in that city, so central a part of California. The principals, therefore, felt warranted in taking another step in the prosecution of their original design, and have purchased a good substantial brick edifice in the most desirable locality of the city, and are now prepared to accommodate boarding pupils, and will continue to make such additions to the buildings, grounds and school apparatus as shall be required to render it a pleasant and profitable home for young ladies who wish to complete a thorough course of study.

A Good Sign for Sutterville.

The Cause of Education is in good hands, at Sutterville, judging from the following vote and generous action of the citizens of that place. We clip the following from the California Teacher, for February—an excellent number—just laid on our table, and we hope every Californian Teacher in the State will have it, it costs but *one dollar a year*:

Sutterville.—We have received the following interesting letter from Mr. A. H. McDonald, the teacher of the Sutterville school:

Sutterville, Sacramento County.

Editors California Teacher:—Knowing that you and your readers are interested in the progress of education, I wish to inform you of our triumph to-day. Several years ago, there was a fine large school-house built here, and provided with cheap and old-fashioned seats; also, destitute of maps, charts, or in fact anything attractive except the location. Three weeks ago, after consultation and much hesitancy, our trustees posted notices, calling an election, to vote on the proposition of levying a tax of five hundred dollars to finish and furnish the school-house, and make other necessary improvements. Adoptieg the maxim of our excellent and energetic County Superintendent, "that it is just as necessary to use strategy in educating children as killing men," the proposition was not agitated much, save among those friendly to it. The result was just *one* dissenting vote; so that in a short time we shall have a comfortable house, furnished with all the modern improvements. During the election an incident occurred which shows the value placed on children in this district. A widow having several children was notified to leave the house she occupied. She spoke of moving to another district; but our trustees, alive to the loss of so many children to the district, started a subscription list and in two hours had a house bought and paid for, which she can occupy free while she remains in the district. When she leaves the house is to be sold for the benefit of the school.

At our last Institute, several teachers proposed to inform each other, through the California Teacher, how they succeeded with, and how they thought the adopted course of study in the unclassified schools would operate. So far as I have tried it, I think it will work well. yet I think it will take time to introduce it all, and I think it might be somewhat amended.

The following notice to County Superintendents we give for public benefit:

School Law.—County Superintendents who desire additional copies of the School Law, can be supplied by sending their orders to the State Superintendent. A limited number of State Registrars will also be furnished on application.

Home Comforts.—Messrs. Bowen Brothers get as many blessings as any traders that we can call to mind among those who sell the *needed home comforts*. It is a well known fact, however, that this firm do make it their pride to procure for their customers only the *very best articles*; they are now celebrated for this everywhere, and those of our farmers and other families who purchase their family stores in our city, we most earnestly recommend them to make the acquaintance of this excellent trading house.

—The Supreme Court stands adjourned until the 6th of February.

(For the California Farmer.)

A Home of Taste—No. 2.

Dear reader, will you take a walk with me and visit such a place, perhaps you have some doubt as to there being such a spot in this busy, money-making and money-loving city. We will leave Montgomery street and go back on the more elevated grounds where we can obtain a view of the bay and adjacent country; presently we stop before a small house where all appears in striking contrast with its larger and more showy neighbors who have received all the embellishments of the Builder and Painter; to make them appear handsome. What is it that stops us at this small but attractive place? there is such coyness about it, that we are tempted to go in and ask permission to view the garden; small as it is, we do so, and are met by one who not only grants us the desirable favor but proceeds to point out what might have escaped our notice. We are astonished at such plants as we see before us, and ask if they are not some new and rare variety, until assured by our fair guide that they are the common ordinary varieties found all over the city, but that the specimens before us have received some attention as to soil and training. Dear reader, we are afraid you will doubt our veracity when we describe the plants to you. Roses, some in small tree form, loaded down with their burden of sweets, some in pyramid, equally full, each a specimen, fit to place on the Exhibition tables of any European Horticultural Society—not a branch out of place, not a flower crowded for room, each in its proper location—they were not tied up and supported like a lot of sickly patients in a hospital, but had vigor enough to brave even the blasts that might blow on them; they were not starved, as most of the plants that are put out. Fuchsias, such flowers and quantities would not be believed—Pansies, Daisies, Mignonette, Stocks, Verbenas, Heliotropes, Geraniums, each in its proper position to produce the best effect by contrast, each plant in the best of health and vigor and its flowers longer and finer and more abundant, so that it really seemed as if they were some new and more prolific kind. We cannot now take the space to give you the arrangement of these. Do look at that beautiful collection of Native Ferns, Mosses and Grasses, growing so luxuriantly in that cool shady corner on these stones; and that rustic stand filled with drooping plants around the edge and that lovely Fuchsia in the centre with its coral bells. What are those vines climbing over the porch and around the windows? But before we have received a reply to all of these inquiries we are politely invited to enter the house and see its arrangements. As we enter the porch we find its sides are encased with glass and closed by a sash door, the roof is covered with glass and instead of (as is usual) a cold dreary place waiting for admittance, we find a cosy place filled with choice plants, vines, birds, hanging baskets and brackets with vases—a miniature conservatory. As we enter the hall, lighted from the porch, what do we see? A magnificent Camelia in full bloom, every flower as pure and *white* as "white can be," each leaf shining as if varnished showing that it is in perfect health. Drooping plants from vases, cacti of strange form detain See the ivy growing around the door-frames and over the pictures. We pass to the parlor, what do we see as we enter? At the window-curtains not of damask or lace, but Nature's own beautiful vines and leaves, forming such a screen as the most cunning workman will never be able to form or the greatest artists ever paint; under these, in the window is an aquarium with its clear, transparent water, with bright green aquatics giving off their oxygen and creating the water so that it requires no change for months. What a contrast to the cramped up lives of the poor fish in a globe here they have all the elements necessary for their health and comfort, and sport among the rocks and plants as if in their Native haunts. Over this hangs a large shell filled with Native Ferns and Mosses, when watered, the dripping are caught in the aquarium below. On the mantel are curious cacti in various shapes, with specimens of rare woods and fossils. Around the walls are pictures which have been the work of some dear friend; some are the dried leaves and flowers either of Home or some noted locality, the collections of some pleasant tour, bringing back to memory all the reality of the time and place; or the contributions of some friend in a far-off part of the globe; a bouquet of violets or grasses dried and preserved at some particular time and event; in fact everything about the whole establishment has a history and an association connected with it. We could go on and fill this paper with a description of the various articles of interest in the "Home of Taste." There are Wardian Cases, with their beautiful forms of verdure, all growing in the greatest perfection and loveliness. Stands and cabinets of shells, animals, curious seeds, dried plants, fossils, etc; in fact it is a museum of Natural History wherein *everything* has a history from the floor to the ceiling, and from the cellar to the garret, each room has its special use and contains its appropriate articles suited for the occupant. The "Home of Taste" is not made by the Upholsterer and the Furniture-man, but it is the work of love, of those who have Taste and use that Taste through life, and make sacred all that becomes a part of their household. Every article of use has its peculiar history, and is prized accordingly. Who has not seen the old antique Furniture, China, etc., of our forefathers and in this age of contempt for the past, with its ballowed associations, wondered *why* our old grandmothers and aunts, set such store on what had been handed down to them from an earlier stage? In this fast age how little of this feeling is retained—and even among those who have some remaining it is driven out for fear they will be called "Old Fogies."

Now, dear reader, I have only given you a hint, besides, of what this "Home of Taste" is, and what any one can have by a little thought and care. Much that is spent for many unnecessary things would go far towards creating such a spot as I have described—and who would not be proud to be the possessor of it?

M. B. C.

Deferred Letter from the Battle-field.

CAMP OF 57TH REG. N. Y. VOLS. IN THE FIELD,
Front of PETERSBURG, July 28, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Amidst the uninterrupted roar of musketry, the deep booming of cannon, the whistling of bullets, the whizzing of solid shot, and the screaming of the bursting shells, I write you. After an absence on the sick list, of nearly two months, I returned here just one week ago this day, and since then there has been powder enough burned on our lines for a vigorous young war of comely proportions, in any other country outside the universal Yankee Nation.

You, as others have done, may ask why General Grant does not take Petersburg? What can he be doing with all his men and all the mighty resources at his command? Why the long delay? Because he is not ready. He wishes to make sure work of the matter when he does begin. Perhaps no one not in the army has any adequate idea of the vast and almost insurmountable difficulty to be met and overcome in besieging a strongly fortified city. In our approach to the place we were confronted with a strong line of earthworks, extending a distance of about twelve miles, on which were mounted at intervals twenty-three batteries, so placed as to sweep the whole line with a front or enfilading fire. They were carried at the point of the bayonet, and yet others and still others beyond those are yet before us. They are more formidable than any yet overcome. The highest engineering skill, and the most herculean labor must be performed before the Army of the Potomac goes into the city of Petersburg, not two miles distant from where I am now writing. Its spires and many of its private and public buildings can be very distinctly seen from my tent.

Officers and men are working in the most heroic manner to carry out the great programme of the General. In ancient or modern times there has been nothing like it. It is said that the city is defended by one thousand guns, but I doubt it. There are probably over five hundred now in position, bearing on our forces. But the time is hastening when the order to move will be issued, when the tens of thousands of men, now scattered along these lines apparently doing nothing, will spring to their places, and form an unbroken, unwavering line, that will sweep away everything and everybody that opposes its onward and triumphant progress to victory and glory.

Gen. Grant has the whole matter in his own hands. He, and he alone, is responsible for the success of his own plans, and surely when so much depends upon every move, as bearing upon the final result, the people should be patient and hopeful. Our cause is in good hands, and our friends may rest assured that when the men and material are all in the right place to be efficient co-workers with him in the great national problem, his hand will touch the electric wires, and the vast *human* machinery will be in position, and will move on with a wide and irresistible sweep that, like the mighty avalanche, crushes, buries forever, or drives everything before it, as it thunders along from the mountain to the plain.

General Grant will be successful. Petersburg and Richmond will fall. Lee will fight and be conquered, surrender to Grant, or run. Grant is not idle, the soldiers are not idle. He took Vicksburg when he was ready. He will do the same here at the right time.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., August 10th.

Two days after the above was written, General Grant ordered the advance to be made. The result of that, to us, disastrous move has already been spread before the public. The long and short of the whole matter is, some one or more of the subordinates failed to comprehend General Grant's orders, or to carry them out fully. Hence the defeat, for the time being. But there is not a man in the whole Army of the Potomac that for a moment doubts the final result, or that it will soon be reached.

Immediately after the fort was blown up there commenced one of the most terrific artillery fires I ever heard. Imagine every fire cracker used in your city on the Fourth of July to be a twelve, thirty, or eighty pound gun, or a large proportion of each, and that a few thousand packages were set off at once, and should continue from 5 o'clock, A. M. until 3, P. M., with short intermissions, with the incessant rattle of musketry, the whistling of bullets, the whizzing of solid shot, the screaming of shells, bursting and plowing up the earth in every direction, or crashing through huge oaks and pines, hurling their shattered fragments far and wide—with the wild thrilling shouts of the charging column as it advanced. Running, fighting, cheering, dying—with the smoke and dust covering the whole field for miles—the long lines of ambulances bearing off the wounded; officers, aids and orderlies rushing from and to every point upon their fiery steeds; the scores of stretchers, each carried by two or four men, with the bleeding and mangled forms of their companions in toils and perils; regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps wheeling into line at double-quick, or moving in mass to some point where they are to deploy into line and take their positions; and farther imagine that the line of battle extended three or four miles, and you may have some idea of the fierce conflict before Petersburg, on the 30th of July, 1864. I was upon the field continuously, except a few brief intervals in the rear helping the wounded. God grant that I may never behold another such a day and scene, unless it is to be crowned with the most complete success.

As stated before, this defeat was owing to some misapprehension of the orders given, or to a failure in some part of the command to carry out the directions of the General as he had a right to expect, after he had placed ample resources in the hands of all who were to take part in the great work. The soldiers here all know this, and feel it, and we hope the whole country will at least be as hopeful as the brave soldiers here on the ground, who have thus far done the fighting, who have not a single doubt as to their ability to do the work, if properly led, whenever the commanding General shall give the word. Let all loyal citizens be hopeful and confident. We must expect some reverses, but instead of supineness and despondency, they should urge us to still more active exertions, and a more unalterable determination to fight on, to fight ever, until the rebellion is crushed, and the Union restored. We have the men, the means, the talent and energy to do this, and it will, must and shall be done, and no earthly power can prevent it.

These disasters are schooling the great national heart to a higher standard of moral courage and power, and will bind the masses of the people more firmly together, and not only speedily end the war, but make us the greatest power on the earth, attracting to our wide domain the wise, the true and good from every land, by the simplicity of the vast machinery of its Government and the magnificent grandeur of its irresistible power.

J. BURRS.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

AMBROTYPES—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.
AXLE GREASE—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.
AQUARIUM, ETC—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.
BEAUTIFUL EDEN FOR SALE—Farmer Office.
BOOKS—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Tyler Brothers, 632 Washington street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.
COAL OIL, LAMPS, ETC.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.
CROCKERY—R. A. Swain & Co., N. E. corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
HAYNES and LAWTON, corner Sansome and Merchant.
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Leland Stanford, Pres.
CAL. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.
CASHMERE GOAT TO SELL—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.
DRY GOODS—Kerby, Byrne & Co., Lick-House Block, No 7 Montgomery street.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.
EXCHANGE—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.
FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.
FARMS FOR SALE—California Farmer Office.
GRAPE VINES, ETC—A. Gaffanesch, 20th street Sacramento.
C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.
GROCERIES—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.
GRASS SEED—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.
HOTELS—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia, E. P. Weinmann proprietor.
Revere House, Napa, Goodrich & Demmit, Proprietors
Napa Hotel, Napa, J. S. Hogan, Proprietor.
INSURANCE—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.
PRODUCE AND GRAIN COMMISSION—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
J. B. Leonard, 103 Washington street, near Davis.
PIANOS, ETC—Jacob Zech (California Manufacture), 416 Market street.
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S. Francisco
Siberia Ott, (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.
PICTURES—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.
PACIFIC M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.
SOAP FACTORY—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.
SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.
SEEDS—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.
SEED SOWER—D. & H. A. Winter, 620 Market street.
TRAVELING—Cal. S. N. Co, corner of Jackson and Front.
Pacific M. S. S. Co., A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.
WATCHMAKING—Chs. Hine agent, 623 Montgomery st.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
WINES—G. Groenzinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our Journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
M. K. Laudenslager, Principal.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commenced January 4. *Miss M. Lammond, Principal.*

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

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1865.

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Home Miscellany.

Idle Hands.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Mr. Thornton came home at his usual midday hour, and as he went by the parlor door, he saw his daughter, a young lady of nineteen, lounging on the sofa with a book in her hands. The whirr of his wife's sewing machine struck on his ears at the same moment. Without pausing at the parlor, he kept on to the room from which came the sound of industry.

Mrs. Thornton did not observe the entrance of her husband. She was bending close down over her work, and the noise of her machine was louder than his footsteps on the floor. Mr. Thornton stood looking at her for some moments without speaking.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the tired woman, letting her foot rest on the treadle, and straightening herself up, "this pain in my side is almost beyond endurance."

"Then why do you sit, killing yourself there?" said Mr. Thornton.

Mr. Thornton's aspect was unusually sober.

"What's the matter? Why do you look so serious?" asked his wife.

"Because I feel serious," he answered.

"Has anything gone wrong?" Mrs. Thornton's countenance looked slightly troubled. Things had gone wrong in her husband's business more than once, and she had learned to dread the occurrence of disaster.

"Things are wrong all the time," was replied, with some impatience of manner.

"In your business?" Mrs. Thornton spoke a little faintly.

"No, nothing specially out of the way there; but it's all wrong at home."

"I don't understand you, Harvey. What is wrong at home, pray?"

"Wrong for you to sit in pain and exhaustion, over that sewing machine, whilst an idle daughter lounges over a novel in the parlor. That's what I wished to say."

"It isn't Effie's fault. She often asks to help me. But I can't see the child put down to household drudgery. Her time will come soon enough. Let her have a little ease and comfort while she may."

"If we said that of our sons," replied Mr. Thornton, "and acted on the word, what efficient men they would make for the world's work! How admirably furnished they would be for life's trials and duties!"

"You are wrong in this thing, all wrong," continued the husband. "And as to ease and comfort, as you say, if Effie is a right-minded girl, she will have more true enjoyment in the consciousness that she is lightening her mother's burdens, than it is possible to obtain from the finest novel ever written. Excitement of the imagination is no substitute for that deep peace of mind that ever accompanies and succeeds the right discharge of daily duties. It is a poor compliment to Effie's moral sense to suppose that she can be content to sit with idle hands, or to employ them in light frivolties, while her mother is worn down with toil beyond her strength. Hester, it must not be!"

"And it shall not be!" said a quick, firm voice.

Mr. Thornton and his wife started, and turned to the speaker, who had entered the room unobserved, and been a listener to nearly all the conversation we have recorded.

"It shall not be, father!" And Effie came and stood by Mr. Thornton. Her face was crimson; her eyes flooded with tears, through which light was flashing; her form drawn up erectly; her manner resolute. "It isn't all my fault," she said, and she laid her hand on her father's arm. "I've asked mother a great many times to let me help her, but she always puts me off, and says it's easier to do a thing herself than to show another. Maybe I am a little dull. But everyone has to learn, you know. Mother did not get her hand in fairly with that sewing machine for two or three weeks, and I'm certain it wouldn't take me any longer. If she'd only teach me how to use it, I could help her a great deal. And indeed, father, I'm willing!"

"Spoken in the right spirit, my daughter," said Mr. Thornton, approvingly. "Girls should be usefully employed as well as boys, and in many things most likely to be required of them when they become women in the responsible position of wives and mothers. Depend upon it, Effie, an idle girlhood is not the way to a cheerful womanhood. Learn and do, now, the very things that will be required of you in after years, and then you will have a required facility. Habit and skill make easy what might come hard, and be felt as very burdensome."

"And would you have her abandon all self-improvement?" said Mrs. Thornton. "Give up music, reading, society——"

"There are," repled Mr. Thornton, as his wife paused for another word, "some fifteen or sixteen hours of each day, in which mind or hand should be rightly employed. Now let us see how Effie is spending these long and ever recurring periods of time. Come, my daughter, sit down. We have this subject fairly before us. It is one of a life-long importance to you, and should be well considered. How is it in regard to the employment of your time? Take yesterday, for instance. The records of a day will help us to get towards the result after which we are now searching."

Effie sat down, and Mr. Thornton drew a chair in front of his wife and daughter.

"Take yesterday, for instance," said the father. "How was it spent? You rose at seven, I think?"

"Yes, sir; I came down just as the breakfast bell was rung," said Effie.

"And your mother was up at half past five, I know, and feeling so weak that she could hardly dress herself. But for all this, she was at work until breakfast time. Now, if you had risen at six, and shared your mother's work until seven, you would have taken an hour from her day's burdens, and certainly lost nothing from your music, self-improvement or social intercourse. How was it after breakfast? How was the morning spent?"

"I practiced on the piano an hour after breakfast."

"So far, so good. What then?"

"I read 'The Cavalier' until eleven o'clock."

Mr. Thornton shook his head, and asked, "After eleven, how was the time spent?"

"I dressed myself and went out."

"At what time did you go out?"

"A little after twelve o'clock."

"An hour was spent in dressing?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you go?"

"I called for Helen Boyd, and we took a walk down Broadway."

"And came home just in time for dinner? I think I met you at the door."

"Yes, sir."

"How was it after dinner?"

"I slept from three until five, and then took a bath, and dressed myself. From six until tea time, I sat at the parlor window."

"And after tea?"

"Read 'Cavalier' until I went to bed."

"At what hour?"

"Eleven o'clock."

"Now we can make up the account," said Mr. Thornton. "You rose at seven and retired at eleven. Sixteen hours. And from your account of the day, but a single hour was spent in anything useful—that was the hour at your piano. Now, your mother was up at half-past five, and went to bed, from sheer inability to sit at her work any longer, at half-past nine. Sixteen hours for her, also. How much reading did you do in that time?"

And Mr. Thornton looked at his wife.

"Reading! Don't talk to me of reading! I've no time to read!"

Mrs. Thornton answered a little impatiently. The contrast of her daughter's idle hours with her own life of exhausting toil, did not affect her very pleasantly.

"And yet," said Mr. Thornton, "you were always very fond of reading, and I can remember when no day went by without an hour or two passed with your books. Did you lie down after dinner?"

"Of course not."

"Nor take a pleasant walk on Broadway? Nor sit at the parlor window with Effie? How about that?"

There was no reply.

"Now, the case is a very plain one," continued Mr. Thornton. "In fact, nothing could be plainer. You spend from fourteen to sixteen hours every day in hard work, while Effie, taking yesterday as a sample, spends about the same time in what is little better than idleness. Suppose a new adjustment were to take place, and Effie were to be employed in helping you eight hours every day, she would still have eight hours left for self-improvement and recreation, and you, relieved from your present over-tasked condition, might get back a portion of the health and spirits of which these too heavy household duties have robbed you."

"Father," said Effie, speaking through tears that were falling over her face, "I never saw things in this light. Why haven't you talked to before? I've often felt as though I'd like to help mother. But she never gives me anything to do; and if I offer to help her, she says, 'You can't do it,' or, 'I had rather do it myself.' Indeed, it isn't all my fault!"

"It may not have been in the past," replied Mr. Thornton. "But it certainly will be in the future, unless there is a new arrangement of things. It is a false social sentiment that lets daughters become idlers, while mothers, fathers and sons take up the daily burden of work, and bear it through all the busy hours."

Mrs. Thornton did not come gracefully into the new order of things proposed by her husband and accepted by Effie. False pride in her daughter, that future lady ideal, and an inclination to do all herself, rather than take the trouble to teach another, were all so many impediments. But Effie and her father were both in earnest, and it was not long before the mother's face began to lose its look of weariness, and her languid frame to come up to an erect bearing. She could find time for the old pleasure in books, now and then, for a healthy walk in the street, and a call on some valued friend.

And was Effie the worse for this change? Did the burden she was sharing with her mother depress her shoulders, and take the lightness from her step? Not so. The languor engendered by idleness, which had began to show itself, disappeared in a few weeks; the color came warmer into her cheeks; her eyes gained in brightness. She was growing, in fact, more beautiful, for a mind more cheerfully conscious of duty was molding every lineament of her countenance into a new expression.

Did self-improvement stop? O, no! From one to two hours were given to close practice every day. Her mind becoming vigorous in tone, instead of enervated by idleness, chose a better order of reading than had been indulged in before, and she was growing toward a thoughtful, cultivated, intelligent womanhood. She also found time, amid her home duties, for an hour twice a week with a German teacher, and she began, also, to cultivate a natural taste for drawing. Now that she was employing her time usefully, it seemed wonderful how much time she found at her disposal for useful work.

How cheerful and companionable she grew! She did not seem like the Effie Thornton of a few months before. In fact, the sphere of the whole household was changed. As an idler, Effie had been an burden on all the rest, and the weight of that burden had been sufficient to depress, through weariness, the spirits of all. But now that she was standing up, self-sustained, but a sharer in the burden of each, all hearts came back to a lighter measure, beating rythmically and in conscious enjoyment.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Future.

When we look forward into the future, how little do we see, that assures us of length of life, or brighter prospects. But all uncertain do we take the step, as it were, in the dark. We make our plans as we will, we may promise ourselves that the morrow may bring some pleasing associations, but we only awaken to find our joys turned to sorrow and disappointment. But, hope, high hope, buoys us up to renew our journey, and thus we are led on, step by step, through changes and trials, until the final change comes, which unveils the great mystery of death, to our eyes. Could we foresee the path we must tread, who could for a moment have the courage to travel on? No heart would be brave enough to encounter the trials which beset them. But with our ignorance of the future, and Hope lending her Syren voice to win us onward, we trust her in child-like simplicity, and go on rejoicing, oftentimes at the verge of destruction. How wisely has it been ordained by the Father, that we should be unconscious of our future life, as it would destroy all interest of life in our earthly existence; we should remain in apathetic indifference to existence and usefulness. But the uncertainty brings Hope, and Hope gives Life, which animates us to press onward, surmounting obstacles, overcoming pain and anguish, with the consolation that the future will be brighter, and our life will yet be clothed in flowers. Thus we journey on, hoping for the best, trusting in God, who has wisely hidden these things from us.

M. J. U.

[For the California Farmer.]

Life.

Life is an inner essence of an opening flower, whose beauteous whole is developed by the outward aroma of all Nature's sympathies. It is a part of all existence, from the smallest speck to the final Godhead; a principle which is never lost, but always was, and will have no end. The God-given power to carry on the boundless changes, to perfect the whole. Life is the subtle element of all Creation, it is the Spirit of all matter.

M. J. U.

[For the California Farmer.]

What is Truth!

An honest love for the natural blending of Holy Aspirations with Nature's teachings. To speak and act with an honest conscious feeling that leaves an impress of beauty on all that we say or do. Truth is Divine, it is Eternal; it is the substance of all we see or know; it is life; it is order; it will stand when all else is changed; it is Light, Holiness, Love; it reaches from center to circumference; it is without end, and who can fathom it! Its hight, who can soar to; its depth, who can descend—length and breadth are unattainable; yet it lies within us, its bursting beauties are within our control, can we mar or deface it? or will it stand Eternal, a silent record, throughout the changing ages of Time, like the sun, though mild for a season, will roll out in beauty, to gladden the more for its obscurity.

M. J. U.

HOTELS.

REVERE HOUSE.

Second Street, Opposite the Court House,
Napa City,
GOODRICH & DEMMITT, Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken the above named well-known Hotel, and fitted the same up in superior style, would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish excellent accommodations to permanent and transient guests.

The house is built in modern style, and the rooms are large, airy and pleasant. Families can be accommodated with elegant suits of rooms at reasonable rates.

THE TABLE AND BAR will be provided with all the substantials and luxuries to be procured in this market.

The location of the house is central and convenient. A fine Livery Stable adjoins the premises, and the Telegraph Office is next door. The offices of all the stages running out of town are in this Hotel.

☞No effort will be spared to make the Revere House one of the best Hotels in the State. Public patronage solicited. GOODRICH & DEMMITT.

Napa, Oct. 1st, 1864. 13

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

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...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

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S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

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OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office.

2R

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Having fully Complied with the Law by a Deposit of $525,000 BONDS of the State of California and the United States.

——:o:——

BIGELOW & BROTHER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance.

Capital Represented $15,000,000.

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California Deposit, $525,000.

OFFICES---N. W. corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets

....AND....

N. W. CORNER FRONT AND CALIFORNIA.

Life, Marine, and Fire Companies.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,	ASSETS	$1,500,00
HOME INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.	"	$3,400,00
SECURITY INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$2,000,00
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POLICIES issued on Freights, Cargoes, and Treasure from and to all parts of the World.

VOYAGE WAR RISKS taken on Hulls.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES issued on all kinds of Insurable Property in Country or City.

LOSSES PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN of the United States.

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We represent the

OLDEST AND BEST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES

And offer as favorable Terms any Agency on this Coast.

Losses Paid Immediately on Adjustment.

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BIGELOW & BROTHER,
General Agents.

14

BOWEN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

——SUCH AS——

BARTON & GUESTIER'S SALAD OIL, BONELESS SARDINES, MESS MACKEREL IN KITS, GUAVA JELLY, CONDENSED MILK, FRENCH MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, STILTON CHEESE, ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONGUE, SPICED OYSTERS

BENT & CO'S WATER, MILK, BUTTER, WINE, AND GRAHAM CRACKERS

TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade. HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we deal in none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

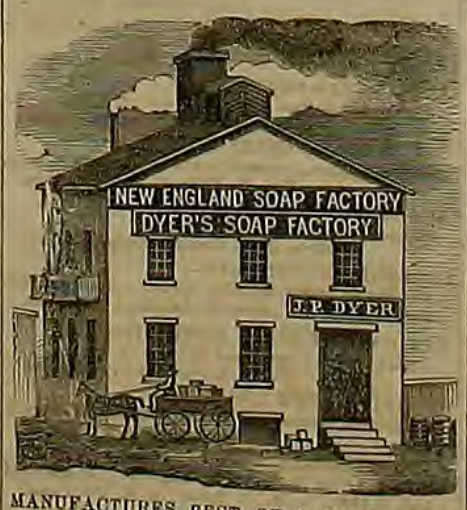
Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1860. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts there and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark an expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantages besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
1 Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.



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Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets

RIPPON & HILL,

Carriage AND

WAGON MAKERS

Corner of J and 13th Street,

SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH Sugar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

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Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

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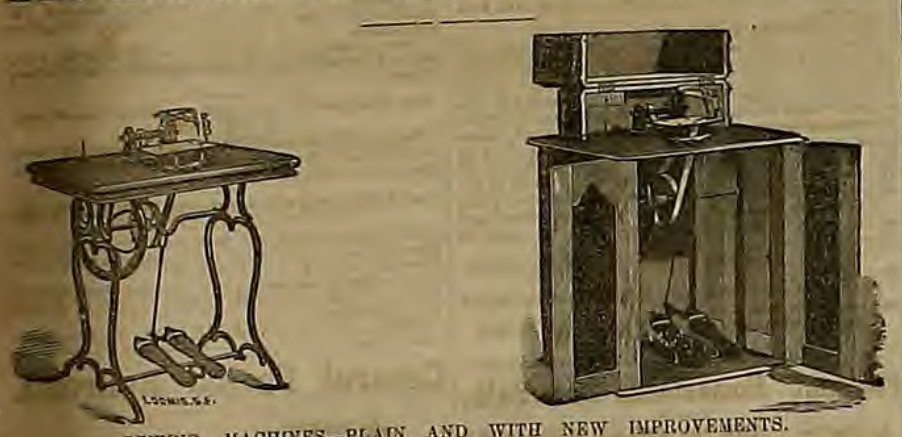
The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.



SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING. TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

To Inventors, Manufacturers

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us, and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc., some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard.

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years.

Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

J. B. LEONARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE.

—ALSO—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 103 Washington Street, below Davis,

WILL FURNISH SHIPS, STEAMBOATS, HOTELS and Restaurants, at the shortest notice and Lowest Rates with the following:

Potatoes,	Onions,	Squash,
Cabbage,	Beans,	Peas,
Carrots,	Beets,	Flour,
Wheat,	Indian Meal,	Hams,
Lard,	Eggs,	Butter,
Cheese,	Poultry,	Pigs, etc

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—Messrs. Stevens, Baker & Co. George Howes & Co.; DeWitt, Kittle & Co.; Flint, Peabody & Co.; Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Meader, Lolor & Co.; C. W Brooks & Co. 22

Tobacco Raising and Grape Growing.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN TOBACCO RAISing would like to enter into contract with some good man who has proper land and good location, and will have suitable buildings erected for that business. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches and can make it profitable to both. He is also familiar with Grape Growing, and can lay out a Vineyard and take care of it. He feels confident he can give satisfaction. A letter addressed to "Tobacco Grower," and left at the Farmer Office will be attended to. 17

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
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How shall I choose a Cow?
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Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.

And many other valuable Books at lowest price.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA ISland Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 22tf

ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little flattery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panacea for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1292
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, was in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a *luxury*, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all (except in twenty treatments, without the use medicines I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.

State of California, County of Nevada—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860. F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860. B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days. D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.

Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK!—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its benefecent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, estreneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. BIEN.—Ed True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

All Letters answered with promptness and pleasure. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Advice gratis.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician.
13

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

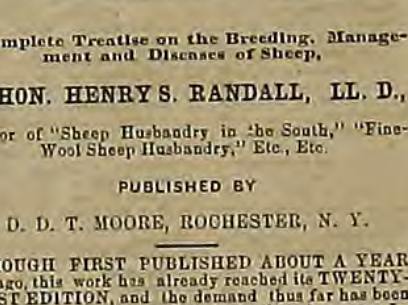
The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis o their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.



A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From the New England Farmer, Boston.

"The Practical Shepherd" is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

From the Maine Farmer.

The name of the author, Hon. H. S. Randall, is a guarrantee of its completeness and reliability,

From C. L. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag't Society.

It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. Randall.

From the New York Tribune.

In this volume the author has exhausted the subject, and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and a general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartily commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise on sheep husbandry.

From the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Randall has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry.

From the Ohio Farmer.

The reputation of the author—who ranks as THE authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd."

From the Prairie Farmer.

The illustrations of sheep are by the best artists of New York, and well done. The letter press and paper are all that could be desired in a work of this description. It will undoubtedly meet with the large sale its merit demands.

From the Scientific American, New York.

It is vastly important that those who raise sheep should obtain all the information possible how best to manage their flocks, and we unhesitatingly recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as the most interesting and reliable work on the subject extant.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The demand for the work was, for months, greater than the supply, and hence it has not been offered or advertised in the Pacific States. It comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price $2, Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

This Book will always be for sale at the Farmer Office. 19

A. H TODD.....N. W. COOK.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

Tals represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] February 3d.

There is no material change to note in our Grain and Produce Market. Arrivals, of late, have been heavy, but no large offerings on the market, consequently holders have succeeded in sustaining prices, which are nominally the same as last week.

The large receipts of Chile Flour, we are told, is going into Bond and consequently has no direct tendency to depress prices.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 7,669 sks; Barley, 4,695 sacks; Oats, 4,171 sks; Potatoes, 5,962 sks; Beans, 646 sks; Salt, 400 sks; Flour, 68,905 qr-sacks; Bran, 155 sks; Hay, 2,729 bales; Straw, 200 bales; Corn, 4,257 sks; Onions, 80 sks.

Wheat ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Milling, ...	3 75@ 4 12	Superfine, ...11 00@11 50	
Do Oregon	@ 4 00	Extra..... 12 00@12 50	
Seed	...@ 4 75	Oregon superfine11 00@12 00	
Do Chile	...@ 5 00	Chile ....7 00@8 00	
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Feed.....	3 25@ 3 50	Domestic Feed 72 50@75 00	
Seed	.. @ 3 75	Eastern ₱ bbl 8 00@ 8 50	
Do Chile..	@ 4 00	Hay, ₱ ton.....30@35 00	
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Bran ₱ ton.....42 50@45 00	
Seed.....	...@ 3 50	Middlings, ₱ ton 55 00@60 00	
Feed.....	3 00@ 3 25	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs. 5 00@ 5 50	
Oregon	2 90@ 3 00	Buckwheat.. .. 2 75@ 3 00	
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 00@3 25	Potatoes, ...2 50@3 75	
		Onions.. .. .. 5 50@6 00	

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	9@ 10
do Best Am Fall clip	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, woolen	..@ ..
do Short Staple..	12@ 14	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry.....	9@ 11	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	90@1 00	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals.. ₱ lb	.75@ 90	Cheese, Cals ₱ lb	37@50
do Eastern ..	38@ 40	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@30
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	@80	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	..@

San Francisco Cattle Market, Feb. 2d.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, ...@15c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do @12c.
do 2d do @10c.
MUTTON— 16@20c ₱ lb. LAMB—@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 14@15c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Feb. 3d.

Hens .....₱ doz	8 00@10 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys.... ..₱ lb	25@ 30	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,.....	1 75
Ducks, wild,.....	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild.....	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 3d.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱ lb	.@ ..	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes.... ..	...₱ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	..@1 00
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ 6	Lemons,.. .. per doz	..@..
Winter Nelis.. ..	6@ 12	Pine Apples.. ..	..each 50@75
Flemish Beauty ..	..@ ..	Bananas..	..4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	6@ 8	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@..	Syrian	..@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex dria	..@ ..
Madelaine	@ ..	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	.. ..	Hamburgh.. ..	..@ ..
Strawberries.. ₱ lb	....@	Los Angeles.. ..	.@ ..
Raspberries.. ..	..@	Common.....	..@ ..
Gooseberries, common	..@ ..	Cherry Plums.....	@ ..
do English	..@ ..	Yellow Gage.. ..	.@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	..	Damsons..	.@ ..
Cherry-currants ..	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild...	..@ ..	German Prunes ..	..@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	.@ ..	Yellow Egg plum ..	.. @ ..
Cherries, com var ..	..@ ..	Almonds Cals.. ..	 35
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	 35
Black Tartarian ..	..	English Walnuts....	 15
Apricots....	.@ ..	Green-gages.... ..	....@ ..
Nectarines..	.@ ..	Pie-melon..	.. .. ..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons.. ..	..each 12@25
Peanuts..	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Cantelopes..	..15@25
Bloodgood Pears ..	.... ..	English Black Currants	..@..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..l..₱ lb	..@1 50	Okra, Dry.. ..₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr.)₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green.. ..	.. .. ..
Brussell's sprouts. ₱ lb	@ 12	Potatoes..	@ ..
Beets.. .. ₱ doz ..	.. 37	do New..	.@ 5
Broccoli.. ₱ doz ..	.@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	.@ 5
Cabbage..	75c@1 00	do Yams (S Isls)	.. .. ..
Cauliflower..	100@1 50	Pumpkins..	 4
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₱ bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	 37
Cress.. ..₱ doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. per doz	@ 37	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱ lb.	@ ..
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	..@1 00	Radishes..₱ doz bunches	.. 30
Dried Herbs.. ..₱ doz	.. 50	do yellow.. ..	 37
Egg-Plant..	 12	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics new.. ..	..@ 12	Red Peppers.. ..	₱ lb.. 50
Green-Peas..	@ 25	Summer Squash.. ..	.. .. ..
Green-Peppers.. ..	..@ ..	Squash, Marrowfat..	..@ 5
Green-Corn, cars ₱ doz	..@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce..... ₱ doz	.37@ 50	String-Beans..	.@ 25
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	25 50	Spinage..	.@ 12
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Salsify.. ....₱ bunch	.@ 5
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	8@ ..	Turnips..... ₱ doz	..@ 25
.. . .	.. ..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ 8

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..₱ lb	50@ 75	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	35@ 50
do Eastern....	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	22@ 25
Eggs, Cals.. ₱ doz	75@ 80	do Eastern.. ..	15@ 18
Duck-eggs..	..@ 75	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₱ lb	21@ 25	Leg Mutton .. ..₱ lb	.. 18
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb..	.. .. @25
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	..each.. 12
Veal....	 25	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb	.. 20
Veal Cutlet.... ..	 20	do Oregon..	.. .. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	..@ 10	do imported.. ..	 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues.. ..each..	..75@1 00
Pork chops..	.. 20	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon.... ..	₱ lb 25@30	Crabs, large.... ..	₱ doz..1 00
do smoked	.. @ 10	do small..	 50
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do	₱ lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts..)..	.. @10	do fresh..	.. .. ..
Perch...	.. @15	Shrimps....	..₱ lb 12½
Rockfish..	@15	Flounders..	18¼@20
Codfish..	@12½	Sea Bass..	..@25
Herring, fresh, ...	 6	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb	.. ..	Sturgeons	..4@6
Tomcod....	..₱ lb ..	Crawfish...	 5
Sardines (fresh) ..	 6	Oysters.... ..	₱ 100 1 00
Sole-fish	 20	Anchovies..... ..	 5

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, .₱ pair	50@1 00	Snipe.... ..₱ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame.... ..	1 50@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back .	75@1 00	Venison.. ..₱ lb.	..@ ..
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	...@2 00
do Teal ₱ doz ...	@2 50	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair	..75@1 00	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	62@ 75
Chickens	.. 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys.. ..₱ lb.	30@ 37	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each.	75@1 10	Squirrel...₱ pair.	25@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Feb. 3d.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples $2 50@3 50 ₱ box; Pears 8@15c ₱ lb. Plums (Dried) 14@22c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₱ lb. Lemons $6 00@7 00 ₱ 100. Oranges $5@7 ₱ 100.

MAN WANTED TO GROW SUGAR BEET.

A WEALTHY MAN, DESIROUS OF TESTING THE capabilities of our climate and soil for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar, desires to find a man who has had experience in growing the Sugar Beet for this purpose. To such a person a liberal offer will be made, and no other person need apply than one who has knowledge and experience.

Address or call on the Editor o the California Farmer. 1

Partner for Commission Business.

A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $3,000, who desires to inv st in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential 20 tf

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—At a recent gathering of Good Templars at Pilot Hill, El Dorado county, there were present David Fairchild and wife, aged respectively 64 and 70 years; their eldest daughter, Mrs. Julia A. Creque, and her two children, Miss Sophronia G. Creque and Master Fred. Creque, all members of the Order and devoted to the cause. The age of the temperance family amount in the aggregate to two hundred and twenty-four years.

—The Committee of Ways and Means in the Nevada Legislature has recommended a property tax of 95 cents on the $100; a tax of one per cent. on the proceeds of the mines; a stamp tax similar to the Federal stamp tax; a tax of one dollar on each passenger leaving the State; a poll tax of $4 on each male between 21 and 70 years of age.

The Superintendent of Public Schools, in Siskiyou county, says he can give employment to about a dozen school teachers at the present time, at salaries ranging from $60 to $75 per month. None but those competent need apply.

—The Los Angeles News says the work of one year more will place the mines of Southern California upon the list amongst the richest mines which have ever been worked in the Pacific States or Territories.

—The citizens of Bloomfield, Sonoma county, will celebrate Washington's Birthday in a becoming manner. The proceeds of the ball are to be given to the fund for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

—Siskiyou county, in proportion to the population claims to be the banner county of the State, in contributions to the Sanitary Fund, having given at different times $11,260 50.

—There are 86,504 children in California entitled to the benefits of the School Fund. The apportionment is at the rate of $1 17 per head, or $101,209 68.

—Chas. T. Meader, of Stockton, has purchased of Thomas Hardy his one-fourth interest in the Union Copper Mine, at Copperopolis. The entire mine is valued at $2,000,000.

—The Grass Valley National disapproves the organization of a Stock Board in that town, on the ground that it will create a mistrust in the richness of the mines of that vicinity.

—Charles E. Jenkins, of Company E California Battalion writes, that out of 104 men who went into the service, only eight or nine survive.

—A Stage Line is contemplated, upon the opening of spring, from Red Bluff to the Owyhee and Boise mines, Idaho Territory.

—A lake twenty miles long and six wide has been discovered east of the Sink of Humboldt river. It has been named Lake View Lake.

—Gov. Low has appointed Austin Sperry, J. G. Gassman and E. S. Holden, Directors of the State Insane Asylum.

—A piece of ore was taken of the Belcher mine, near Virginia city, a few days since, which yielded at the rate of $15,300 97 per ton, in gold and silver.

—Brigham Young, in a letter in the Deseret News, encourages the representation of dramatic performances among the Mormons.

—The San Francisco and Marysville Railroad Company have been consolidated, under the name of the California Pacific Railroad Company.

—A vein of beautiful marble has recently been discovered near the town of Columbia, Tuolumne county.

—San Jose occupies the position of the third city in the State, as indicated by the vote at the last election.

—A new Masonic Hall is soon to be erected on the corner of Sixth and K streets Sacramento.

—The Petaluma Journal favors the sale of the mineral lands.

—Skating, by moonlight, is one of the amusements of the male and female residents of Aurora.

—The colored people of Yreka have organized a Church.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

Situation Wanted

As Superintendent of a Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, EVERY WAY QUALIFIED FOR the Superintendence of a Farm, who is from the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family and every way qualified. Any one wishing a No 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by referring to th Editor of the Farmer, or a note to A. B., Farmer Office. 11

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

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[OUR SUBSCRIBERS can send money BY MAIL safely Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

WELLS, FARGO & Co., *at all their Offices in this State*
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act*
J. W. SULLIVAN, *Washington street, San Francisco*
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W. J. SWEARRY, *Eureka, Humboldt county.*
KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
C. M. SAXTON & BARKER, *booksellers, New York City.*
GRAY, ADAMS & HOGG *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists Kensington Road, London,* will receive subscriptions
M. DUSAGO, *Bookseller, Paris.*
W. R. STRONG, *Seedsman, Sacramento.*
BARKER & Co., *Expressman, Oakland.*

ORNAMEFTAL TREES, PLANTS, Etc.

W. R. STRONG'S American Seed Store,

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guaranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS,
Together with
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree,

....AND....

SHRUB SEED.

Choice Flower Seeds,

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the very CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Naracissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

W. R. STRONG,
20 206 J street, Sacramento.

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS,

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
23tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Peach Seedlings Wanted.

ANY PERSON HAVING PEACH SEEDLINGS that they offer for sale, if they wil send us a description of age, size, quantity and price, we can find them a customer, as a lot is wanted immediately.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Magnificent Stock Farm For Sale.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOCK FARMS for sale to be found in the State. The location is a Valley in the Coast Range, and in a situation unequaled for excellenc. A place secluded from loss of Stock by mixing, etc.

There are 1200 acres all inclosed with a fine staked oak fence with strong riders, to this can be added as many thousands of Uncle Sam's acres as may be wanted. The fenced land is the best of bottom land. During the late dry weather a large amount of Stock has been driven to these hills for feed and have been profitably kept.

This Ranch produces a big yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats Corn, Root Crops, etc. Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, etc., can also be raised most profitably. Floods never wash it, and it is never affected by drought.

On this Ranch are good, ordinary Buildings, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Corrals, Smoke Houses, etc, to this Plows, Harrows, Teams, working Oxen, etc., to do the work on the place.

On this Ranch there is now the following Stock:

One Jack of the very best character
100 Mules from 1 to 3 years old.
1 Stallion, No. 1.
20 American Mares, No. 1.
80 Mares one-half and three-quarter breed. These Mares are all in foal, mostly by the Jack, as Mules are a ready sale at high prices.
100 Horses, mixed Stock.
500 Head Horned Cattle, American Stock and half breed.
400 to 500 Swine, good Stock.

The Stock now on the place can be sold with the Ranch and thus put the purchaser into a business profitable at once. This Ranch is so situated that a river surrounds the range on one side and mountains on the other to which the Stock have a fine run without any interference from any source, thus giving the Stock a complete swing. Without reducing the original Stock there can be sold annually from this Ranch 50 Mules, 30 Horses, 100 Beef Cattle, 300 fatted Hogs, worth in the aggregate $10 000, three fourths of which is clear profit.

The timber is abundant Pine Oak, and other hard woods. Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine can be made in abundance.

This is one of the Rare Chances, such an one as is seldom offered.

Easy terms as to payments: A portion of the money can remain on time if secured.

For all particulars call on the Editor of the Farmer. 22

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar. These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc, and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State.

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County. The property is worth treble the amount. Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7-t

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will be dispatched in the month of February, 1865:

Feb. 3.—GOLDEN AGE.....Capt. E. S. Farrar
Feb. 13.—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watt
Feb. 23.—SACRAMENTO.....Capt. Wm. H. Hall

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

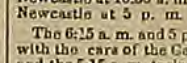
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
1 Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6 1864, UNTIL further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

UP TRAINS LEAVE

Sacramento at 6:15 a. m., arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m.
Sacramento at 1 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 2:30 p. m.
Sacramento at 5 p. m. arrive at Newcastle at 6:30 p. m.

DOWN TRAINS LEAVE

Newcastle at 6:45 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 8:40 a. m.
Newcastle at 10:30 a. m. arrive at Sacramento at 12 m.
Newcastle at 5 p. m. arrive at Sacramento at 6:40 p. m.

The 6:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and the 5:15 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom.

The 6:45 a. m. down train connects at the junction with the cars for Lincoln, and receives passengers from Folsom for Sacramento; and the 10:30 a. m. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the steamers for San Francisco.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 a. m. and Newcastle at 10:30 a. m.

Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 a. m. Stages for Marysville or any other points north connect with Lincoln at 7:30 a. m,

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

Harper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

The Best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Family Paper in the Union.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865.

Harper's Weekly for California.

Being desirous of extending the influence of their publication in this section, the Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE and WEEKLY will pay particular attention to subscriptions for the Pacific States, and subscribers may rely upon the prompt arrival of their papers by each mail from New York. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show Bill on application.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals from the Office of Publication.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY .....$4 00.

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or the Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on the receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per volume, freight at expense of the purchaser. Address

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

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Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street

Fruit Trees.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES, VINES, etc., is offered for sale by the undersigned at the

Liberty Nurseries,

Near Petaluma.

Also by the following Agents:
J. HUNTER, Petaluma,
A. SHAWE, Santa Rosa,
MAXWELL & SHAFER, Healdsburg.

N. B.—Every thing sent out from my Nursery is warranted to be sold under its proper name.

W. H. PEPPER.
21-3m

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1865. NUMBER 4.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $6 a year in advance.

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POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act*
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M. DUSAGO, *Bookseller, Paris.*
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BARKER & Co., *Expressmen, Oakland.*

Grasses for Tule Lands.

SOLANO COUNTY, February 6th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—I come to you for some information about the kind of Grasses we should plant on our Tule Lands. Some of our lands have water on them till very late, some have more or less water all the year; what shall we do? What kind of Grasses shall we plant? Will you kindly advise us. Yours,

MANY SETTLERS ON TULE LANDS.

In answer to our correspondent, we would reply that there are many kinds of Grasses that should be tried on these Tule Bottoms, that would produce a fine crop of Hay, for this we suppose is the object of the inquiry—or rather Hay and Feed for stock.

Our Tule Lands reclaimed will, ere long, be found to be invaluable, whatever some writers may say of the loss of stock on the Tule Bottoms.

We would suggest to "Many Cultivators of Tule Lands," a thorough and careful trial of the various American and European Grasses, which are described so well by Hon. C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, of Massachusetts, in his admirable book on "Grasses and Forage Plants." This is a book especially useful to all Tule Land men. There are so many kinds that will do well and pay well that we are surprised that when the Hay Crop pays so well, new grasses have not been cultivated.

Timothy or Herds-grass should be grown and would do well on redeemed Tule. Then there is the "Meadow-fescues," in great variety. *Moore's Seed Store on California street*, can supply those who wish to try these grasses.

If those who inquire of us will but purchase the Book we name, they will learn of all the various kinds of grasses suited to each case. We will give a list of their characteristics soon.

SPENT TAN FOR POTATO ROT.—A gardener residing at Troyes, says the Irish Agricultural Gazette, states that he has discovered an effectual cure for the potato disease. Having observed that everybody living in the quarter of the town occupied by tanners escaped the cholera, he determined to try the virtue of tan when planting potatoes. For that purpose he placed a shovelful of tan in the trench under the seed in a part of a field, and planted the remainder in the ordinary way. On digging out the potatoes, he found that those which were planted near the tan were perfectly sound, while the others were diseased. He found, further, that potatoes were preserved in the Winter by spreading tan on the floor of the storehouse.

New Furniture Auction House.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. E. D. Bailey & Co., Auction and Commission Merchants, on Pine street. Mr. Bailey is experienced in the business, and is well known and qualified for it. Mr. Norcross is also one of our highly esteemed citizens, and well adapted to the mercantile and commission business. The friends of these gentlemen will be glad to know of their location, and will, we are sure, give them a good business. Those who have Houses, Furniture, or any other property to sell at auction or otherwise, can rely upon these gentlemen, who will accomplish as much for them as any other House of the kind in our city.

Grape Vines—Cuttings.—We call the attention of all who wish to secure Cuttings, of *genuine sorts* of the Grape, to the card of Mr. Shaw. Such as are offered by him we know to be reliable, having been tested by their fruits.

The Fence Question.

[The following Letter of one of our largest Sheep Raisers, in Monterey county, appeared in the Alta recently. We call special attention to it. These are remarks worth noting, and we shall be glad if our readers will take up the subject, criticise and reply.]

SAN JUAN (Monterey Co.), January 18th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—In Mr. G. Tyng's communication of January 11th, he seems to think that there are other products than grain that the farmer may profitably grow to compete with like productions from abroad. The argument, of course, is, that if he is simple-minded enough to continue growing grain when other fields are open to him more profitable, why, let him go unprotected. What these other products are he does not inform us. I am something of a farmer myself, but I know of no thing that American farmers in this State can do with greater prospect of success, than raise wheat. If there are others, the farmer would still find that the same difficulties were in his way, and that there was no alternative but to build fences; and that I say is, in this country, tantamount to bankruptcy. We must start with this proposition: that to fence the lands of this country will compel an expense above any profits derivable from it—that we unnecessarily cripple the industry of all who engage in agriculture by forcing them to fence the land. The reason that fencing elsewhere is found to be desirable, and profitable for communities, is not valid here, for the plain reason that we have not the material for fences. If men deny that, then I have nothing to say.

HIGH-PRICED MEATS AND GRAINS.

Of one thing I am certain—that is, that grain growing has been a failure—that, too, in the most productive soil I have ever seen, with a climate for the laborer unrivaled, giving him as it does, a longer season to secure his crops—a great advantage. The least valuable of our pursuits as farmers is cattle-growing, for the reason that there are other kinds of meat just as good, and which can be grown much cheaper. Meat is not the only thing we live upon. If, for want of a fair field and equal rights we cripple our grain-growers, is there not as great a likelihood of high-priced breadstuffs as of high-priced meats? We do not ask the cities and mines to pay more than either are worth; but that much we must have, or quit our business. He who expects high priced meats or breadstuffs in California, is looking for a thing he will never see, unless we persevere in a system that is alike ruinous to both the growers of meat and of bread. There is no danger of high-priced meats in this State for this plain reason—that in spite of all difficulties sheep-growing will be profitably followed. Sheep can be raised for the wool, and mutton can and will be sold cheaply. They do not ask protection, as they can, and undoubtedly will, be grown without it, but justice would make the business one of the finest possible—not so much on account of the added value of the meat sold, as of the increased facilities of management and security of food for the animals. Now the cattle-men of the State have got to admit that sheep can and will be grown, in spite of all trespass on the part of the cattle. Can they, the cattle-men, look forward with any confidence, when they know that for every pound of mutton more there is in the market there is a pound less of beef wanted? This will last just as long as there is a greater supply of beef in the State than the market demands. When the amount is only equal to the demand, then beef goes up, no matter what be the price of mutton or any other meats. Nothing will prevent mutton being the staple meat of this State, because it is grown profitably for wool, and will be so grown if there is not a pound of mutton sold. I come to the conclusion, that the great ranches devoted to cattle-growing must be turned to other account, if the owners desire success. The grain-grower has, on his part, the right to supply some, and no inconsiderable portion, of the beef of the country. Having a few cows for dairy purposes, he raises a few good bullocks for the shambles. In the aggregate, from all the grain-growers of the State, should come to market a large supply of the best of beef. The present system has bereft them of part of the profits of their business—a part legitimately belonging to grain-growing. The offal product of their farms would be turned into good beef if there was anything remunerative in beef-growing, but that being worthless, their straw and stubble go for little or nothing.

THE QUESTION OF POLICY NEXT.

The writer again says: "It seems a mistaken policy that would pamper any one branch of our productive capacity at the expense of the rest." Do we ask legislation unfriendly to the grazing of stock for the benefit of the grain-grower? By no means—but we do say, to all, and every farmer and grazier of the State, "commit no trespass." We start with the proposition that this State cannot be fenced—at least only by slow degrees, as the farmer gains money and time. Why compel all interests except cattle-growing to bear the burden of fencing? Cattle of the right kind can be just as cheaply herded, dollar for dollar, as sheep. It does not come from cattle-breeders with good grace to pass unfriendly laws towards sheep husbandry, and then declaim against legislation not unfriendly even, but only just and equal for all.

If beef-growing was benefited by the liberty of grazing the whole country, there would appear to be some reason, though a very unfair one, for their unfriendly attitude towards other interests. Does not everybody know that it has been an utter failure? For six years past the best brains in the State could not make money growing beef. Is it good sense or just to continue the same system? We do not say that because cattle-growing "don't pay, therefore suppress it," but because cattle-growing, besides impoverishing the owners, ruins us, therefore put the same restrictions upon that interest that are put upon us, so that we may all live and do well together.

The ruined cattle-man says, "I am a poor cripple, don't stone me now." I have seen that same "cripple," as he calls himself, for ten years, a very giant, laying the whole country under contribution, respecting no rights of property, carrying it with a high hand, unscrupulously taking what did not belong to him; now he suffers by visitation of God, and he calls with a loud voice, "Don't stone me, I am a cripple." Like many another, he does not see the good of chastening. He is better off to-day than he was before his affliction. The aggregate cattle of the State now are worth more than they were two years ago, and instead of exciting our sympathies, we see that he is better off for being, in his sense, crippled. If he would consent to be just, he would be always better off for it, but unless he submitted to legislation that will give equal rights to his neighbor, he will be no better than a cripple always. Give him ten years more of license, and he will run the same career of ruin and outrage that has marked his history for the ten years past. He may live to see that respect to his neighbors' rights is the key to his own success. If he does not find prosperity there, he will never see it.

THE CAUSES OF THE FAILURE.

The force of habit and the condition of mind growing out of continued pursuit of any business, unfits many minds for seeing wherein lie the causes of failure; men doomed to hard labor are not the firs to see wrong and seek remedies. Here is where the good legislator gives a friendly hand, and lifts his fellow from the pit; but, my fellow-farmer, we look in vain for the good law-maker. In these times he is not looking around to see if he can do you or I any good, but, cat-like, watches our actions to see what good he can arrive at for himself. If we trust him, we lean upon a rotten stick. Let him see that we demand a change, and none will be so ready to swear devotion to our cause as he. I can conceive a condition of affairs such as that good men make laws, looking far ahead of our own poor conceptions of what would be best, and disregarding our clamor, do us good despite ourselves; but now, I fear, if we get anything good, we have to know it ourselves, and tell those we send to pass such laws as we want. Let us be agreed upon this change, and it will be easy to make it. I have heard it whispered that it takes time and money to get laws made now-a-days—commodities of which we have none to spare. We can do away with that necessity by consent or agreement among ourselves. We need to look at this thing long and well; we have twelve months yet to think it over. Let us hear from all sections of the State. Give us reasons why, if you object, and arguments to justify your opposition.

WM. H. HOLLISTER.

USING THE HUMBOLDT CANAL TO IRRIGATE LAND.—We learn from the Humboldt Register that a great work has been commenced, by which tens of thousands of acres of land will be brought into use. Speaking of the work, that paper says:

"This is a character in which not many have viewed this giant undertaking. Crossing a sixty mile sweep of rich bottom land, bringing the whole body of the Humboldt river through by a cut-off, which secures in less than sixty miles all the fall which nature required in 200 miles of river, this work will repay, in agricultural benefits alone, the entire cost of construction. Unfortunately, as is often the case in such enterprises, a due proportion of the benefits will not soon—not so soon as we wish they would—be received by the energetic Ginaca and confreres. The large tracts of land now producing nothing but "aromatic shrubs," known under the general term of sagebrush, which Prof. Silliman and other silly men style "irreclaimable desert," are found by irrigation, to be capable of golden harvests. It has been so proved along the Humboldt canal, from which water has been turned upon those waste places. No better ground for vegetables and cereals can be found."

MYSORE HEXACENTRE.

We give an illustration of this beautiful climbing plant, to show the style in which many of our climbing plants can be grown.

We would suggest to all who have a taste for the beautiful, to cultivate our finest plants in this style. There are many plants that can easily be grown in Pots or Tubs that will be a beautiful ornament to every dwelling. We name some of the finest, viz: Stephanotus Floribunda, Jasminum (red and white), Wisteria Consequana, Solya Heterophylla, Ipomeas, etc.; such, with the white and yellow Banksia Roses, would make a gorgeous collection. We hope they will be tried, and that "Orrilla's" beautiful pictures of a "Home of Taste" may be extensively verified.

True Patriotism.

We cannot refrain from giving the following burst of true patriotic feeling, from a man of *seventy years of age.* This is an example for the young men of California. Here we have, most truly, a Cincinnatus in the field—a brave old man, of *seventy* years of age, and in poor health, yet burning with a desire to "go to the front." Who will stand back when we have such appeals?

SONOMA, January 31st, 1865.

COL. WARREN:—In reading your excellent paper, of the last issue, I saw your generous offer of a sample of Upland Rice, gratis. Having a small piece of land, in a most excellent state of culture, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of the experiment of planting a small crop.

Although my health is so bad as to be considered as "laid on the shelf," for the greater part of seven years, yet the glorious news of the prospect of crushing out the greatest rebellion the world has ever known, so strengthens me, to hope yet to live to see its death-blow, of which I have never harbored the remotest doubt. My father bore arms five years in the Revolutionary War, and it was not my age (although 70 years), that prevented me from going to "the front," but sickness; therefore I must content myself with the fact that many of my relations are with Sherman in his triumphal march for the last three years, and some of them on the Potomac.

N. B.—In regard to the planting of the Rice, the manner and the time, I must be dependent on you. Please drop me a line, with the seed.

Yours truly, S. B. B.

[We have gladly sent the seed, and other seeds, too, of the best. May such men live forever—aye, such men can never die.]

THE NEW WOOLEN FACTORY.—When we were at at Oregon City a few days since, we went with Mr. L. E. Pratt, Superintendent, to view the new building in process of completion for the Oregon City Woolen Mills. This is altogether the handsomest and most substantial structure in the State, the foundations being laid from a broad base that insures it against danger from the occasional floods that sweep down the Willamette. All this is of solid masonry and hewn stone, while the superstructure is a heavy wall of best quality of brick. In the lower part will be the scouring, fulling and finishing rooms. On the next floor will be the weaving and dressing rooms, and in the upper floor and attic will be the machinery for carding and spinning. The building is one hundred and ninety feet long by fifty feet wide, and Mr. Pratt has not long since returned from the East, where he has purchased the latest and best machinery, with many modern improvements that have come into use since the Salem Mills were erected, thus doing away with cumbersome tenter bars and dry houses, and improving the old method of fulling cloth. It is hoped that the machinery will arrive early in the spring, and that the mills will commence operations before the first of July. A projection of fifty feet from the center of the main building will be erected the coming season, and, when finished and in operation, the Oregon City Woolen Mills will be the most creditable institution in the State of its kind, and quite an object of pride to Oregon, and especially to the enterprise of Oregon City, whose great future will in time be determined by just such works, that the illimitable water power invites the erection of at that place.—[Weekly Oregonian.

True Education.

Teach young boys that which they will practice when they become men.—[Agesilaus, King of Sparta.

There is a "Model Institution" of Learning at Poughkeepsie, New York, for the *practical* education of Young Men, to fit them for any business in life. This College is called "Eastman's" College, and is one of the most valuable Institutions in our country, and we are truly glad that the same Plans of Education for Young Men, is about to be introduced into our city—we refer to the New *Commercial College* of Mr. Laudenslager, whose circular appears in our columns. From a Document published in New York, we give a Letter of Commendation of the System, from Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith," and an Extract from a Letter commendatory from the late Hon. Horace Mann, the late President of Antioch College. Better testimony could not be given of the value of such a College. We trust Young Men will not let this opportunity pass but secure its benefits.

NEW BRITAIN, Connecticut.

H. G. Eastman, Esq.,

My dear sir: I have felt a great interest in the claims and success of your admirable School of Business. At each visit, my impression of its happy adaptation to the wants of the present day, was strengthened and deepened. Indeed, no institution could be more *American*—more characteristic of the improvement of the age. The practical education imparted is so ample, varied, and utilitarian, that any young man who takes a fair and honest advantage of it, must be fitted for any department of business which he may choose for life, whether he becomes a merchant, banker, manufacturer or farmer. To gain this in a few months, what would cost years of business life to acquire without such instruction, is a privilege which should commend your institution to the patronage of the whole business community. I would congratulate you on the high character of your college in Oswego, and on the success which has crowned your efforts in this department of education. I am glad you have transferred your sphere of labor to such a central, accessible and pleasant locality as Poughkeepsie; a city which is so admirably adapted for an institution of this kind.

Wishing you the largert success, I am truly yours.

ELIHU BURRITT.

If a father wishes to give his son a legacy that will endure while life exists, let him send him to an institution where he can obtain a general practical business education, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has given him that which is better than houses, lots or farms, or even gold or silver; these may take wings and fly off suddenly, but this knowledge will endure while life and reason exist.—[Extract from Hon. Horace Mann's Letter.

Ornamental Trees at the Mission Dolores.

We received the following communication a few days since and gladly give the reply:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26th, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Will you please inform me, through the columns of your ever-welcome paper, what kind of a tree would be most likely to flourish and thrive at the Mission Dolores. I have a piece of property on the side-hill; I expect to make a homestead of it and would like to plant a few hardy ornamental trees that would help to beautify the spot. *I cannot afford to bestow much attention on the grounds*, so please tell me of something that will help to adorn a poor man's home, and oblige, yours,

FAIRMOUNT.

"Fairmount" says he lives on a "hill-side," he should therefore copy Nature; let him take a ride into the interior of our State a *single day*, and take a lesson from Nature. See how Nature plants a "hill-side," always different from a plain, and with different trees and shrubs; so should those who live on "hill-sides." Would our correspondent make *his* "Homestead" a Fairmount, indeed? Then he *must* bestow *attention* on the *ground;* must prepare it well as a *foundation*, then what is planted will thrive and grow. Could we see the plan of the grounds we could better tell as to the character of trees and shrubs, for according to the extent of the ground, should be the size of trees, when grown—to illustrate: No one would wish a tree forty feet high in a garden spot only ten feet square; so no one would be satisfied with a lilac on a ten acre lot. But supposing "Fairmount" to have a pretty homestead—same 100-vara lot or so—we would recommend to him, as a class of trees, the elm, ash and maple, interspersed with ever-greens—our own species some of the best—with that beautiful tree the Eucalyptus, and that graceful evergreen Cupressus Mycrocarpia. Cherry-trees are beautiful, as an ornamental tree, they are good form and when in bloom one of the finest in a group.

If the grounds are extensive and undulating, clumps of trees and shrubs should be scattered in those points that would please the eye when looking from the different rooms of "Home."

We would gladly aid "Fairmount," if he would favor us with a call, and show him drawings that would not only please but aid and interest him.

KIND WORDS TO THE FARMER.—We have carefully treasured the kind notices bestowed upon this Journal, for its Twelfth Year. We do appreciate them and shall not fail to regard them as evidences of a noble and generous spirit. Those Journals that please to notice our *Premium List, as advertised*, we will reciprocate them, to the fullest extent, in kind.

Agricultural Department.

Fuel for the Million.

We take the following from the N. Y. Tribune. These are only extracts of a long article. We desire our readers to note what the writer says about *peach tree firewood*—a subject which this journal urged many years ago—and some of our astute journals ridiculed the idea:

The question of what is to be done for fuel seems a strange one for people to discuss, whose immediate ancestors were engaged all their lives at hard labor, cutting down forests, and burning the trees upon the ground. Their whole object was to destroy. Now the question is, how to save timber and fuel trees. The great forests are being swept off at a rapid rate. In the few years that the Erie Railway burned wood, the hills upon each side were almost denuded. It is so everywhere along railways. It is estimated that the railways of Ohio have consumed wood at the rate of twelve thousand acres per annum. It would require a period of thirty years to re-grow this wood. Independent of railways, the ordinary consumption of families has so far stripped some portions of the country, where coal is inaccessible, that fuel is now a very serious item in the account of family expenses.

* * * * * *

The same economy that many a farmer practices in the apparel of himself and family, if exercised in the economy of fuel, would enable them to enjoy many comforts of which they are now deprived.

But this is not all. Economy in growing and saving fuel trees enhances the value of the farm.

Many a farm is now greatly deteriorated in value by the annual destruction of the timber land. It is there that economy is most needed. It should be rigidly practiced upon all farms where timber or fuel trees are sparse. Wherever forest trees are not abundant, it is not only economy, but duty, to carefully select all the trees to be cut. I used to go through the wood-lands, months in advance of the choppers, and select and mark the trees that might be felled. As long as there were wind-falls, I would allow no tree to be cut. By care of a small wood lot, timber was grown faster than it was consumed. We not only cut away old and decaying trees, but we preserved the young shoots, and they soon grew into a thick forest. A beautiful grove now stands upon the border of one of the western prairies, where there was nothing but a few old, scattering trees and "stood grubs," thirty years ago, simply because I preserved the young shoots until they got a fair start.

* * * * * *

Where I sit now writing, the bad economy of cutting the trees from rocky hill-sides and tops is everywhere apparent. Land has been denuded that is not worth a dime an acre for its annual pasturage. At the same time other tracts in the neighborhood still bear the original growth, which are the best lands on the farms. They were left to grow trees, in some cases because most distant from the dwelling, and in others because the land was a little swampy—the very spots that should have been cleared and drained, and the rocky hill-sides left to grow trees.

In one instance, within sight, there is a large farm-house upon the apex of the highest land in the vicinity. It is true that the owner can, from his door-step, look down upon the Palisades of the Hudson on the one hand, and Long Island Sound upon the other; but O, how bleak in Winter! If that house had been located upon the hill-side, and that hill-top left to grow its native oaks and chestnuts, the value of ten acres of such forest would enhance the value of that farm ten thousand dollars, to say nothing of its value to the rest of the neighborhood as a "wind-breaker." It was bad economy to cut the timber from that hill-top. There are many similar places all over the country. It would be good economy to replant a great many hill-tops.

The best season to fell trees for timber or fuel is still a mooted question. It is pretty well settled that it lasts best where liable to decay if cut and seasoned before using, when the bark peels freely. The advocates of cutting at that season also contend that it also makes the best fuel. Still, as that is such a busy season on the farm, it is possible to overbalance the economy by the misappropriation of labor. So it is probable that in point of economy, the best time to cut fuel is in early winter, before much snow falls to impede operations, or prevent finding the wood that is down and should be first consumed. * *

I have heretofore recommended prairie farmers to plant peach trees for fuel. I reiterate that advice, and include a great many others beside prairie farmers. Plant peach pits in nursery rows, and set the trees in position at one or two years of age, and if any of them happen to bear good fruit, let them bear; but if they do not, you will have some cheap, good fuel.

I have also recommended the planting of ailanthus seeds to grow fuel. I reiterate that advice. The trees will grow where no other tree will live, and the wood is good fuel. The boles of the trees make durable fence posts, if cut in Summer and thoroughly seasoned before setting in the ground. When the boles are large enough to saw into boards, they will make beautiful cabinet work or inside finishing.

I close with an earnest appeal to American farmers to plant trees, and to treat those now growing as though they were living representatives of Heaven's greatest and best gifts to earth.

Ought Farmers to Labor?

I have been much interested by the discussion which has been carried on in your paper regarding, the question "Ought Farmers to Labor?" Like most questions which have two nearly equally balanced sides, there is much truth on both. It depends almost entirely upon the amount of labor which is necessary to conduct the business of his farm. If a farmer does not absolutely require the service of two men during the year, and yet his labor is more than one man can perform, I think he is much wiser if he employs but the one, and does the balance of the labor himself. But, if on the other hand, he requires the service of three or four men steadily, the amount of general oversight which is required is sufficient to employ his whole time, and he is as industrious a man as he who takes the plow by the handle and drives himself. Your correspondent S. W., seems to think otherwise, in his article of November 10th; although I believe that he intends to rebuke more especially the idea which J. B. holds out in his Oct. 20th, which implies that it is degrading to labor; and still farther that a farmer and gentleman could not be synonymous terms. Not, indeed, in so many words, but the tenor of that article as well as the one of Dec. 8, suggests it. Men of capital, engaging largely in farming, owning 500 or 1,000 acres, are too apt to look with contempt, as they roll by in their carriage, upon the smaller farmer, who, seated on his team wagon, is honestly endeavoring, may be, to muddle out of debt, which he has had to incur in purchasing his farm. And therein these same men of capital show their own ignorance and narrow-minded prejudice in placing the dollars as the standard of worth. "All men are born free and equal," say the formers of our laws; and let not those suppose, who are born with a golden spoon in their mouths, that their lot is more enviable than he who comes into the world with nothing but his hands to enable him to earn his bread. Where much is given much is required; and where a man has wealth and an educated mind, far heavier is the load of debt which is resting upon his shoulders, than upon the laborer, who owning and knowing almost nothing goes forth to his toil with scarcely a care. Every man is bound by a mortgage according to his capacity. So I see no reason why one can rejoice more than another.

I may have a little more to say to my fellow-farmers on a kindred topic, but as my article is quite long enough, I will continue another time.—[W., New Jersey, in Country Gentleman.

The Value of Corn and Corn Meal.

The Shakers of Lebanon, Conn., in their communications to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, make a statement relative to the value of this grain for food of stock—both conditions—ground and whole. Their report is found in the volumes of the Department, as follows:

The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than unground, as food for cattle, and especially for fattening pork; hence it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century to grind all our provender. The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon cooked than upon raw meal; and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three of cooked equal to four bushels of raw meal. Until within the last three or four years, our Society fattened annually, for thirty years, from forty to fifty thousand pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal fat; and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which purpose six or seven potash kettles are used.

Notwithstanding that there is abundance of testimony to the same effect, there are a great many farmers who are in the habit of practicing the wasteful method of feeding corn in the ear to hogs, horses, cattle, etc., or of feeding raw meal in fattening stock. The testimony above given, with much other like it, would certainly, if duly considered, put an end to such wasteful methods of feeding. Many would probably give up feeding raw meal were it not that they find the cooking of it quite a troublesome process. To such we would suggest that there is an easy method which is nearly as good as thorough cooking, and which consists in pouring boiling water on the meal that is to be fed twelve or twenty-four hours afterward. This plan we have adopted for years in feeding swine and milch cows, and in finishing off the fattening of beeves, and are sure that meal thus prepared is worth twice as much as raw meal.

INDIAN MEAL AND CORN BREAD.—A bushel of corn, says the Michigan Farmer, contains more nutriment than a bushel of wheat; but corn meal should not be ground fine, as it will not keep sweet. There is no grain that can be put to so many good uses and served up in so many different ways as corn and corn meal. First we have green corn, roasting ears and soup in the early, and the dried corn soup and hominy, the balance of the year. These dishes every good housekeeper knows how to prepare, being the most simple in the culinary art. And then by grinding it into meal, what visions of delicious eating float before the eyes. First we have the corn cake, made of meal and water, and a little salt, if you are too poor to use eggs and milk, mixed into a dough and baked on a griddle. Then corn bread, which can only be made properly by about one housekeeper in ten. Then mush and milk, and fried mush. We have never seen the individual that did not like one or the other. Many fail in making good mush by not boiling it enough. When it is merely scalded it has a raw taste. Then there is a very good corn meal pudding, made by stirring the meal into scalded skim milk, until it is as thick as gruel, and when cool, add ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, and cut suet, and some raisins, citron, peaches, and a fine cut apple. It should bake an hour or more, according to size. This is a good pudding. And then see into how many dishes corn becomes a palatable and favorite mixture. It is the cheapest and most wholesome food that man can live on, and should be on the table of both rich and poor more frequently than it now is, in some of its many forms.

Farming Tools.

With a properly constructed tool, kept in the best condition, work can usually be well and conveniently done in a reasonable length of time. With a poor tool, in bad condition, the same amount of work will be ilfy done in twice or thrice the time. Such being the case, it does not require long to come to the conclusion that poor tools are among the most expensive things that any cultivator of the soil can have on his premises. It costs much time, much useless hard work, much vexation to keep them. Suppose a farmer has a plow of such a pattern that it does not turn over the soil properly, and requires much more force to pull it through the soil than if it were well made Here is a loss from not having his land plowed properly, which will show itself in meager crops; a loss of time in not doing as much work in a day as could be done with a good plow; a great loss from the needless expenditure of strength on the part of the team, using it up, and decreasing its value; and a great loss, though not easily computed in dollars and cents, from the vexation and mental depression, caused by working with poor tools. Suppose a hoe is ill-shaped and rusty, it is evident that loss results from the less amount of work done with it. Suppose a harness is so made that it galls the horses, loss inevitably ensue. Numerous other examples might be mentioned where it is plain that poor tools are expensive things.

The Winter is the proper season for making arrangements for the next Summer's tools. Every farmer knows how many and what kinds of tools, he can profitably use. He can now manufacture such as can be made in his own workshop, examine catalogues and price lists of manufacturers, look over the stock which dealers have on hand, inquire of his neighbors as to the merits of implements he has not tried, and purchase and get tools home ready to commence work in the Spring. By so doing he will have his tools on hand when wanted, and will not have to leave his farm in the hight of the working season to select and bring home the implements for carrying on his work.

Farmers, Save Your Straw.

Large quantities of grain straw are annually burned on our fields, and the very owners lose cattle the same winter for want of food. Hear what a Michigan farmer says:

I have saved from one to four tons of hay every Winter for the last eight years, simply *by cutting straw for my cows*, three or four in number, wetting it in *hot water*, and mixing a very little bran with it, say about one quart to the bushel, or just enough for a flavoring to make them eat it. This makes a most excellent kind of food for any kind of stock, but cows in particular will do better and give more milk when kept on this than they will if fed on the best of dry hay alone. It is well to put in a spoonful of salt to the bushel, or one teaspoonful to each cow, to make it more palatable, as also for the health of the animal. This also makes good feed for working teams. By having their grain ground into fine meal, and mixed with cut straw, they will do better than on the same amount of grain with the best of hay. This I have tried to my satisfaction, and if any one doubts it, he has only to try it and be convinced. It certainly requires more labor to care for stock in this way, but every man works for profit, and this I consider to be the most profitable work a farmer can do, especially in the Winter season.

Profits of Raising Sorghum.

Will it pay to raise Sorghum? This question is often asked by people who are unacquainted with raising Sorghum, but ask a man who has raised it, and the answer is, "*It will pay.*" I have raised cane and made molasses for the last four years. The smallest yield that I have had was 60 gallons per acre, and the greatest 244. Last fall we made 70 gallons for one man, which he said was raised on one-fourth of an acre of ground; and for another man, who had one-half of an acre, 71 gallons. This last man lives within half a mile of the village, and sells his molasses to his neighbors, by whom it is preferred to southern molasses, for $1 25 per gallon. Now the best yield, 280 gallons per acre, by giving one-half for making, at $1 per gallon, will be $140 per acre. Take the smallest yield, 60 gallons per acre, and allow one-half for making, leaves 30 gallons, or an income of $30 per acre. From the above any one can readily see whether it will pay to raise Sorghum or not.—[Almon Maltby, in the Western Rural.

HOTELS.

REVERE HOUSE.

Second Street, Opposite the Court House,

Napa City,

GOODRICH & DEMMITT, Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken the above named well-known Hotel, and fitted the same up in superior style, would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish excellent accommodations to permanent and transient guests.

The house is built in modern style, and the rooms are large, airy and pleasant. Families can be accommodated with elegant suits of rooms at reasonable rates.

THE TABLE AND BAR will be provided with all the substantials and luxuries to be procured in this market.

The location of the house is central and convenient. A fine Livery Stable adjoins the premises, and the Telegraph Office is next door. The offices of all the stages running out of town are in this Hotel.

☞No effort will be spared to make the Revere House one of the best Hotels in the State. Public patronage solicited. GOODRICH & DEMMITT.

Napa, Oct. 1st, 1864. 13

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On the Corner of First and Main streets,

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J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

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LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

C. GROEZINGER,

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NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,

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Peach Seedlings Wanted.

ANY PERSON HAVING PEACH SEEDLINGS that they offer for sale, if they will send us a description of age, size, quantity and price, we can find them a customer, as a lot is wanted immediately.

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Full Iron Frame Pianos

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Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expresaly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary, etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

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contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with A. P. JOHNSON cut in it.

22

Miscellaneous.

You Can Take My Hat.

We were once coming over the railroad from Washington city to Baltimore, when we observed a peculiar sort of man sitting hard by—a tall, slim, good-natured fellow, but one who somehow seemed to bear the impress of a person who lived by his wits, written upon his face. A friend who was with me, answered my inquiry as to who he was and at the same asked me to keep between the object of my notice and himself, lest he should come over to our seat, as my companion said he knew him but did not wish to recognize him there.

"That is Beau H——," said he "a man that is universally known in Washington as one of the most accomplished fellows in the city, always ready to borrow of, or drink with you. He never has any money, however, and I am curious to know how he will get over the road without paying, for he will surely do it some way."

"Probably he has got a ticket—borrowed the money to buy it with, or something of that sort," I said.

"Not he. Beau always travels free, and boards in the same way. He never pays money, when wit or trick will pass current in their place," said my friend.

"What a shocking bad hat he has got on," I observed, noticing the dilapidated condition of his beaver.

"It's some trick of his, doubtless; for the rest of his dress, you will observe, is quite genteel."

"Yes, I see."

My friend went on to tell me how Beau had done his tailor out of a receipt for his last year's bill, and the landlady at his last boarding place, and various other specimens of his ingenuity and wit.

"He owed me ten dollars," said my friend, "but in attempting to collect it of him one day, I'll be hanged if he didn't get ten more out of me; so I think I shall let the matter rest there, for fear of doubling the sum once more."

At this moment the conductor entered the opposite end of the car to gather the tickets from the passengers, and give them checks in return. Many of them—as is often the case with travelers, who are frequently called upon, on populous routes, to show their tickets—had placed theirs in the bands of their hats, so that the conductor could see that they were all right, and not trouble them to take them from their pockets at each stopping place.

I watched Beau to see what his expedient would be to get rid of his paying for his passage. As the conductor drew nearer, Beau thrust his head out of the car window, and seemed absorbed in contemplating the scenery on that side of the road. The conductor spoke to him for his ticket—there was no answer.

"Ticket, sir," said the conductor, tapping him lightly on the shoulder.

Beau sprang back in the car knocking his hat into the road, and leaving it in one minute nearly a mile behind. He looked first at the conductor, then out of the window after his hat, and in a seeming fit of rage exclaimed:

"What the d—l do you strike a man that way for? Is that your business?—Is that what the Company hires you for?

"I beg your pardon, sir; I only want your ticket," repied the condutor, meekly.

"Ticket! O, yes, it's all very well for you to want my ticket, but I want my hat" replied the Beau, bristling up.

"Very sorry, sir, really, I merely wished to call your attention, and I took the only means in my power," said the conductor.

"You had better use a cane the next time you wish to attract a person's attention, and hit him over the head with it, if he happens to be looking the other way!" replied the indignant Beau.

"Well, sir, I will apologize to you again, if you wish. I have done so once already," said the now disconcerted condutor.

"Yes, no doubt, but that don't restore my property; that's gone."

"Well, sir, I cannot talk any longer, I'll take your ticket, if you please," said the conductor.

"Supposing you stop the train and go back and see!" said the hatless Beau, with indignant scorn depicted on his face.

"Well, sir, I shall pass you free over the road, then," said the conductor, attempting to go about his duty.

"The price of a ticket," said Beau, "is one dollar; my beaver cost me a V. Your good sense at once shows you that there is a balance of at least four dollars in my favor."

The conductor hesitated. Beau looked like a gentleman, to one not perfectly posted up in the human face; he was well dressed, and his indignation appeared most honest.

"I will see you after I have collected the tickets," replied the conductor, passing on through the car.

Beau sat in silent indignation, frowning at every body until the official returned, and came and sat down by his side. Beau then in an earnest undertone, that we could overhear occasionally, talked to the conductor like "a Dutch uncle," and we saw the crest-fallen man of tickets pay the hatless passenger four dollars.

The trick was at once seen through by both my friend and myself, and the next day, over a bottle of wine at the Monument House, Beau told us he was hard up, hadn't a dollar, picked up an old hat at Gasby's hotel in Washington, put his cap in his pocket, and resolved that the hat should carry him to Baltimore; and did, with four dollars into the bargain.

THE MOISTURE ON A LAMP CHIMNEY.—Probably most of our readers who use petroleum lamps have observed that when the lamp is first lighted the luster of the chimney is dimmed, and the flame is obscurely seen, with the outlines not sharply defined. In a minute or two the dimness disappears, and the glass presents its usual clear and transparent appearance. This phenomenon is doubtless produced by the deposit of water upon the inner surface of the chimney. Petroleum is composed of hydrogen and carbon, and both of the elements in burning combine with the oxygen to form carbonic acid, and the hydrogen combining with oxygen to form water. Both, on their first production, are in the gaseous form, and the carbonic acid being incondensible, except under very great pressure, passes off as an invisible gas; but the water, though at first in the form of steam, requires to be cooled only down to 212 deg. to be condensed into the liquid form. As it comes in contact with the cold walls of the chimney, it is cooled to this point, when it deposits itself as a fine dew over the inner surface of the glass. This water, being very pure, transmits light more freely than the glass, but being deposited in hemispherical drops, the curved surfaces so refract the rays of light from their straight track as to prevent the formation of a clearly-defined image in the eye. The thin film of dew, though translucent, is not transparent. So soon as the heat of the flame rises the temperature of the chimney to 212 deg., the water is re-evaporated, and passes off as invisible steam, leaving the glass transparent as before.

—C. P. Williams, a distinguished Philadelphia mineralogist, has recently arrived in Nevada, on a tour of inspection.

—A man's good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

A HINT TO GARDENERS.—As our houses and gardens are always infested with vermin, it is satisfactory to know that benzine, an article become sufficiently well known as a detergent, is no less efficacious as an agent in insecticide. One or two drops are sufficient to asphyxiate the most redoubtable insect pest, be it beetle, cockchafer, spider, slug, caterpillar, or other creeping thing. Even rats and mice will speedily decamp from any place sprinkled with a few drops of the patent benzine. A singular fact connected with this application of benzine is, that the bodies of the insects killed by it becomes so rigid that their wings, legs, etc., will break rather than bend, if touched. Next day however, when the benzine has evaporated, supleness is restored.—[Western Rural.

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The undersigned having been, for many years, a

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in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

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EDUCATIONAL,

Miss Lammond,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF

BENICIA SEMINARY,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies,

No, 64 Silver Street,

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The New Term Commenced

January 4th, 1865.

The location of this Institution (on the suburbs o the city) commands at once for its boarding pupils, the retirement of a country life, with the advantages of the finest professional talent from the city.

As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by calling upon or addressing

MISS M. LAMMOND,
10 Principal.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

EDUCATIONAL.

PACIFIC

National Business College,

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Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

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THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect."—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco,

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of specimen Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

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Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

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Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

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Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore rater at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
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Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
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Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
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Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

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Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 3d inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

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The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

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An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

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For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

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GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

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This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

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Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
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Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
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Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month sconsist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

St. Ignatius College.

(INCORPORATED APRIL 30th, 1859.)

The Fifth Annual Session of this Institution will Commence on August 22d.

THE DESIGN of the Institution is to give a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Education.

The Course of Studies Embraces

THE GREEK, LATIN, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

POETRY, RHETORIC,
ELOCUTION, HISTORY,
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Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy.

The study of MODERN LANGUAGES is optional. Besides the Classical, there is a preparatory Department for the Younger Students.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Grammar Dep't. . .	$5 00
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No1.

Academy of Notre Dame,

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THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $230—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

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For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

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BEAUTIFUL

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WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing. It is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for Illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

SIBERIA OTT,

748 Broadway, New York City

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & C

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore He will supply these superior instruments to the trade.

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones.* The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

Address all orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, New Yor

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,

PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time-keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given Send for Circulars, an address

SIBERIA OTT,
22 748 Broadway, New York City.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

Having established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

We want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture,* for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such cause can ever be successful in such a work.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

We have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Societies, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

Patent Rights.

It has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a dedicatory song to "Morning and Evening," by "Bethel Bay," for our next.

The Communication from Oregon, on Management of Fairs and Premiums on Sewing Machines, is and will be to those who have read the recent advertisements of the management of that Sewing Machines affair, as explained by the President of the Oregon State Fair, quite an amusing incident—yet there is much to show how such things are done.

We have also received from our correspondent, M. J. U., MSS. copy of the "True Aim of Life," which will appear in Home Department, soon.

We are promised a series of Essays on the Vine, and Wine Making, from a Scientific gentleman, well qualified for the work. They will soon appear.

Distribution of Seeds.—The subscribers to the California Farmer, when they visit the city, are specially invited to our Room, No. 320 Clay street, up stairs, in order that they may receive the Seeds which we are now delivering. They should have these seeds. We distribute to subscribers free of charge.

OUR PREMIUM LIST.

THE TWELFTH YEAR OF THE FARMER.

We ask the special attention of all our patrons and friends to the offering we make in a List of Premiums for our Twelfth Year of the Farmer. We here offer them a good opportunity to supply themselves with a fine collection of the best periodicals in the land in return for a little effort, on their part, to extend the cause of our Journal, the Science of Agriculture and all the interests of Home. We make liberal offers and feel confident that we shall have the pleasure of furnishing many of our friends a goodly number of the best Periodical of the day.

We make this offer with the hope that many of our friends in the country, in places remote from the general circulation of our best Periodicals, will know many persons who would be glad to have such works, were it not for the heavy cost of them. They can now obtain them easily if they will give but a little of their time, interest and influence in extending the circulation of the Farmer among their friends.

These Premiums are open to all. To our friends, Postmasters, News Agents, and all.

We have increased our List, since its first offer, so as to embrace some large and valuable Prizes, with the hope of inducing the Guardians of Home, the Wives and Mothers of those who value the Cause of Education to coöperate with us, by so doing every woman who can secure a List of their friends, can secure a Good Library and a "Sewing Machine," also; and in many localities of our State, where we have never canvassed, we have no doubt many an influential mother can earn, in a few days, one of the best of the Sewing Machines offered by us.

Protestant Orphan Asylum.

This noble Institution held its Fourteenth Anniversary Exercises at Platt's Hall.

This Institution is coeval almost with the history of our Golden State; almost as soon as the flush of the gold excitement had lulled, the hearts of our people turned to the claims of Humanity, and first was that of the homeless orphan—and from that time—the early year of 1851, the Orphans have always been kindly cared for. The exercises of the evening were most deeply interesting. Upon the platform in "a crescent form were arranged the orphaned group," some 150 children; they looked very cheerful and happy, were very neatly dressed, and attended by the Guardians of Asylum. The Hall was crowded by our best citizens, those who have always stood by our best institutions. The crowded hall was a proof that such charities are linked with the hearts of our people.

The order of exercises were as follows: Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wythe; a song by the Euterpeans was well received; a wee Tom Thumb toddled forward and recited the poem "A Little Child;" after another song, Mr. Rankin read the Report of the Managers—then more singing, and recitations and songs by the Orphans, which were interesting, these were followed by a most earnest, appropriate address of W. H. L. Barnes, Esq. Mr. Barnes was very happy in his remarks, they were to the point—well did he remark, as he pointed to those Orphan Children, then appealing to the wealthy of *to-day*, for their coöperation, ye, who to-day, may be in health, rich, happy, ere another year, Death may make your children orphans; misfortunes make you penniless, and your children may sit here with these little ones, fed, clothed, and cared for, by perhaps, some of the bounty you give now while you are able—such was the sentiment of the speaker, and this should always prompt every one in the bestowment of their charities. Give with the true spirit, and your money will all come back to you and yours sevenfold.

The songs of the children were deeply interesting, and all the exercises were of the highest character. "It was good to be there," and we truly rejoiced to see so very large an attendance. We shall try to publish the reports in full hereafter.

Cotton Culture.

There is considerable excitement at the present time relative to cotton culture, and large companies have been formed for Southern California and Mexico, and the present year there will be quite a number of small plantations made in different parts of our State, particularly down south.

We would here state that the kind of seed planted in the Middle States is what is called the *green seed*, with us here the *brown seed* is most used, this is the seed from our southern *Upland Cotton*, and seed from Mexico. "Sea Island" Cotton will be much planted, and will be a profitable and productive crop to raise.

Cotton in this State should be planted about April or May, to do well, upon thoroughly plowed ground. The ground should be harrowed well and made fine, and the rows should be five feet apart. Our soil is generally rich enough; the soil should be a light alluvial, with a southern exposure; if the land has been closely cropped, give it some good fertilizer—guano is good and cheap.

Plant five seeds in a hill, hills one foot apart in the rows, and cover lightly. When the plants are one foot high, thin out, leaving but one plant, and cultivate as you would corn.

Watchmaking—Removal.—C. Haine, the Watchmaker, recently at 623 Montgomery street, has opened his place of business at 511 Montgomery street, next to the Telegraph Office. Mr. Haine is an artist with a Watch, he knows the movements of a Watch as well as a mother does her child, and can arrange it and put it in order as well. Mr. H. is a man for this business, particularly, and will give all his time to the repairing and regulating Clocks, Time-pieces and Watches, at moderate rates, and is prepared to furnish Watchmakers with all the materials needed for their use.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We are indebted to Hon. Isaac Newton, of the Agricultural Department of Washington for a series of valuable Documents—the Bi-Monthly Report of the Department—which we shall take pleasure to distribute; also copies of the most excellent Essay, by Lewis Bellman, Esq., (addressed to the Industrial Classes), on Agricultural Colleges, illustrating the nature and kind of education to be given in Agricultural Colleges, their several kinds and courses of Instruction considered, with a general plan of the College Buildings, etc. This is a valuable Essay, and has been most highly approved of. We shall take pleasure in distributing the copies kindly sent us. Also several copies of the Agricultural Report of 1863—one of the best numbers yet issued from the Department.

Splendid Specimens of Ore.—We have received splendid specimens of *Ore* from the Monitor Ledge, Monitor District—the gleaming ore looking so dazzling—we dare not tell how rich it is, nor how many feet wide, this week; we will consider over it. The sample can be seen at our office.

Those beautiful *Rural Hanging Brackets* for Statuettes, Vases, etc., kindly sent us by Messrs. Miller & McKoon, Florists, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel, with the fragrant Boquets, were duly received and appreciated. If those who love sweet Flowers and pretty Vases of rural design would but call there, they would be richly repaid. Miller & McKoon have a very fine collection of Ornamental Plants for decorating *Home*.

We received a valuable parcel, kindly sent to our sanctum by an unknown friend. The gift we truly prize, and shall not fail to remember the giver in our orizons.

Grapes and Grape Vines.

The art of growing vines and making Wine is daily becoming more perfect. It was recommended formerly to plant vines eight feet apart, or 680 vines in an acre; but now after experiments made by planting close, say four feet apart, or 2,722 vines to the acre, it has been found that the latter do the best; to plant them close is very easily done, and involves no great expense. A vine costs no more than one cent to plant will certainly grow and will bear four pounds of grapes the same year. It may be done in the following manner: take a long branch of the old vine, dig a ditch eighteen inches deep and lay the vine in, bend the end to project from the ground two buds, fill the hole full, and your vine will bear from three to four pounds of grapes the same year, next fall you cut the branch from the old stem, and your vineyard of 680 vines is multiplied to 2,722 vines. The reason given by some experienced growers for close planting is that if vines eight feet apart are made to bear twenty to twenty-five pounds to the vine the grapes will not ripen well, have too little saccharine matter, remain pale, and have not the dark blue color necessary to make a good claret, and if vines are pruned to bear six or eight pounds they produce so little to the acre that labor is wasted, but if the vines are planted four feet apart and pruned only to four pounds, the acre will bear double the quantity, and the very best kind of grapes for wine, and it may be as easily cultivated with a plow as is corn at that distance.

We give the above words from the Mercantile Gazette, on this all important subject. We publish the paragraph to show how a *Mercantile* Gazette—good for statistical tables of *Imports* and *Exports*—may be very wide of *sound judgment* or advice in viniculture. We know of no statement that could be made so utterly unsound as the above and we cannot think any person who knows *anything of vine-growing* would give credence to so ridiculous a statement, the very details of which contradicts itself by the figures. We are truly sorry to see so good a journal put forth so poor an article, as it may do great harm. We had intended to have pointed out the fallacy of the article in all its bearings, but we send it out as it is, hoping some of our *experienced (?)* vine-growers will favor us with the minutia of this system, for we never yet heard that the grape-vine would bear a higher colored grape or secure to itself more substance when planted close and with confined air than when it had space for thorough cultivation and free play of the sun and air. Will our vine-growers please reply?

The Central Pacific Railroad.

"The Central Pacific Railroad Company is having a series of photographic views of the more interesting points on the line of the road."—[Ex.

"We would like to be the recipient of a photograph of each member of the Nevada Legislature who refuses to vote aid to the above named road, and *in favor* of that doubtful enterprise, the Latrobe Railroad. We want a correct picture to keep in an album for the purpose."—[Washoe Times.

We copy the above from our exchanges, and we also hope to receive a set of such pictures and we hope they will also add the picture of the *Dutch Flat folks* down this way. Such pictures would be worth preserving. One other should be added, however, the *Loaded Dray*, Christmas Day, bearing the Gold from the *State Treasury*, for the prompt payment of the State *Bonds* for the completion of this great work. This would be especially pleasing to some of our Journals here.

Old Relics.—The frequent discovery of buried treasures, old deposits of "shells," "bones of monster animals," and even the "Silver Man," etc., all teach us of the former years of this coast when it was much more peopled than now—by whom we know not—but Giant men, if half we read is true. We had a pleasant call from Dr. Perry, of Collinsville, who mentioned to us the fact that in diking the land in his vicinity, large, heavy logs, hewn and finished on two sides, were found buried several feet deep—they were long, many feet in length, extending some distance—they did not ascertain the length. These logs indicate that in years gone by, such logs were used for building purposes, and yet this work was not done by Indians only, but probably by citizens, who were erecting large buildings, not at Collingsville, but far up the river, perhaps hundreds of miles, and the floods have brought them down and buried them several feet deep. We ask, When were these logs hewn? By whom? When and for what purpose. Will Dr. A. S. Taylor, the able historian of the Pacific, tell us?

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER!

Splendid Inducements to Clubs!

Desirous to offer inducements to all who will form Clubs for this journal, we offer the following liberal Premiums:

For every Club of Five, and $25, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey's Lady's Book, $3, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5, for one year.

For every Club of Ten, and $50, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey, $3, Harper's Monthly, $4, Arthur's Magazine, $2, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of Twenty, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, $3, Arthur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $5, the Eclectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $5, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of Fifty, and $250, we will give as a Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain *Sewing Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

For Clubs of Sixty, and $300, we will give as a Prize a Sewing Machine, valued at Seventy-Five Dollars, the Atlantic, Harper's and Godey,

For Clubs of Eighty, and $400, we will give a splendid Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, valued at One Hundred Dollars, with two selected Magazines.

For a Club of One Hundred, and $500, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's best Machines, with all the Extras, worth One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and two Magazines selected by the party.

The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

☞ We will suit the wants of all who procure us Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scientific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genessee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agriculturist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

California Gold—California Men—California Charities

In a recent number of this Journal we stated that the influence of California had been most materially exerted in carrying on the war by furnishing vast sums of money, sufficient to fill the vacuums caused by the annual drain of our specie to make up the balance against the United States by excessive imports.

We also stated the facts that at the present time the *leading successful Generals* were men that had been imbued with Californian energy, were, in fact, Californians.

We now ask if in all the Great Benevolent Enterprises, too, those for the sick and wounded, if California has not been "*In the Front*," also.

We find, in the Report of the Sanitary Commission, up to December 1, 1864, and published in Gazley's new Pacific Monthly, No. 1, of which we spoke last week, the following amount as the contributions from the Pacific slope:

California	$1,030,402 73
Oregon	64,731 02
Nevada Territory	95,761 01
Washington Territory	20,449 92
Idaho "	5,301 31
Colorado "	1,025 00
Vancouver's Island	2,196 61
Total	$1,219,896 00

GEO. T. STRONG,
Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission.

Nearly one and a quarter million dollars. What a noble proof has our State given of her devotion to the Union. Have we not spoken by our Men, our Gold, and our Benevolent Spirit?

Great Sheep Sale in Vermont.

We give below a list of recent sales of Sheep in Vermont. We presume them to be Spanish Merino, although it is not stated. These prices are very large, but it should be remembered they were for Greenbacks, therefore half those prices in gold. Still they are great prices, and pay the growers enormously. What are the sales here?

Wm. L. Archer, S. S. Campbell and S. M. Cowan, of Cross Creek Village, Washington county, Pennsylvania, bought of E. Hammond & Son their ram lamb "Fortune," for $5,000.

S. S. Campbell also bought two 2-year old ewes for $2,000.

Sold also to Samuel Archer, of Holliday's Cove, Western Virginia, ten ewes for $4,000.

Mr. Archer also bought of H. W. Hammond one ewe for $400.

H. W. Hammond sold to S. M. Cowan four ewes for $2,000.

Total—eighteen sheep for.....$13,400.

Mr. S. G. Holyoke, of St. Albans, sold to Samuel Archer the six first choice of his yearling ewes, and one 2-year old, for $2,100.

S. S. Rockwell recently sold to a sheep dealer thirty-seven one and two year old ewes, selected by himself from his flock, for $3,700.

Mr. Bingham recently purchased two rams and ten yearling ewes from Mr. Sprague, of Brandon, for $6,800.

Total—fifty-six sheep for.....$12,600.

A grand total of $26,000 for seventy-four sheep, being over $350 per head for all.

—The Courier says that work on the San Jose and Stockton Railroad has been commenced near Milpitas, Santa Clara county.

The Sewing Machine Muddle at the Oregon State Fair.

Portland (Oregon), February 4th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—You have often, in your journal, severely censured the miserable manner in which many of the Fair Managers and Committees have imposed upon the public in order to carry a point for some favorite party. The fact is, nearly everybody has become disgusted with Fairs and Fair Committees, they are the most *un*-Fair set of people going—if reports are true, up here in Oregon. We have recently had a sample of how they do things, and I am glad our President has put his seal of condemnation upon all such trickery. Thinking over the matter, I put the facts of the case in my drawer, and when I went for them for the mailing, some spirit had worked them up into a "jingle," and I venture to send them to you. They are true, however, every word of them.

Bitter-Sweet.

As you *Sow*, so must you *Reap*,
This is a Proverb all should keep,
And never let it pass from mind,
If you sow to the wind you reap a *whirlwind*.
There's a story abroad, shall I tell you now
Of a Humbug in Oregon? Shall I tell you "*How*"
They managed to win the *Premiums* there,
"*How*" they *Minister'd* at this Oregon Fair!
Well, they managed to make a Committee's Report,
But the President says 'tis not the right sort.
And the "Alta" now tells of a terrible blow
The President strikes, and the "Alta" tells "How,"
And thus with the "Florence," and "Grover & Baker,"
The Committees consign them to the Undertaker,
And the "Premiums" vanish, False Oaths don't avail,
That "Oregon Fair" reveals a sad tale.
Both parties have sow'd, both parties must reap,
'T was a pity that terrible secret wouldn't keep;
But it sprouted, and like *bad seed* it grew,
And all about "Humbug" the President tells "*How*."

How much better it is to sow only "*Good Seed*,"
That brings a *Rich Harvest* in all time of need.
False oaths and *Humbuggery* will all pass away,
And the Genuine Good, stand as clear as the day.
So it always has proved, and the people have seen
That there is ONLY ONE GOOD SEWING MACHINE.
This quietly, steadily, wins the great prize,
When you buy, 'tis the one that all would advise;
'Tis the Wheeler & Wilson, the only machine
That in all our Great Workshops can always be seen;
In Families everywhere, every test it will stand,
'Tis crowned as the Best, all over the land.
The "Wheeler & Wilson" with public favor rich laden,
Are the best Machines sold, the agent, J. H. Hayden.

Farewell to the Fair of Oregon State,
We leave all such *Humbugs* to their merited fate.
We need but repeat
That the best machines sold,
Are the Wheeler & Wilson,
Worth their weight in *Pure Gold!*

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
M. K. Laudenslager, Principal.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisicsco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commenced January 4. *Miss M. Lammond, Principal.*

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

E. D. Bailey & Co.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

No. 408 Pine street,

Above Montgomery,

E. D. Bailey, } SAN FRANCISCO.
W. F. Norcross. } 4-tf

GRAPE VINES.

50,000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANdard Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McCrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. D. WEST, Sonoma.

Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.

4-tf S. W. SHAW.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address Editor Farmer. All Letters confidential. 1

[For the California Farmer.]

Floral Ornaments.

Do not we always feel welcome when, on entering a room, we find a display of flowers on the table? Where there are flowers about, does not the hostess appear glad, the children pleased, the very parrot garrulous at our arrival, the whole scene and all the personages more hearty, homely and beautiful, because of these bewitching fuchias, roses, heliotrope and mignonette?

The most granite-hearted misanthrope cannot withstand those fragrant pouting lips of coral, those eyes of azure, those nodding leaflets that never shrink or blink at the hardest, sternest, most stony, gray-eyed hater of everything and everybody. It would be a difficult matter to sum up all the social qualities of Flowers. Assuredly, of all simple domestic ornaments, *flowers* must have the first place. "Better hang a wild rose over the toilet than nothing," says Leigh Hunt; "the eye that looks in the glass will see something besides itself, and acquire something of a religious right to respect itself, in thinking by how many objects in the creation the bloom of beauty is shared." The same prince of essayists says: "Set flowers on your table, a whole nosegay if you can get it, or but two or three single flowers, a rose, a pink or a daisy, preserve but a bunch of clover or a handful of flowering grass—one of the most elegant, as well as cheap, of nature's productions—and you have something on your table that reminds you of the beauty of God's creation, and gives you a link with the poets and sages that have done it most honor." Those who have gardens may multiply their enjoyments a hundred fold by keeping in mind the genial suggestions of Leigh Hunt, "Make the most of every ray of light that falls out of Heaven to bless you at the window; there you may woo beauty, and have it nod to you in a hundred forms. Cull a posy for the table. You may make the tables, and the mantel-pieces, and the quiet recesses of your rooms gay at all times, and the whole atmosphere of the house as odorous of flowers as it is already morally sweet with the interchange of love's language and the expressions of high emotions of the heart."

There are many ways in which cut flowers may be preserved. Take a glass dish, or any kind of vase, in it put some sand, wetting it thoroughly; then stick the flowers in it—with leaves a pretty arrangement can be made. If this is covered with a glass shade, many kinds will last for a month, retaining all their fragrance and beauty, as the moisture preserves them fresh.

Hanging Baskets are one of the most beautiful mode of growing plants. If only planted with bits of Ivy Saxifrage, Fern, or any of the ordinary, plants, they have such a grace as they hang in festoons. The variety of plants that may be used is very great, Verbenas, Petunias, Saxifrage, Vinca Major and Minor, Sedum Sieboldii and Acre, Sermantosa, Linaria Cymbalaria, Lophespernum, Maurandyi, Dry Leaf Geranium, and nothing is prettier than the Strawberry. The most of these will grow in a window or on a porch, and add greatly to the beauty of the place.

Window Plants.—Have the windows filled with plants, not standing in the pots exposed to the sun and wind, but have the boxes made to fit in the windows, properly secured, and the pots may be sunk in them, and filled in with sand or moss, so that they look as if planted. But the better way is to select a few choice plants, a vine for each side of the window, to train up and over on a stout wire; then place the other plants in the box, putting some Vinca or Lobelia, or Mignonette, to drop over the front, and then your favorite Roses, Fuchias, Geraniums, etc. Here you can see them the first thing in the morning, and watch the unfolding of each leaf with a new interest and love; you now make them your companions, and each change is watched with the most tender solicitude, so "they always must be with us or we die."

Specimen Plants.—How few plants are seen that are shapely, and show that they have had good training or care. Why do not the ladies, who all love plants, take a cutting of some choice plant, say a Rose, Fuchia or Heliotrope, and train it up in a symmetrical form, so that when not in bloom its shape will be graceful, and much more so when its flowers are evenly disposed over the entire plant. Let them take the end of some good strong shoot of any of the above plants, cut it to about four joints, take off the leaves from the two lower joints, and then strike it in sand; when rooted, put it in good soil, and then begin to train it, and see with what interest it will be watched. Each branch will be induced to take its proper position, and by rubbing off the bursting shoots and encouraging only those that are wanted, a plant can be grown in any shape and form. What more beautiful for a table decoration than a well-grown symmetrical plant, in its full vigor; its bright green foliage, even if not in flower, contrasting well with the other things on the table? What a theme for conversation Where did that plant originate? What is its history? Has it been improved by culture? How many may have a dormant love awakened by seeing such a specimen, and try their hand at plant-growing?

There is no pursuit or occupation that can be engaged in that will give the unceasing pleasure that the cultivation of plants does. They do not cramp the mind and make men selfish, as many other pursuits do, but when a favorite plant is grown they wish their friends to share in the same pleasure, and are willing to give of theirs.

Ornilla.

Highland Rice.—This valuable product should be planted extensively. It could be raised as easy as Wheat, and is worth four times as much for a crop. Plow deep and fine, harrow well and plant to drills. It is one of the handsomest crops, at harvest time, ever seen on earth; its long pendant tassels of grain gives it the appearance of waving plumes. Our subscribers can all have samples now, at our office, and we hope to hear a good account of it.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

Ambrotypes—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.
Axle Grease—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.
Aquarium, Etc.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.
Beautiful Eden for Sale—Farmer Office.
Books—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Tyler Brothers, 632 Washington street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.
Coal Oil, Lamps, Etc.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.
Crockery—R. A. Swain & Co., N. E. corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
Haynes and Lawton, corner Sansome and Merchant.
Cordage Manufactory—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.
Commission and Shipping Merchants—Wm T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.
Central Pacific Railroad—Leland Stanford, Pres.
Cal. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.
Cashmere Goat to Sell—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.
Dry Goods—Kerby, Byrne & Co., Lick-House Block, No. 7 Montgomery street.
Drugs and Medicines—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.
Electropathic Institute—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.
Exchange—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.
FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.
Farms for Sale—California Farmer Office.
Grape Vines, Etc—A Gaffanesch, 20th street Sacramento.
C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.
Groceries—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.
Grass Seed—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.
Hotels—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia, E. P. Weinmann proprietor.
Revere House, Napa, Goodrich & Demmit, Proprietors
Napa Hotel, Napa, J. S. Hogan, Proprietor.
Insurance—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.
Produce and Grain Commission—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
J. B. Leonard, 103 Washington street, near Davis.
Pianos, Etc—Jacob Zech (California Manufacture), 416 Market street.
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S.Francisco
Siberia Ott, (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.
Pictures—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.
Pacific M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.
Soap Factory—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.
Saddlery, Harness, Etc.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.
Seeds—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.
Seed Sower—D. & H. A. Winter, 620 Market street.
Traveling—Cal. S. N. Co., corner of Jackson and Front.
Pacific M. S. S. Co., A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.
Watchmaking—Chs. Hine agent, 623 Montgomery st.
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
Wines—G. Groenzinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

NEW
Watchmaking Establishment.
MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES
Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,
WITHOUT A KEY,
CARL H. HAIN & CO.
À GENEVE, SUISSE.
Chs. Hine,
Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch-material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street,
12 Up Stairs.

To Farmers.

All Farmers are to send their guns for repair to WM RUDOLPH, Gunsmith, 216 Pacific street, near Battery, to save money. He does his work well and works at the lowest rates. He also keeps a fine Stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Game-bags, Powder-flasks, and all other sporting articles on hand. Farmers can send their guns by Express and the work will be executed just as well, and no higher charges asked, than if they came themselves.
☞ Licensed to sell Gun Powder. 11

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,
OVER THE STORE OF
Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,
No. 312 Montgomery Street,
IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

MAN WANTED TO GROW SUGAR BEET.
A WEALTHY MAN, DESIROUS OF TESTING THE capabilities of our climate and soil for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar, desires to find a man who has had experience in growing the Sugar Beet for this purpose. To such a person a liberal offer will be made, and no other person need apply than one who has knowledge and experience.
Address or call on the Editor o the California Farmer. 1

Situation Wanted
As Superintendent of a Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, EVERY WAY QUALIFIED FOR the Superintendence of a Farm, who is from the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family and every way qualified. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by referring to th Editor of the Farmer, or a note to A. B., Farmer Office. 11

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.
"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

California Subscriptions.
1865.

BEING DESIROUS OF EXTENDING THE INFLUENCE of their publications in this section, the publishers of Harper's Magazine and Weekly will pay particular attention to subscriptions from the Pacific States, and subscribers may rely upon the prompt arrival of their Magazines by mail.
The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.
The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:
Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4 00
An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, freight at the expense of the purchaser, for $2 50 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post paid, $3. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, post-paid. Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Critical Notices of the Press.
It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).
The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.* 3-oam

HUBBARD SQUASH.
THIS VERY BEST OF ALL SQUASHES SHOULD BE planted by every person who wishes the best Squash that can be grown.
The HUBBARD SQUASH is different from all other Squashes; has a hard rind, but very rich meated, sweet and luscious as the finest Carolina Sweet Potato.
The Hubbard makes the finest Pies in culinary art, superior to a Custard Pie—the Squash, however, is to be baked only. Saw the Squash in halves, bake in the shell, and scoop it out when baked, or serve it on the table in the shell. For Pies, first baked, then scooped out, and used as other squash.
Fresh Seed just received from the East, pure from the growers, for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.
Packages $1 each; $3 per pound 3

TO NURSERYMEN.
A FEW THOUSAND VERY GOOD SEEDLING PEACH Trees can be had at reasonable rates, if applied for soon. Nurserymen are aware that soon Peach Trees will be scarce, and they should be planted now.
Apply at the Farmer Office. 3

NEW SEEDS.
FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.
An Invoice just received. Apply at Farmer Office. 3

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.
PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to Editor Farmer. 3

Kerby, Byrne & Co.
WILL OFFER
THIS DAY
$60,000 Worth
NEW DRY GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
At Fully 50 per Cent Below Cost of Importation.

85 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTH, ALL COLORS, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 12 1-2.
75 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
100 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Empress Cloth, extra quality, from $1 25 upward.
100 pieces Silk and Wool Epenyline at $1 75 per yard, worth $2 50.
95 pieces real French Merinos, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
87 pieces real French Merino, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
75 pieces Silk and Wool Poplins, bright colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
35 pieces all Wool Ottoman Cloth, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
50 pieces Plaid Poplin, double width, at 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
75 pieces Rip Poplin, double width, at 62 1-2 cents per yard, worth $1.
175 Rip Poplin Dress Patterns, at $5 each.
A large and varied assortment of Mourning Dress Goods very low.
300 Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, from $2 50.
50 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $1 50 per yard, worth $1 75
100 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $2 per yard, worth $2 50.
80 pieces Plain Colored Silks, very heavy, at $2 50, worth $3.
20 pieces Black Figured Silks at $1 12 1-2 per yard, worth $1 50.
40 Chene Silk Dress Patterns at $20 each.
50 pieces Black Silk, at $1 25 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Black Silk, from $1 50 to $4.
A choice assortment of Moire Antiques, in all the leading colors, very cheap.
A choice assortment of Fur Cloaks, Capes and Tippets, made expressly for our own trade.
Also, a full line of Carriage Rugs, entirely new.
90 dozen Ladies' H. S. Handkerchiefs, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 25.
75 dozen Gents' L. C. Handkerchiefs, in piece, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $7 50.
1,800 pairs Gents' Brown Cotton English Half Hose, at 37 1-2 cents per pair.
225 dozen Gents' Brown Cotton English Extra Half Hose, at $5 per dozen.
125 dozen Ladies' and Misses' White Cotton Hose at 25 cents per pair.
115 pieces Gilbert's 7-8 and 4-4 Wool Flannels, very cheap.
75 pieces all Wool Flannel, at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
2 cases Bleached Muslin, at 18 cents per yard.
4 cases Bleached Muslin at 22 1-2 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bleached Muslin at 25 cents per yard.
A full line of Standard Sheetings and Shirtings, comprising Lonsdale, White Rock, Wauregan, Wamsutta, Androscoggin, New York Mills, and 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Sheetings, by the piece, at less than wholesale prices.
45 pieces 4-4 Irish Linen (heavy) at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
40-inch, 45-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch Pillow Linen, all grades
A magnificent assortment of Piano Covers, and a full line of Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens (double damask), Lace Curtains, etc.

☞ No Night Trade. Store Closes at 7 P. M.
KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
20 No. 7, Montgomery street.

Wanted a Farm Manager.
A PRACTICAL MAN, THOROUGHLY INFORMED in farming in a dry climate on a light loam on a porous subsoil. A Scotchman with a Californian or Australian experience preferred. Experience in a dry climate is absolutely necessary. Address, "Farmer," Lock Box 943, San Francisco P. O., giving particulars of past experience. 12

CHOICE BOOKS!
A. ROMAN & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN EXTENSIVE and well-selected stock of Books,
EMBRACING—
Fine Editions of Standard Authors,
IN EXTRA BINDINGS,
ELEGANT EDITIONS OF THE POETS,
Choice Illustrated Works,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
An Elegant Assortment, in Morocco and Velvet Bindings.
BIBLES
.. AND....
PRAYER BOOKS
In every variety of size and binding;
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF
CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS,
GAMES,
DISSECTED MAPS, ETC.
All of which we offer at the lowest price,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
A. ROMAN & CO.,
417 & 419 MONTGOMERY STREET,
San Francisco.
21-3w

To The Seed Trade.
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.
Growers, Importers and
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS
And all articles connected with the
SEED TRADE.
PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
9 New York.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,
Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*
We call particular attention our CLOCKS, which are o
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company,)
For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

To Grape Growers.
I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE VINE-GROWERS of the State of my large Collection of
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES.
My collection numbers near TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS. They are not surpassed for either
Wine, Raisins, or Market Purposes,
I offer one, two or three year old VINES OR CUTTING for sale.
I offer an assortment of ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
Also, a Large Lot of
SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS,
For Ornamental and Cemetery purposes.
☞ Send for a CATALOGUE.
ANTHONY GAFFANESCH,
20th Street, North of Pacific Railroad,
8 SACRAMENTO.

California Grass Seeds.
EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application a the Farmer Office.

A CARD
TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several housand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."
NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an
AQUARIUM,
Gold Fish, Birds,
RUSTIC STANDS,
FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,
HANGING BASKETS.
BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.
BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.
☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.
MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposi thentrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

Harness. Saddles.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.
FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.
N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
2

Tyler Brothers,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Photograph Albums,
Portfolios,
Juvenile Books,
Children's Picture Books,
Fancy Articles, Etc
632 Washington street,
23 *SAN FRANCISCO*

Small Homestead Wanted.
A SMALL, NEAT AND PRETTY HOMESTEAD is wanted, within ten miles of this city. The amount of land must not exceed ten acres, and it must be good land and now in cultivation. The advertiser has a good Farm in Humboldt County which he would like to exchange if possible, or make the next best terms possible. Any person having such a place can hear of a purchaser by leaving a note addressed "J. L. B.," Farmer Office. 14

Home Miscellany.

ANGEL MOTHER, I AM DREAMING.

Angel mother, I am dreaming,
And my heart is sad and lone:
Visions of the past come o'er me,
Happy hours that long have flown.
Fancy paints sweet scenes of beauty,
Pleasures that were shared by thee!
But I now am sad and weary,
None are here to comfort me.
Chorus.—Oh! my heart is filled with sorrow,
And no rest comes on the morrow;
All my hopes have sadly perished,
Gone are those I fondly cherished.

Oh! I long to see thee, mother,
Tell my griefs to thee to-night,
For, alas! they crowd upon me
Like a dark and withering blight.
Life—it seems so fraught with sorrow,
Vainly now I seek for rest;
Would that I could find it, mother,
Leaning on thy loving breast.

Angel mother, I am dreaming,
Sadly falls the bitter tear.
For I miss thy gentle counsels,
And thy kindly words of cheer
But, ah! there is something tells me,
Though the tie on earth be riven,
We shall be united, mother,
In that realm above—in Heaven.

GEO. C. SLATTER.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE FISHER GIRL.

Only a hovel, like a hulk ashore,
Breasting the wind and northers,
With the sea crashing in on gusty nights
Shaking the door and weathers.
And after the storms I look down the strand,
An eager-eyed well-wisher,
To note if the timbers have yet succumbed,
And watch for Hanz the Fisher.
O, a dingy hut, and crannied and cold,
A touch of Borea's finger
Would crush the shell, and sadden the voice
Of Madeline the singer.
Hanz with his nets lengthened out in the sun
Bends to his lusty mending,
And Madeline's hair an aureole shines,
Her cheeks with shell-tints blending.
And white girlish feet thro' nets in and out
Go pattering o'er the beaches
With a saucy song—'till the puzzled Hanz
Drops a stitch from the breeches.
But the Fisher Girl in another break
Her feet the while entangled,
Seems the prettiest fish he ever had caught
In all the years he's angled—
And only whispering a word—with a smile,
He bends again to netting,
Nor heeds the rose on the Fisher Girl's cheek
Within its pearly setting.
Madeline, sad, turns away to the deep
Where distant sails are dipping—
Till one might think she'd a ship coming in—
And eagerly scans the shipping.
With her white hands shading her dazzled eyes
The signal strains her vision,
A ship tacking in off the harbor lies,
Mocking, as with derision.
She thinks again of the magical name,
Unthinking Hanz had spoken,
And the slow tears drop like gems from her eyes,
The hope of Faith unbroken.
"That's not *his* ship," she murmurs to Hanz.
—Like a fly in a cobweb,
Hanz struggles up from his answering net,
"It looks not like 'The Gottlieb.'"
A boat stands ashore, but Madeline turns,
Bitterly disappointed,
To bury her heart in her dreary home,
Her lashes tear-annointed.
But the boat comes in, and the boatswain shouts,
Till Hanz lets fall his netting,
And a sailor's leap spans the breakers deep,
Unmindful of the wetting.
With his bonny blue eyes and high bronzed brow,
Which brown curls fail to cover,
He takes to his arms and kisses his bride,
O, the boldness of a lover!

* * * * * *

Last night the wolf-wind came down from the coast,
Thro' straits of far Frobisher,
And I see no more, like a hulk on the shore,
The house of Hanz the Fisher—
Where fishing smacks and fishermen's boats,
Like sea gulls skim the water,
For Hanz is dead, and the sailor boy wed
Unto the Fisher's daughter.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

Cheerful People.

God bless the cheerful person, man, woman, or child, old or young, illiterate or educated, handsome or homely. Over and above every other social trait stands cheerfulness. What the sun is to nature—what God is to the stricken heart which knows how to lean upon Him, are cheerful persons in the house and by the wayside. They go unobtrusively, unconsciously about their silent mission, brightening up cars, omnibuses, ferry-boats, with the happiness beaming from their faces. We love to sit near them; we love the glance of their eye, the tone of their voice; the little children find them out, oh! so quickly, amid the deosest crowd, and, passing by the knotted brow and compressed lip, glide near, and lay a confiding little hand on their knee, and lift their clear young eyes to their loving faces.

Many a man, when the cheerful person passes him, rubs his hand across his forehead, as if to clear away the tangled web the world has spun over his spiritual vision; and, as his step grows elastic, says to himself, "After, all, what matters it? A little good, more or less; let us all love and be happy, and take what God sends. This is not the end."

Nor are we to suppose this cheerful person has always been exempt from trials, or that this cheerfulness is the product of insensibility. We have seen feet step lightly which far back on life's journey have left heavy foot-prints. But there are smiles born of tears; rainbows brightest on the storm-cloud; morn loveliest when gliding serenely from out threatening skies; violets sweetest whose birth-place was a rockcleft. These are they whom God and man love; whose souls have on the wedding-garment, ready when the Master of the feast biddeth. Like Him, opening wide the door of their hearts, and saying to the weary and heavy laden, "Come."—[Waverly Magazine.

GOOD MANNERS.—Good manners are the blossoms of good sense, and, it may be added, of good feeling, too; for if the law of kindness be written in the heart, it will lead to that disinterestness in little as well as in great things—that desire to oblige, and attention to the gratification of others, which is the foundation of good manners and all the graces and elegancies of life.

Mind.

The mind hath many gems. Deep, deep within the earth are laying many hidden treasures, and all that is lacking to make them of great worth and beauty to mankind, is the letting in of a sufficient amount of light, which can only be done by digging, and by constant and unremitting labor. So, deep within the mind, there are many treasures which can only be brought out by constant study; by a strong determination to dig until the diamond is reached.

What brought to light those pure and sparkling gems that lay within the breast of Washington, and which now have their influence upon every true lover of his country? Was it not a strong will—a determination to conquer in whatever he felt was right? Was it not his constant aim, from early boyhood even until the close of life, to ever let the truth, pure and simple, shine out in every action? And, in so doing, ever brought up from the deep store-house of his mind those gems which in future years were to shape, to a great extent, the course of a great and powerful nation.

Truth, pure and simple, when acted out in the life cultivates the mind, brings out the good that may be in the heart, striving ever to choke down the evil, for they, being deadly enemies, cannot dwell together.

And thus, in cultivating the mind, we not only make life pleasanter for ourselves, as we journey along, but those that journey with us feel that life is not altogether dark and gloomy.

Thus mind will act upon mind. We cannot chain it, any more than we can chain the wind, for good or evil; it has its influence, and the amount of that influence depends wholly upon the culture of the mind. If an evil nature predominates, so goes our influence. If a good nature, why, then, the opposite effect.

And many others there are to whom we might refer, who have left behind them those pure and noble gems, products of a pure and cultivated mind, which now have their influence upon the hearts of men, leading them in new paths, and awakening within their breasts new thoughts, which, in their turn, must and will reach other hearts, influencing in proportion as they receive the light.

Then the cultivation of the mind is a duty which falls upon all. The poorest laborer should not be exempt from this, though his chances for improvement may be far less than many others around him. Yet he can improve, and indeed he should, for there are others that are looking to him for example in the great drama of life. He must act a part. He, too, must help in the busy onward rush towards eternity. As a laborer he may always remain, yet it is not impossible that he may rise to the highest position a nation can bestow upon man.

But, setting aside all this, all classes should strive to cultivate the mind, and work early and late to exterminate the weeds that spring up to choke the grain. Then why not labor equally as hard to drive out and kill entirely those weeds which destroy the mind and unfit it for that true and noble position which God designed it should occupy? Certainly we should labor so to do, for they will spring up in the heart constantly, if we are not on the watch, till they get the mastery of us.

Then how much better and nobler it is to strive each day in life to break through the darkness, grasping ever after the light, and letting those thoughts arise which our heart doth say is right! God's will, then, would be obeyed, and life's course truly be filled up with usefulness.—[Geo. S. Green, in the Waverly Magazine.

Beautify Homes.

"Who doubts that?" said I. "Give me a large tub of gold coin to dip into, and the furnishing and beautifying of a house is a simple affair. The same taste that could make beauty out of cents and dimes could make it more abundantly out of dollars and eagles. But I have been speaking for those who have not, and can not get, riches, and who wish to have agreeable houses; and I begin in the outset by saying that beauty is a thing to be respected, reverenced, and devoutly cared for—and then I say that *beauty is cheap*, nay, to put it so the shrewdest Yankee will understand it, *beauty is the cheapest thing you can have*, because in many ways it is a substitute for expense. A few vases of flowers in a room, a few blooming, well-kept plants, a few prints framed in fanciful frames of cheap domestic fabric, a statuette, a bracket, an engraving, a pencil-sketch, above all, a few choice books, all these arranged by a woman who has the gift in her finger-ends, often produce such an illusion on the mind's eye that one goes away without once having noticed that the cushion of the arm-chair was worn out, and that some veneering had fallen off the center-table.

"I have a friend, a school-mistress, who lives in a poor little cottage enough, which, let alone of the Graces, might seem mean and sordid, but a few flower-seeds and a little weeding in the spring make it, all summer, an object which everybody stops to look at. Her æsthetic soul was at first greatly tried with the water-barrel which stood under the eaves-spout—a most necessary evil, since only thus could her scanty supply of soft water for domestic purposes be secured. One of the Graces, however, suggested to her a happy thought. She planted a row of morning glories round the bottom of her barrel, and drove a row of tacks around the top, and strung her water-butt with twine, like a great harpsichord. A few weeks covered the twine with blossoming plants, which every morning were a mass of many-colored airy blooms, waving in graceful sprays, and looking at themselves in the water. The water-barrel, in fact, became a celebrated stroke of ornamental gardening, which the neighbors came to look at."—[Mrs. Stowe's House and Home Papers.

USES AND SIZE OF THE STARS.—For what purpose are we to suppose such magnificent bodies scattered through the immensity of space? Surely not to illumine our nights with, an additional moon of the thousandeth part the size of our own would do much better; nor to sparkle as a pageant void of meaning and expression, and bewilder us among vain conjectures. Useful, it is true, they are to man as points of exact and permanent reference; but he must have studied astronomy to little purpose who can suppose man to be the only object of the creator's care, or who does not see in the vast and wonderful apparatus around us provision for other races of animated beings. The planets derive their light from the sun, but that cannot be the case with the stars. These, doubtless, are themselves suns, and each in its sphere, the presiding center around which other planets—of which we can form no conception from any analogy offered by our own system—may be circulating! Reliable experiments and calculations have been made which prove that the sun, at half what is considered the distance from us of the nearest fixed stars, would give only the same amount of light as these stars; how much less, therefore, if as distant as they! Hence the sun must be very small in comparison with vast numbers of the fixed stars. Yet the diameter of the sun is nearly 112 times that of our globe, and its volume about, 1,400,000 the volume of the earth.

☞ The Arab's prayer—"O God, be kind to the wicked; to the good Thou hast already been sufficiently kind in making good."

Read the Papers.

Young ladies, if you wish to be able to converse with intelligence, and in a manner that shall render you pleasing in society, you need something more that to be able to conjugate French verbs, to sketch with taste, and to play respectably on the piano. All these are good things in their way, but they will not make you particularly attractive in conversation, and this is the great method by which we judge of all with whom we mingle—you never can be fluent and interesting unless you have something to talk about. You must have an acquaintance with this actual world in which we live, and with events that are every day transpiring around us. To do this, you must read the papers. A young lady who does not, must appear very limited in her range of knowledge, whatever her school attainments have been. By this cheap system of self-education, many a young lady has won for herself the high praise of "a sensible woman," in quarters where such praise is of high value to her. It is always an advantage to have a reputation of being "sensible," homely as the term may sound. It is by no means applicable to every lady whose advantages may have been very superior.

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We have said nothing of the satisfaction, the real joy, which knowledge gives to its possessor. This cannot be estimated in money, though it is a far higher consideration. Then the ability to be useful in the world will be many fold increased, and who would care to live along in this world a mere drone in the hive—[Country Gentleman.

Be Contented.

Could people only know, or would people only know when they are well off, how much more serene to themselves, and how pleasanter to others would their lives be. Little mindful of the present blessings we enjoy, we go on with an insatiable desire for wealth, and if we are fortunate, our ideas so change, and our expenses increasing in proportion to our ideas, we truly find ourselves no better off than when we commenced. If I only had so much more (is the frequent remark we hear), how comfortably I would be off. If ever we reach what ten years ago we considered our maximum, it still is, if I only had so much more. So we go on from year to year, till we grow old, and, losing some of our pride, begin to think there is something else to live for than the accumulation of riches. Then, and not till then, do we look back and see the errors of a life too late to erase, too true to ourselves, always making us poor when really rich, and destroying that most charming trait of character that brings more with it than wealth can give—*contentment*.—["Leisure Hour," in Country Gentleman.

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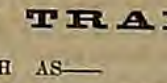

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The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1262
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	532
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patients not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a *luxury*, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefit he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all lessed in twenty treatments, without the use medicines I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.
State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.
State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 10th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.
State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON.

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 615 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an Institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, estrenious to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Bibn.—Ed True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

All Letters answered with promptness and pleasure. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Advice gratis.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
13 Resident Physician.

Literary Shrubbery.

[For the California Farmer.]

PASSING AWAY.

We are passing, one by one, away,
We cannot here much longer stay.
Though earthly scenes invite us strong,
Still we are passing, one by one.

We are passing on to a happier land,
We are passing on to a joyful band,
Who will greet us as we meet them there,
In their angel homes, without a care.

We are leaving our early home on earth,
Our mortal home, where our first birth
Dawned upon our infant eyes,
To awaken our souls to new destinies.

We are daily and hourly passing on,
Where many dear ones have early gone,
Trusting to our Father's love
To guide us to our Home above. M. J. U.

SMOKERS, LOOK OUT!—It is said a Scotch lady wrote to a gentleman, who used *tobacco*, the following lines:

May never lady press his lips, the proffered love returning,
Who makes a furnace of his mouth, and keeps his chimney burning.
May each true woman shun his sight, for fear his fumes would choke her;
And none but those who smoke themselves have kisses for a smoker.

What say you, ladies? Was not the bonnie lass correct? And will you follow suit?

—The collecting of petroleum is generally regarded as a modern discovery made by Drake. But Herodotus, who lived two thousand three hundred years ago—about the period of Malachi—speaks of the collection of petroleum in the Island of Zante, on the western coast of Greece, Dr. Chanler, in the early part of the present century, visited Zante, and found an oil well in full operation. The patriarch, Job, had undoubtedly visited that well, or some other one—a flowing one, at that—otherwise he would not have thought of the "rock pouring out rivers of oil."

☞ "Mother, where's Bill?" "My son, do not let me hear you say Bill again. You should say William." "Well, mother, where's William?" "In the yard, feeding the ducks." "Oh, yes, I see him now. "But, mother, what makes the ducks have such broad williams?" "Go out to your brother directly, you little scamp, or I'll box your ears."

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis o their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, th with steady progressive steps, advanced this until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

A. H TODD.....N. W. COOK.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

N. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23tf

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—The Napa Reporter of the 4th inst, says much apprehension is entertained among farmers in Napa Valley, that the late severe rains have drowned out all the grain planted on low lands which had not germinated at the time of their commencement. Every exertion had been made, dring the continuance of the three or four weeks of fine weather, to plow the land, and get in wheat before the expected Spring rains, and a large arena of soil has been planted, much of which likely will have to be resown. There are thousands of acres of land in Napa Valley which are so saturated with water as to prevent the possibility of plowing them for one or two months, and some land that will be too wet for any but a grass crop. All the rolling lands and hill-sides will turn out splendid crops of grain, this season, but much of the wheat on low, level lands, it is feared, will turn to cheat.

—The total amount of State tax levied, in California, for 1865, is $1 15 on each $100 of taxable property, viz: General purposes, 48¾ cents; Interest and sinking fund of 1857, 30 cents; Interest and sinking fund of 1860, 11 cents; State Capitol, 5 cents; Soldier's relief fund, 4 cents; Aid to Central Pacific Railroad, 8 cents; Benefit of Line officers California Volunteers, 1 cent; Soldiers bounty fund, 12 cents; School purposes, 5; Total amount $1 15.

—The real and personal property of the State amounts to $180,484,949 85, against $174,104,-955 07 in 1863. San Francisco returns $82,403,-488 98, which is but little under half of the property valuation of the State. Sacramento county stands next, with $11,340,808. Santa Clara is third, having $6,883,682. San Joaquin is fourth, Alameda fifth, Yuba sixth, and Nevada seventh. Mono county is the poorest, its taxable property being $135,874 50.

—The Owyhee river—upon which mines have been discovered—rises and runs for upwards of one hundred miles in Lander county, Nevada. It rises in the northern corner of Nevada, near the Humboldt, running northwestward about one hundred miles, then west and northwest, continuing its circular course to the northeast and running a distance of about four hundred miles, it empties into the Snake river or Lewis Fork of the Columbia, a short distance above Fort Boise.

—The Los Angeles News says that times are becoming brisk in that vicinity, and "dust" getting plenty in the mines of San Gabriel Canon. Prior to the heavy rains of the past week, the miners had just commenced to work claims in the bed of the river, and were making fair daily wages. For some time past the canon has been filling up rapidly with experienced placer miners. The coming season promises a rich harvest.

—The Sacramento Bee says the number of men engaged in placer mining is probably much less than ever before known in the history of the State, during seasons when water was as plenty as it has been since the first Winter rain of this season. For this reason the aggregate yield of the mines is not so great as formerly, yet the average yield to the individuals engaged is undoubtedly much greater.

—The Legislature of Nevada has granted a franchise to Mr. Sutro and associates, to run a tunnel into the Comstock and other ledges in the vicinity of Virginia City, for the purpose of draining. It is to be commenced at a point near the Carson river, will be four miles long, and will cost not less than $2,000,000.

—Of the 40,000 Chinese in this State, about 30,000 are engaged as miners, each paying, or supposed to pay, a monthly tax of $4 each—$120,000 per month to the State and county revenue. About 2,500 work on ranches; about 1,000 as cooks and private servants, and nearly 5,000 are merchants, traders and beggars.

—The Petroleum Oil excitement is on the increase in Los Angeles county. The city of Los Angeles has conferred on D. B. Wilson, P. Banning, J. G. Downey and others the right to bore for oil within a tract of four hundred acres of land, the property of the corporation.

—The Red Bluff Independent says that during the month of January, Tehama county has sent to the San Francisco market over 1,000 head of hogs, 100 head of cattle, and about 6,000 pounds of poultry. One stock raiser sent twelve carcasses to San Francisco and received in return $900.

—Petroleum springs have been discovered in the Coast Range, about 75 miles from Firebaugh's Ferry, on the San Joaquin river. The discoverers have laid off a district and framed laws for the government of the petroleum "miners."

—Judge Garter, of the Ninth Judicial District Court has decided that all proceedings in Justices' Courts, for the collection of any debt amounting to $100, are entirely void unless the summons has a fifty cent U. S. Revenue stamp attached thereto.

—There has been no telegraphic communication for a week past between California and the Eastern States, the Indians having destroyed the line between Julesburg and Denver. At last accounts, troops had been sent out to drive them off.

—There is considerable excitement in Sonoma and Napa counties concerning quicksilver discoveries, near the Geysers. Fine specimens of cinnabar are exhibited.

—The strike of the employés at the New Almaden Quicksilver mine is at an end, by the Superintendent yielding to the desires of the workmen.

—The streets of Virginia City were lighted by gas, for the first time, on the night of January 31st last.

—The telegraph line connecting San Francisco with Puget Sound, is nearly completed.

—Thirty thousand cords of wood were cut and sold in Lyon county, Nevada, during 1864.

—The Columbia Courier opposes the sale of the mineral lands.

—The Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory adjourned on the 21st of January last.

LONGEVITY OF A TURTLE.—Henry Mix, Esq., an elderly gentleman, residing in West Hartford, gives the following interesting facts connected with the above topic. In the year 1824, while out in his field, he discovered an ordinary-sized land turtle, which after cutting his name and date of the year *upon its shell*, set at liberty. A short time since a neighbor found the same hard-shelled specimen of his species, still carrying his mark, and brought it to Mr. M. for inspection, who immediately recognized his old acquaintance of 1824—*forty years* having elapsed since he last saw him. As the size of the shell was about the same as when first lettered, this turtle may be twice the age indicated by this mark, as they have been known to live nearly a century, and this one may have been forty years old when first found. Quite a venerable old settler.—[Hartford (Ct.) Courant.

PENSIONS.—From the report of the Secretary of the Interior we learn that only five Revolutionary pensioners now survive, and 1,418 widows of Revolutionary soldiers, who are receiving pensions. The whole number of pensioners, on the 30th of June last, was 51,135, requiring for their annual compensation $4,595,376 33. More than $7,000,000 will be required to satisfy the claims accruing under the pension laws during the current fiscal year.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] February 10th.

The Produce Markets have undergone but slight change since our last Report. Wheat and Flour are nominally the same, with but a limited demand, and light trade. Oats and Barley are both easier for the buyer. Corn, in consequence of light receipts and the small stock of Eastern kiln-dried on the market, has advanced. Beans are neglected; Potatoes are in good supply, and but a slight change to note in price. Hay has arrived freely, and the market is dull, with a downward tendency. The heavy consumption by milkmen and others of Bran and Middlings take all that offers, and of these prices continue high. As a general thing, business of all kinds is dull, and but little doing among Jobbers and Commission Merchants, complaints of dull times, etc.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 4,778 sks; Barley, 5,854 sacks; Oats, 3,132 sks; Potatoes, 4,446 sks; Beans, 548 sks; Salt, 450 sks; Flour, 46,243 qr-sacks; Bran, 900 sks; Hay, 4,629 bales; Straw, 221 bales; Beans, 548 sks.

Wheat, ₹ 100 lbs—		Flour……₹ bbl—	
Milling,… …	3 75@ 4 12	Superfine, …	11 00@11 50
Do Oregon	@ 4 00	Extra……	12 00@12 50
Seed ……	…@ 4 75	Oregon superfine	11 00@12 00
Do Chile…	…@ 5 00	Chile ……	…7 00@8 00
Barley ₹ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₹ ton—	
Feed……	3 25@ 3 50	Domestic Feed	72 50@75 00
Seed ……	… @ 3 75	Eastern ₹ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Do Chile…	@ 4 00		25@30 00
Oats ₹ 100 lbs—		Hay, ₹ ton……	42 50@45 00
Seed……	…@ 3 50	Bran ₹ ton……	42 50@45 00
Feed……	3 00@ 3 25	Middlings, ₹ ton	55 00@60 00
Oregon ……	2 90@ 3 00	Rye… ₹ 100 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Corn ₹ 100 lbs.	3 00@3 25	Buckwheat…	2 75@ 3 00
		Potatoes, ……	2 50@3 75
		Onions… …	5 50@6 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon…₹ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides …₹ lb	9@ 10
do Best Am Fall clip	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, woolon …	@ …
do Short Staple…	12@ 14	do do plain …	5@ 10
do Barry…….	9@ 11	Goat skins… …each …	@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new…	90@1 00	Refined Tallow ₹ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand….	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala…₹ lb	75@ 90	Cheese, Cala ₹ lb	37@50
do Eastern …	38@ 40	" Eastern ₹ lb	…@30
Eggs… ₹ doz …	@90	Farallon-eggs ₹ doz	…@

San Francisco Cattle Market.—Feb. 10th.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, …@15c ₹ lb
Spanish, 1st do @12c.
do 2d do @10c.
MUTTON— 16@18c ₹ lb. LAMB—@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 14@16c ₹ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₹ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Feb. 10th.

Hens ……₹ doz	8 00@10 00	Tame Geese ₹ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₹ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys…. …₹ lb	25@ 30	do domestic… ….	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₹ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,……	1 75
Ducks, wild,……	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild,……	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 10th.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₹ lb	.@ ..	Crab Apples… …₹ lb	..@ ..
do cooking…	.. 2@ 6	Peaches…. …	… @ ..
Pears, Bartlett… …	.@ ..	Limes…. …	…₹ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield…	@ ..	Oranges… …	…@1 00
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ 8	Lemons,… … per doz	…@…
Winter Nelis… …	8@ 12	Pine Apples…	…each 50@75
Flemish Beauty …	…@ ..	Bananas… …	…4@ 12
Easter Beurre….	6@ 8	do ₹ bunch…	2 50@5 00
Seckel… … …	… …	Grapes, white…	₹ lb…@ ..
Fall Butter… …	…@…	Syrian ……	…@…
LouiseBonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex dria…	@ ..
Madelaine ……	…@ ..	Catawba… …	… @ ..
cooking… …	…@ ..	Hamburgh… …	…@ ..
Strawberries…₹ lb	…@	Los Angeles… …	…@ ..
Raspberries… …	…@	Common……	…@ ..
Gooseberries, common…	@ ..	Cherry Plums……	@ ..
do English…	@ ..	Yellow Gage… …	…@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	… …	Damsons… …	…@ ..
Cherry-currants …	… …	Peach Plums…	… … …
Blackberries wild…	…@ ..	German Prunes	… …@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	…@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum	… …@ ..
Cherries, com var	…@…	Almonds Cala…	… … … 35
Bigarreau… …	… … …	Filberts… …	… … … 35
Black Tartarian	… …	English Walnuts…	… … 15
Apricots… …	…@ ..	Green-gages…	… …@ ..
Nectarines… …	…@ ..	Pie-melon… …	… … …
Figs, new… …	15@ 25	Watermelons…	…each 12@25
Peanuts… …	… … 25	Sicilian Muskmelon…	…@…
Citrons ₹ doz ….	… … …	Canteloupes… …	…15@25
Bloodgood Pears …	… …	English Black Currants	…@…

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus… …l…₹ lb	…@1 50	Okra, Dry…	…₹ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₹ doz	75@1 00	do Green…	… … … …
Brussell's sprouts… ₹ lb	@ 12	Potatoes… …	…@ 5
Beets… … ₹ doz	… … 37	do New… …	… …@ 12
Broccoli… ₹ doz	…@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	…@ 12
Cabbage… …	… 75c@1 00	do Yams (S Isla)	… … …
Cauliflower… …	…100@1 50	Pumpkins… …	… … … 4
Carrots… …	… … … 37	Parsnips…₹ doz bunches	… 37
Celery… …	…₹ bunch… 12	Parsley… …	… … … 37
Cress… …₹ doz bunches	… 37	Pickles, in jars… each	50@ 62
Cucumbers… …per doz	@ ..	Rhubarb… …	…₹ lb…@ ..
Cranberries… ₹ gall	…@1 00	Radishes…₹ doz bunches	… 30
Dried Herbs… …₹ doz	… 50	do yellow… …	… … 37
Egg-Plant… …	… … … …	do black, ₹ bunch	… 12
Garlics, new… …	…@ ..	Red Peppers… …	₹ lb… …
Green-Peas… …	… @ ..	Summer Squash…	… … …
Green-Peppers… …	…@ ..	Squash, Marrowfat…	…@ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₹ doz	…@ ..	do Hubbard… …	…@ 5
Lettuce…… …₹ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans… …	…@ ..
Mushrooms, opn grth ₹ lb	25 50	Spinage… …	… …@ 12
do cultivated…	… …	Salsify…	…₹ bunch. @ 5
Onions… …	…₹ lb 10@ 13	Turnips……	₹ doz…@ 25
…	… …	Tomatoes, fresh…	₹ lb @ .

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's…₹ lb	50@ 75	Cheese… …	₹ lb 35@ 50
do Eastern….	45@ 50	Lard, California …	22@ 25
Eggs, Cala… ₹ doz	75@ 80	do Eastern… …	15@ 18
Duck-eggs… …	…@ 75	Honey, in comb …	…@ 50
Farallon-eggs … …	…@ ..	Maple Sugar… …	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin…₹ lb	21@ 25	Leg Mutton …	…₹ lb… 25
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb… … …	… … …@25
Pork—rib, etc… …	… … 20	Pigs' Tongues…	…each… 12
Veal… … …	… … … 25	Bacon, California…	₹ lb… 25
Veal Cullet…. …	… … 20	do Oregon… …	… … …
Corned Beef…. …	…@ 15	do imported….	… … …
Smoked Beef…. …	… … 15	Tongues…each…	…@ 75
Pork chops… …	… … 25	do smoked….	75@1 00
Mutton chops… …	25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon…. …₹ lb	@	Crabs, large…. ₹ doz	1 00
do smoked … …	…@ 10	do small… …	…@50
do pickled …	…₹ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs… …	1 00@1 50
do do … …	…₹ lb… 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	…@12
Smelts … … …	… … @8	do fresh… …	… … …
Perch… … …	… 12½@15	Shrimps…. …	…₹ lb 12½
Rockfish… …	…@12½	Flounders… …	…@18¾
Codfish… …	… … @15	Sea Bass… …	…@25
Herring, fresh,	…. …. 8	Halibut (rare)…	… … …
do smoked …	₹ lb … …	Sturgeons … …	… …@3
Tomcod…. …	…₹ lb 25	Crawfish… …	… … … 5
Sardines (fresh) …	… … 6	Oysters…. …	…₹ 100 1 00
Sole-fish … …	… … … 20	Anchovies……	… … … 5

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, …₹ pair	50@1 00	Snipe…. …₹ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame…. …	1 50@2 00	English ……	3 00
do Canvas-back…	75@1 00	Venison smoked ₹ lb.	@ 25
do Mallard…	75@1 00	Quails… …	₹ doz 2 50@3 00
do Teal ₹ doz …	@2 50	Pigeons, domestic ……	3 00
Geese, wild ₹ pair…	@	do wild… ……	2 00
do tame… each	2 00@2 50	Hares… … each…	62@ 75
Chickens … …	… 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame… …	50@ 75
Turkeys … …₹ lb.	37@ 43	do wild… …	12@ 15
Hens… … each.	75@1 00	Squirrel…. ₹ pair.	25@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Feb. 10th.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, inferior, $2 50@ 3 00 ₹ box; No 1, $3 25@$3 75 ₹ box. Pears 5@15c ₹ lb. Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₹ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c. ₹ lb. Figs 20@30c ₹ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₹ lb. Lemons, $5 00@$6 00 ₹ 100; do. retail, 75c@$1 ₹ dozen. Oranges, $4 50@$5 00 ₹ 100; do. retail, $1 00@$1 25 ₹ dozen. A few very choice Oranges from Los Angeles sold as high as $7 ₹ hundred.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular.

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1865.

During December there was a steady demand for Wool from manufacturers, which continued quite up to the close of the month; the purchases generally being of moderate amounts, and nothing doing for speculation.

Many of the outside lots have been cleaned up, and dealers are expecting some improvements in prices as spring approaches, but buyers are very cautious, thinking the chances are as good for a decline as for an advance.

California Wools have been in fair demand, but Fall clip parcels have not been sustained in price.

Pulled Wools are taken, as offered, at current rates.

Foreign Wools have been in more request, and some considerable sales have been made of both low and finer grades; our advices from abroad state that, with an easier money market, prices were very firm.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 1,450,000 lbs, 85@115c., Tub Washed Wools, 50,000lbs. 116@125 cents; Pulled, 390,000lbs, 80@100c.; 350,000lbs. California, 40@75c.; 40 bales Mexican, 48c.; 120 bales Montevideo; 20 bales Valparaiso; 50 bales Chilian; 160 bales Entre Rios, 35c.; 827 bales Mestizo, 32@60c.; 2,753 bales Cape, 50@63c.; 234 bales Cordova; 510 bales East India, 60@85c.; 1,060 bales Syrian; 1,107 bales Donskoi; 60 bales Crimea, 600 bales Greek; 560 bales German.

At Auction—224 bales Chile, 29@42½c.; 69 bales Mestizo, 35@41c.; 154 bales East India, 50@70c.; 191 bales Cape, part damaged, 52@54½c.

In Boston—Fleeces and Pulled, 1,475,000lbs., 90@112c.; 91,000lbs. Canada, 90@125c.; 675 bales Cape, 62@65c.

In Philadelphia—Fleeces, 568,000lbs., 89@115c.; 134,500lbs. Pulled, 90@95cents; 82,000lbs. Tub, 114@125c.; 60,000lbs. California; 20 bales East India.

The imports of the past month, as published, are—from London, 12 bales; Liverpool, 147; Algoa Bay, 1,291; St. Croz, 4; Buenos Ayres, 421; Matamoras, 25; Aspinwall, 793 bales. Total, 2,693 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 45@65c.
California Washed Pulled, 65@85c.
California Common Washed Pulled, 30@50c.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 45@60c.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched in the month of February, 1865:

Feb. 3.—GOLDEN AGE……Capt. E. S. Farnsworth.
Feb. 13.—CONSTITUTION……Capt. J. T. Watkins.
Feb. 23.—SACRAMENTO……Capt. Wm. H. Hudson.

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
1 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

C. CROCKER,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Magnificent Stock Farm For Sale.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOCK FARMS for sale to be found in the State. The location is a Valley in the Coast Range, and in a situation unequaled for excellence. A place secluded from loss of Stock by mixing, etc.

There are 1200 acres all inclosed with a fine staked oak fence with strong riders, to this can be added as many thousands of Uncle Sam's acres as may be wanted. The fenced land is the best of bottom land. During the late dry weather a large amount of Stock has been driven to these hills for feed and have been profitably kept.

This Ranch produces a big yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Root Crops, etc. Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, etc., can also be raised most profitably. Floods never wash it, and it is never affected by drought.

On this Ranch are good, ordinary Buildings, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Corrals, Smoke Houses, etc., to this Plows, Harrows, Teams, working Oxen, etc., to do the work on the place.

On this Ranch there is now the following Stock:
One Jack of the very best character
100 Mules from 1 to 3 years old.
1 Stallion, No. 1.
20 American Mares, No. 1.
80 Mares one-half and three-quarter breed. These Mares are all in foal, mostly by the Jack, as Mules are a ready sale at high prices.
100 Horses, mixed Stock.
500 Head Horned Cattle, American Stock and half breed.
400 to 500 Swine, good Stock.

The Stock now on the place can be sold with the Ranch and thus put the purchaser into a business profitable at once. This Ranch is so situated that a river surrounds the range on one side and mountains on the other to which the Stock have a fine run without any interference from any source, thus giving the Stock a complete swing. Without reducing the original Stock there can be sold annually from this Ranch 50 Mules, 30 Horses, 100 Beef Cattle, 300 fatted Hogs, worth in the aggregate $10,000, three-fourths of which is clear profit

The timber is abundant Pine, Oak, and other hard woods. Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine can be made in abundance.

This is one of the Rare Chances, such an one as is seldom offered.

Easy terms as to payments: A portion of the money can remain on time if secured.

For all particulars call on the Editor of the Farmer. 22

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No. TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount, Insurance on the buildings of $5,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7-t

ORNAMEFTAL TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

W. R. STRONG'S American Seed Store

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, E

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds, the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE many years has made himself familiar with character of the seeds especially wanted for the Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, has taken pains to import, from the very best source Europe and the States, only those of the most re character and quality, such as are adapted to our mate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and su he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desi variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEED

Together with

AGRICULTURAL SEED

For every Department including all the New GRA GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree

....AND....

SHRUB SEED.

Choice Flower Seeds,

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clover other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be o this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior qu and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco S

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found cynths, Tulips, Naracissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gla and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersign import and prepare for his patrons a collection of superior to any yet offered in this section and he i opening over fifty large packages, of many tho pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this growth, just received by the last steamer, to whi would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and rel Seeds, that they can send their orders with full dence that they will be attended to, and filled the as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, mental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will be found in the yards connected with this Store, the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., alw hand.

W. R. STRONG,
20 206 J street, Sacram

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANT

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,

—AND—

Flowering Shrub

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS,

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, is rarely found.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc. vited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTE
23tf Wholesale and Retail D

Partner for Commission Business.

A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF to $5,000, who desires to inv st in a very able business already established, may hear of an opp by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Office. All communications strictly confidential

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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W. J. SWEASEY, *Eureka, Humboldt county.*
KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
C. M. SAXTON & BARKER, *booksellers, New York City.*
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M. DURAND, *Bookseller, Paris.*
W. R. STRONG, *Seed man, Sacramento.*
BANGER & Co., *Expressmen, Oakland.*

Native Plants and Flowers—A Grand Suggestion.

We hail with much pleasure the suggestions of "A Stranger," and will do all in our power to carry out his grand plan, and will give our columns cheerfully to make known fully all Plants and Flowers wherever grown, when in bloom, etc., etc., and if our many Florists would advise us of the blooming of choice plants they would do a public service and benefit themselves by calling into action one of the highest tastes, "the love of Nature."

We would always be glad to join all expeditions in search of the "Beautiful in Nature," for which our taste is justly celebrated.

We sincerely hope the teachers of our Colleges and Schools will not only approve the plan but carry it into successful operation, and report to us the result of their explorations, for great good must result both to Teacher and Pupil from such pleasant and invigorating rambles. Earnestly would we say:

"Go abroad
Upon the path of Nature, and when all
Its voices whisper, and its silent things
Are breathing the deep beauty of the world,
Kneel at its simple altar."

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14th, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir—Permit a "Stranger" to make some suggestions, and ask a favor, that *you* or some of your correspondents, will from week to week, give a short list of California Plants and Flowers, that are in bloom, and when convenient, in what locality in the vicinity of the city they could be seen.

There are many like myself, who are comparative strangers here, but who have an *intense* (not a make-believe) love, for "Nature's most beautiful handiwork," and are willing to take long walks, if necessary, to see them growing in all their native luxuriance, but we do not know where, and what to look for. How many a pleasant Saturday, might be spent by Teachers and Scholars, of both male and female Schools, roaming over the hills and valleys and by the shore, collecting Plants, Flowers, Grasses, Mosses, etc.

What a life-long source of pleasure they would afford, after the week's study, and if they could persuade the Editor of the FARMER to accompany them, and point out the "beauties everywhere around them," what different feelings and thoughts would soon take possession of the young of our city, instead of wasting their time on frivolities and their owns elves, the world would have a new aspect and a new object in life, and their studies would have a charm thrown around them to tempt them onward and upward. Perhaps a word from you may accomplish the object and oblige a—

STRANGER.

WET LAND FOR GRAIN.—There is much complaint now, in many places, that the land is so wet it cannot be plowed so as to plant with *Grain*. Such land is not fit for grain, let such land remain for root-crops, especially the Sugar Beet, for sugar, or planted for the dairy or to fatten stock. When will our farmers awake to the importance of cultivating the *Sugar Beet*. The people of France are largely engaged in raising Sugar Beets and making sugar. It has been established that the value of the Sugar Beet crop there used, is equal to nine hundred millions of francs, or nearly *two* hundred millions of dollars, annually.

OUR MINING INTERESTS.—Our mining interests are now creating much excitement. From the Washoe, Reese River and Humboldt regions we hear good accounts; and we do not think that the prospects for the Farmer, Miner, Manufacturer, Mechanic and Merchant, have ever looked so well as the present year.

Tule Lands for Keeping Stock.

There has been considerable written for and against the propriety and safety of using our tule lands in winter for the grazing of stock. The Monterey Gazette has recently charged heavy losses of stock, by reason of placing them on tule lands. This has drawn out considerable discussion in the Alta and Bulletin by several writers, which we hope will have the effect of calling out others, and we shall thus arrive at the truth.

We have conversed with parties who have stock on tule lands, frequently, and have always been satisfied, from facts that we have gathered, that where the stock was not *too numerous* for the extent of the land, the stock would always do well; we do know, however, that in many places where the stock perished last year, the stock was poor and sickly when put on, and the ranches were crowded, and the stock not cared for or seen to; and we have it from good authority, that on some ranches the cattle were as thick all over the land as they could comfortably stand; in many places they looked more like *cattle pens* than pasture grounds.

We published a letter last week, having reference to the loss of cattle and the causes. We now give a letter which we find in the Bulletin of the 14th, containing several good suggestions about raising mounds for the preservation of stock, in case of a flood. We can remind the writer, "A. G. K.," that his plan of mounds was suggested in this journal years ago, for all places that overflow. We suggested, however, raised stagings, or floors, with a railing outside, and a cover overhead, then hay, grain, etc., could be stowed there, in case of a long flood.

We hope some of our many readers who are on "tule lands" will reply to all these points, and we shall be glad to hear from any or all, upon the subject, for it is an admitted fact that some of our best and most productive land, is tule land, and our heaviest crops have been gathered from the reclaimed tule lands:

TULE LANDS, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY,
February 9th, 1865.

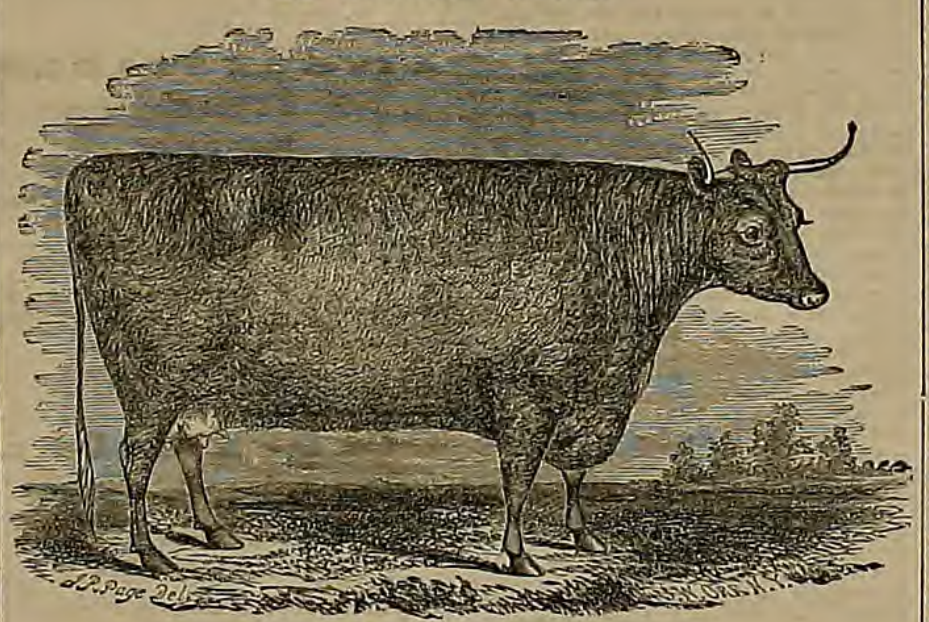
Mr. Editor:—The Monterey Gazette, of the 27th January, prints an article about Tule lands that has attracted some attention, because the Bulletin copied the same in its edition of the 3d instant, for which you have at least the thanks of the undersigned, for it gives him an opportunity to refute the statements of the Gazette.

In speaking of stock-raisers the Gazette says: "The unprecedented losses of the past year are not attributed solely to the drought and consequent scarcity of vegetation throughout the country, but are owing mainly to a grievous error which our farmers and graziers committed in sending their most valuable animals to what are commonly known as Tule Lands." Again: "Any person who would for a moment consider the nature and situation of these lands, would at once see the utter impracticability and madness in trying successfully to winter stock there. Stock not only will not recuperate on tule grass, but it is questionable if it is nourishing enough to sustain animal life. But the great evil of that country is the annual inundation to which it is subject from the high water of the San Joaquin river, with heavy rains, such as we have had during the early part of the present winter," etc. These extracts from the Gazette are absolutely refreshing to those of us on the "tide lands," who think we have the most luxuriant natural pastures for cows in California *at all seasons of the year*. Now for the facts:

A vast number of cattle in a starving condition (and so poor that many of them died on the route) were driven to the tules from the adjacent counties to prevent them from starving; and they came in such numbers, that they overstocked the land and failed to fatten them before the winter set in. The losses were heavy during the months of December and January, owing almost entirely to the fact that poor cattle remained on lands where the feed was exhausted, on account of their great numbers, before the winter rains commenced. On some of the ranches in this vicinity, where the cattle were driven to the tules in the spring and got fat before the winter, and where the land was not overstocked, the losses were small, notwithstanding we have had a very hard winter for stock. I do not like the lands (unreclaimed) for horses or sheep for many reasons; but if properly reclaimed, I believe it a good locality for breeding horses or mules.

This "annual inundation" that the Gazette speaks of, is only imaginary: for on the ranch that I occupy there have been a few cattle since 1861, which have not been "swept off," and there have not been any of them lost even this hard winter. It is true the tides occasionally cover the land a few inches, and, in order to succeed and make money by raising cattle, and in the dairy business here, a portion of the land should be reclaimed by means of ditches and levees to keep your stock in good condition in the winter season; for, during the very bad winter, or in fact every rainy season, the ground being marshy and wet and the water cold, your animals will fall off even if the grass is plenty; and if the stock-raisers would cultivate blue grass, mesquit, or some other good winter grass they would find it to their interest, and greatly enhance the value of their lands and stock. We find, however—those of us who are not able at present to cultivate the above grass—that our stock not only eat the "tule grass" and fatten on the same during the growing season, but when cut and properly cured they keep fat on the tule hay during the winter; and as this worthless land (as the Gazette would have people believe) yields from two to three tons, when cured, per acre, of grass and clover, it is very little expense to use that during the winter in the absence of blue grass pastures.

A Devon Bull.



A Devon Cow.

We give above the cuts of two beautiful DEVON CATTLE, that our readers may see them in contrast to other stock, which we shall now weekly show our readers in the pages of this journal.

It is very important that attention be given specially to the best kind of stock, and it has been proved that the Devon breed will live and do well on less feed than any other stock, and as Dairy stock their milk is richer and the Butter finer than that of any other breed. We shall soon give some very important statistics of Devon cattle.

Some of your readers will doubtless think the present writer is only puffing the tules, because he has been "stuck" himself, and wants to get "even." Not so. He has not succeeded on the tules; but the fault is not chargeable to the lands of which he speaks (the fresh water tide-lands of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers), but for the want of necessary means to reclaim, in a proper manner, and to cultivate the best of winter grasses for grazing and hay, and to engage in the dairy business, raising beef, pork and the like. Although the best crops of wheat and barley ever raised in California were produced on reclaimed lands on Sherman Island, yet I am inclined to think that the raising of meat (beef and pork), the dairy product, and cultivation of grass will be more profitable than the grain business.

Some of my neighbors (who are better able than myself), intended to secure their stock in the event of another flood such as that of 1862. This can be done at a trifling expense by making mounds of earth on the banks of the rivers, and placing some hay on the same to feed them in case of an overflow. A machine which is employed for cutting the sods for making levees, can be used to advantage in building mounds to protect stock. The land would certainly be sought after in this vicinity at $10 to $15 per acre, if every 1,000 acres had a mound eight or ten feet high to protect one's property in event of a flood. A mound of earth can be made of the above hight, which will protect 1,000 head of cattle for $2,000.

There is a vast extent of the very best land in this vicinity for the purposes I have named, with an expenditure of from $3 to $6 per acre can be made to pay a good and certain interest on the investment for all time to come (for it is the most productive land in the State), and lies on the best navigable waters in California. As I am interested with my neighbors in the development of the resources of the State generally, and particularly in the settlement and improvement of the tules, I thought I would ask the favor (if not too lengthy) to have the foregoing inserted in the Bulletin; and if it should meet the eye of the writer in the Monterey Gazette, I should like to see him here next summer, where he could employ the mosquitos to suck some of the bad blood out of his veins. By the way, we are going to build mosquito-proof houses to protect us from that pest (for they never disturb us except in our houses). The expense is trifling, and no one should fail to shut them out of their houses where they live on or near the tules.

For the information of your readers and particularly the Gazette, I will say that from a careful estimate, between 20,000 and 30,000 tons of hay were made last year from the tules of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and shipped mostly to Stockton and Sacramento, which prevented many animals from starving on the plains. A. G. K.

In alluding to the way to preserve stock, by raising mounds of earth, we re-publish what we said in 1862:

(From the California Farmer, January 14th, 1862.)

Homesteads and Cultivation on River Banks.

As a faithful chronicler of events, and ever watching for opportunities to advance the interest of the cause we serve, and to admonish, where we believe *good* will result from it: we are again reviewing the calamity that has fallen upon the Agricultural interest all over the country, wherever there is a river, or stream, or water-course; but more on river banks.

Some four or five years ago, and several times since, we have urged upon those who dwell upon the river banks, the importance of making a due preparation for the rise of waters during the winter season.

We have repeatedly urged upon those who had Stock in places exposed to a sudden rise of waters, the importance of having buildings or platforms properly elevated above the possibility of loss by flood, into which, or upon which, Stock could be taken, or to which they would go and thus be safe. Such safeguards could have been effected at very little cost, all along the Sacramento river, and many other rivers and places, and a large amount of Stock could have been saved, as timber is easily to be procured; and, besides, such a plan would have saved a large amount of HAY, Grain, Tools, which have now been lost.

We know that some will say that even the Buildings have been swept away. However true this may have been these Buildings could all have been saved, had proper precautions been taken, by having all buildings built on strong piles, and elevated above the reach of the flood; this can easily be done—all that is required is a little foresight.

To us, there seems no excuse, in cases where the parties have been exposed many times in former years.

Now, by the recent extended flood over so vast an extent of territory, and the prospect of its occurrence often in future years, it becomes the duty of all who are now located on the river banks, to ask themselves very seriously the question, whether that is the place for a Homestead, for a good permanent residence for a Home—for an Orchard—for a Vineyard—for the growth of anything that will be injuriously affected by these floods.

This is a serious question now; and it should be put now, and answered now; for years of prosperity or adversity will come to all as they shall now decide this question, each for himself.

That our River banks are rich and fertile and worthy of cultivation is true; and valuable gardens for Summer-Vegetable crops can be made to grow thereon, there is no doubt; and this can be done every year. These lands can also be converted into extensive Grass fields and Pasture grounds when high land feed fails, and large portions of them be used as Cranberry meadows, with great profit; but to expect to make them a good location for a permanent, a good, healthy and pleasant Home—it is impossible; for, whatever others may say, California *has not yet seen its highest water!*

We believe, from a large amount of evidence, gathered from early Settlers, and the Indians, that the time has been when the congregated force of all the rivers have poured their torrents upon Sacramento (or where she now is), until that immense body of water came almost covering her up. We feel satisfied we shall see "higher water" than we old '49ers have yet seen.

Believing this, we hope the dwellers upon the flooded districts will look well to the future, and thus be saved from further calamity.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Beautiful in Nature—"Knowledge is Power."

Gladly we give "Orrilla" to our readers again, and we feel assured all lovers of "Order and Beauty" will take the hints, and look to their "Home Gardens," and see that the Pet Plants are properly cared for. "Orrilla" utters plain truth; we, too, are often pained at the neglect which is manifest in the majority of our otherwise pretty flower gardens.

Why will not those who could have "a Little Paradise below," with proper care, take heed, and what they do, do right and well?

The suggestions of "Orrilla" relative to the care of Trees and Plants, and giving the botanical and common names, we trust will be heeded, and so also the other hints. We shall be glad always to respond to any and all inquiries upon the subject.—[EDITOR FARMER.

In my wanderings about the city and suburbs, in search of the "beautiful in Nature," I find much that gives me pain, and have often given hint to the occupant or owner of some neat place, but for the want of knowledge or common sense, some part of it spoiled all the rest; for instance, how vexatious it is to see some choice tree or plant for the want of a proper stake or tieing being destroyed. And how often are plants and trees so staked and tied as to be really *worse* than if not tied at all. With the strong winds prevailing all the summer, where trees and plants are exposed, how necessary that they should be properly secured. Almost every place the stakes are put on the side of the tree or plant from which the prevailing winds blow, and are then tied with a cord or rope, which by the swaying of the tree soon cuts into and through the bark, injuring them so that they frequently die. How much better if the stake or support were put on the side *from* the wind, so that when the tree is pressed over against the wind it finds *a support against the stake*, and not on the cords, as usual. With Evergreens or other kinds of trees and shrubs, the stake is soon hidden by the branches, and the body of the tree is kept straight and symmetrical.

How many fine trees are spoiled for the want of this simple precaution. Why will not Gardeners and amateurs *think* when they are doing a thing if it *is right?* I have not seen a nursery, even, where anything was staked, that it was done in a proper manner. If the lower portion of the stakes were charred or dipped in coal-tar, they would last much longer than if only painted. The color of them should be as near the shade of the tree or plant as possible, so as not to be observed. Strips of leather are good for fastening, and do not cut the bark. India-rubber rings are much used for the same purpose, and are very convenient and elastic; by stretching the ring and doubling it the ends can be fastened by a cord.

In visiting a nursery or private grounds, how much more interest the visitor takes in seeing the trees and plants all marked, both botanical and common names, where from, etc. How many would be pleased to visit such places if, when there, they were not compelled to ask what such a tree is, where from, and what its peculiarities. If this were done in the nurseries, parks, private grounds, and even in our cemeteries, what a new interest these places would have. Every one would become familiar with the appearance of them, their names and native locality.

How many persons, of the thousands who daily pass through the Custom House grounds know, whether the trees and plants there are native or foreign, or "which is which?" If they were properly labeled, how soon every one would become familiar with their forms, shapes and names, and in this way create a taste for choice varieties. What is the best shrub or tree for a yard, garden, or cemetery plot? If named, persons could see and compare, and they would know what to ask for at the nurseries. ORRILLA.

"THE KEANS."—Never before have the people of California been favored with so grand a series of the *True* Drama. We may have had occasional *Pieces*, but not till the Kean engagement here, have our people enjoyed the "Legitimate Drama," and Mr. Maguire deserves, as we hope he has received, a substantial evidence that "good actors" will draw and "good playing" will pay. The Keans have gone from us, but they have been welcomed with gladness, their labors have been truly appreciated, and they bore away honors and the warm wishes of a host of friends. May their voyage be a pleasant and prosperous one.

To Mr. Coppin much is due for a successful and happily completed engagement. To him and all we wish only good.

Agricultural Department.

Farmer's Club of the American Institute.

We clip the following items from among the many subjects debated before this Association, whose meetings are full of interest and valuable to the cultivator. Their meetings are published in full in the New York Tribune:

Lima Beans.—*How to raise them and how far North.*—J. Stebbins, Highland, Clayton county, Iowa, says that a Mr. Whitney of that county, raises Lima beans abundantly every year, and from him he has learned how to do it, with no extra culture except soon after the first blossoms appear to cut off the vines and not allow them to run more than four or five feet long. Seva beans are next to the Lima and similar in shape and color, but smaller; these have answered very well, coming earlier and bearing profusely, which, with the stringless bean for late use, with pod or without, have been my reliance for years for Summer and Fall eating. The large, long, round white bean I have found the best for Winter. But I think of dispensing with all but the Lima, now that I know how to raise it so readily and so early.

A Brooklyn suburban resident recommends trellises instead of poles for all climbing beans. He thinks it absurd to grow pole beans in hills, as the roots are crowded and the vines twisted up together in their attempts to twine around the pole. If planted by a trellis with a wire for each vine they are spread out to the sunshine and will produce twice as much as in hills. The best plan is to have a permanent frame for Lima or other running beans. Set strong posts twelve feet apart, with a slat or wire on top. The post, according to the Iowa recommendation, should not be over five feet high. A slat or wire is also fastened upon the posts about a foot above the ground. The beans are planted in a drill under this wire, and when ready to run are led along twine to the upper wire. Such a trellis may be used for a blind in Summer, or as an ornamental screen of any part of the garden. Another good form of trellis is made portable in lengths of eight or ten feet. It is formed by nailing strips of lath together, or it may be made of wire or in any form to suit the taste. These frames are set two or three feet apart at the bottom, leaning together at the top and fastened. The vines are planted upon the outside of each frame. Beans may be thus grown to be both ornamental and useful. A garden, or a part of it filled in the ordinary way with beans on poles, is anything but ornamental. The great secret, however, of growing Lima beans, is to keep them pruned.

Hardiness of the Clinton Grape.—J. A. Donaldson, St. Joseph, Berrian county, Michigan, says that "the Clinton grape in that vicinity is very hardy, perhaps the most so of any one cultivated there. It also endures the winters of Wisconsin and Iowa without protection. It has not proved productive here with close pruning; but I saw last Summer a young vine here in the garden of a lady who is innocent of the science of pruning, and it was a picture of productiveness. It has been said of this grape, too, that it never rots or mildews, and that it keeps remarkably well through the Winter. If it is as hardy as generally reported it would perhaps be well to recommend it, where better kinds would not stand the winters, to that class of persons who cannot be induced to cover their vines."

Will Sorgo Kill Cattle?—Robert Means, near Buffalo, Scott county, Iowa, says: "I saw about two years ago about four acres of sorgo that had been cut the previous Autumn, stripped and put in close shooks for shelter, ready for manufacturing, but was left in that condition in the field, where a number of cattle on the farm had access to it all through the winter, and none of them appeared to be injured by the use of it in any way. It is stated by a man from Summit county, who fed a cow liberally one evening on suckers which he pulled from his sugar cane, that the next morning she was dead. I am well acquainted with a practical farmer who states to me that he has fed sorgo suckers to his cows giving milk from three to four weeks, and that the quantity and quality of milk was very materially increased. The butter made from the milk was very rich. It was entered at the County Fair, where it took the first premium, and the only objection that was made by the committee was that it was almost too sweet. The butter had a very rich color. It is believed by many that sorgo bagasse is injurious to cattle and hogs. I have seen, this season, a large quantity of sorgo bagasse ground and thrown on the side of the public road, where cattle had at all times access to it, and I have not seen one instance in which the slightest injury has been done, and they have been around it for weeks together."

Laying Hens.—It is a mooted question whether a hen ever lays more than one egg a day. John Wyman, Lockport, N. Y., says he obtained twelve eggs in one day from six black Spanish hens. They were fed upon soft sugar corn. Does any one else know of a single instance?

Culture of Sugar Beets.—The Chairman, in answer to the question asked by a correspondent, stated that several works had been published in France upon the beet culture, and the manufacture of sugar, and he believed a work had been published in this country upon the subject. Mr. Carpenter of Kelly's Island, Ohio, said that the last volume of the Ohio Agricultural Reports contained an article upon this subject and a detail of experiments made by a Frenchman near Columbus, in the growth of beets and manufacture of sugar, which determined the fact that the business could be made profitable in this country. Solon Robinson stated that extensive experiments had been made in Illinois, and a considerable sum of money expended in the erection of a factory, which, according to a report in the Prairie Farmer proved that beet culture in this country may be made very profitable. Mr. Williams contended that it never would be profitable; that beets may be profitably grown for stock, particularly milch cows, but never for sugar-making. When grown upon some soils, they possess such a small amount of saccharum as to render them unfit for the purpose of sugar-making. He thought farmers should all confine themselves to the production of some sweeter substance, or else give up the attempt to make their own sugar. Dr. Trimble thought it was of no use to war against climate. This portion of the earth was not adapted to sugar-making. All northern farmers will fail who attempt to make sugar. They cannot compete with tropical climates. They are prosperous now with ordinary crops. Let them sell them and buy sugar for domestic use.

Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk.

Committees at Fairs.

Too little care is taken in selecting persons for the examination of objects and the awarding of premiums at our shows. They should be men of sound judgment and practical experience. The neglect of this indispensable qualification often renders their awards the merest farce imaginable. The duty is one of high responsibility, and no honest man, void of the requisite qualifications, will undertake to discharge it. These remarks are made for the instruction of those *who appoint*; and at our coming exhibition, says a writer in the Colonial (Canada West) Farmer, I hope they will appoint Committees who shall be the right men in the right place. I think that all Committees on stock ought to be required to specify in their reports, the points in which the preferred animal excels. The Committees are very often deficient in this respect. It is pretty evident that our Fairs have fallen into disrepute by reason of the manner in which Committees have been appointed. People have become so disgusted with Fairs that they all prove failures. The present "*muddle*" about the Oregon Fair and Sewing Machines, shows *how* the business is done.

The above views we cordially indorse, and have urged the same not unfrequently. Let every Committee-man be expected so to decide that he can give good and decided reasons for his action; then it will not be reported, as has been done, that the same cow exhibited at a Country Fair took the prize as an Ayrshire one year, and as a short-horn the next. Butter of the same churning, divided, took 1st an 3d premiums. To a pen of calves was awarded prizes for bulls, when a part thereof were heifers. Such statements, and they are too common to be rare, are highly discreditable to Committees thus exposed. It is sometimes said, the name of the exhibitor has quite as much to do in deciding awards as the things exhibited. This should not be so.—[Boston Cultivator.

The Culture of Coffee.

The coffee tree lives to a great age, provided the land is kept well drained. The tree begins to bear when three years old, and is at its full bearing when seven years old. The tree is allowed to grow in hight from six to seven feet; the top branches are pruned off when the tree is five years old, so that by the time it is seven it resembles a spread umbrella. Each droops downwards, and thus gives the pickers a good chance to pick the berry. The coffee tree in Brazil bears two crops each year, the large crop is in the Spring and the small one in the Fall. The first crop is picked when the berry is red, resembling the cherry. The second crop is in general small, and allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe and dry. The crop cured in the husk is far superior in quality, and is called "pearl coffee;" the blossom is beautiful, small and tender. It remains on the tree from three to four days. If the weather is warm, with showers during those days, the crop is sure; if cool at nights, it often fails. When the berry is taken home from the field, it is carried to the mill-house. The mill consists of three small rollers. The berry is put into the hopper, and a constant stream of water falls on the roller during the time the mill is at work. By this process the outside hull is taken off, and the berry separated from it, and the coffee falls into a brick tank, where it is washed perfectly clean, and put on a place covered with tile or brick, raised in the center, that the water may drain. It is then taken to the curing loft, where it is turned four times a day until the hull is crisp and dry. Then by putting it through large fanners the inside hull comes off, and leaves the berry ready for hand-picking for market.

To Prevent the Ravages of Weevil.—The leaves of the elder, if strewed among corn or other grain, when it is put in the bin, will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil. The juice will also kill bedbugs and maggots. Insects never touch elder bushes. The leaves of elder, when scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits may be saved by placing on the branches, and among them, bunches of the leaves.

Use of Horse Flesh.—We learn from the foreign journals, that the attempts to popularize the use of horseflesh, have been very successful in Vienna. Several butchers' shops have been opened in that city for the sale of this meat, under the authority of the government, and with a regulated superintendence. The permission was first obtained a few years since, but of late the business has considerably increased.—[North British Agriculturist.

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HOTELS.

REVERE HOUSE.

Second Street, Opposite the Court House,

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GOODRICH & DEMMITT, Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken the above named well-known Hotel, and fitted the same up in superior style, would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish excellent accommodations to permanent and transient guests.

The house is built in modern style, and the rooms are large, airy and pleasant. Families can be accommodated with elegant suits of rooms at reasonable rates.

The Table and Bar will be provided with all the substantials and luxuries to be procured in this market.

The location of the house is central and convenient. A fine Livery Stable adjoins the premises, and the Telegraph Office is next door. The offices of all the stages running out of town are in this Hotel.

☞No effort will be spared to make the Revere House one of the best Hotels in the State. Public patronage solicited. GOODRICH & DEMMITT.

Napa, Oct. 1st, 1864. 13

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

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...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

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Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

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Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of Coal-oil as a basis o their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that however fit Coal-oil might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, th with steady progressive steps, advanced this until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be le to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a lower price than any of the spurious Coal-oil varieties which may hereafter be imported.

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Manufacturing Chemists,
Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

21-3

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40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 600,000 copies.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

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☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with A. P. JOHNSON cut in it.

22

Horticulture.

Grapes in 1864.

A retrospective view of the many delicious grapes we have enjoyed during the past year, naturally brings to mind many instances where long anticipated pleasure has ended only in disappointment. Seedlings that have received the care and attention of years have been closely watched as the blossoms set and ripened, and when tested, have proved worthless, and thus in an instant bursting the bubble of hopes and expectations that have "grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength."

But the horticulturist should remember only enough of the shady side to keep his expectations in due limits, and to teach him that however it may be in some other things, with originators of new varieties of grape, there is such a word as fail.

He will have cause to remember how he labored in planting that little *thready* vine and watched its first budding, tenderly tied that slender shoot, anxiously watching it for months lest some *thrip* or other vine lover should mar a leaf—and each year repeating the same care, until at last the vine produces the long looked-for cluster of fruit. Then at last, when ripe, if he finds it so hard or so acid that it is not eatable, he will be ready to exclaim, better than none are the pleasures of anticipation.

This is the dark side of Grape Culture, which I would forget if it were possible, but it is deeply engraved with many lines on the tablet of my memory.

As I look from my window I see a hundred vines which bring to mind precious time, labor and money, all of which are gone, with no other result than to aid in filling the pages of experience. Yet here and there are vines to which no such unpleasant recollections are attached, for the fruit they bear are among the good things of earth, that we love to eat as well as praise. Towards these we cherish feelings akin to mortal love, and never pass them without wishing to aid them by proper pruning, training and feeding to increase the richness and abundance of their luscious productions. Though we may regret that each has some fault, for none of those we call the best are perfect, still they possess so many good qualities we are inclined to pass lightly over their imperfections. In what shall follow, we purpose to speak briefly of some of the best and newest varieties, and to note their various peculiarities, as they have appeared to us the past season.

DELAWARE.

The Delaware still stands at the head of the list for quality, as we certainly have no other variety which possesses such a purely rich, vinous flavor, and is so perfectly devoid of all offensive qualities. Its only defects, if they be defects, are the smallness of its berries and slow growth of the vines. But these are both partially overcome by high cultivation.

IONA.

This I shall have to place second only to the Delaware in the list of good varieties, although it has not been generally disseminated, and its real character as to hardiness, and its exemption from disease has not been fully ascertained. But from a four years' trial I am inclined to place it thus high on the list. It reminds me of a fine Catawba, perfectly ripened in its native latitude, where its muskiness, which is its greatest defect, under northern cultivation, is imperceptible. It is similar to the Catawba in color and size, but ripens earlier. The vine is a strong, vigorous grower, and so far has been free from disease.

ISABELLA.

The merits of this variety, so far as we are at present able to judge, do not entitle it to rank third on the list of good grapes, but as it has been sent out by its originator, in connection with, and as a kind of companion to the Iona, I have placed it in the same position here.

It seems to possess some of that fickleness of character which belongs to its parent, the Isabella, sometimes very good, and in other seasons or localities far from satisfying to one who is familiar with the best varieties.

ADIRONDAC.

Fruit from the original vine still holds its own in its good qualities, but few if any of the vines that have been sent out, have produced sufficient fruit to enable us to judge how good it will prove in other locations.

My own vines have not shown as much vigor as I could wish. They have also shown considerable mildew, but it may be owing to the season or to other causes that may be eventually overcome.

CONCORD.

It is said that the Concord is the Grape for the million, and without doubt the assertion is true, for the million or masses do not taste a fruit analytically, and should there be a slight foxiness about a grape they would not object to it, but many seem to consider it a merit. The Concord certainly possesses many good qualities and few bad ones. Its rapid growth, great productiveness and hardiness, large bunches and beautiful appearance, will always make it a favorite with those who are not very particular as to flavor, and prefer quantity to quality.

ROGER'S HYBRIDS.

Those known as Nos. 4, 15 and 19, have seemed to take the lead, but I have not been able to see anything remarkable about them, they are only passably good. No. 19 is too decidedly foxy to rank even with the Hartford or Concord. No. 4 is the best of the three, being quite sweet and early. But No. 3, in my judgment, is decidedly the best of all. It ripens the first of September, color light red, bunches quite large and uniform, flavor vinous and good.

RENSSELAER.

A new and beautiful variety, of medium size, dark colored, from Rensselaer county, N. Y., that gives promise of being a first-rate table grape, as it is very tender, with a rich and agreeable flavor.

FANCHER.

From the specimens received in 1863, from the original vine, I concluded it was the Catawba or very like it, but the past season, specimens sent me were far superior to those received in former years, and really distinct therefrom, being considerably smaller, much earlier and better flavored than any Catawbas I have ever seen that were ripened so far north. The Fancher promises to be a valuable Grape.

ALLEN'S HYBRID.

This is probably the best of the light colored varieties, but it possesses so much of the Chasselas character, that it requires a very warm, protected location to ensure its ripening. In most locations the vine should be covered in winter.

ANNA.

We have never yet seen a specimen of this variety that was sufficiently ripened to be soft. It is possible it would do well in a country where September lasted till January.

CUYAHOGA.

A green variety, too late and too poor to be of value here, not equal to Allen's Hybrid or Rebecca. Even a passable variety of green or what is usually called white grape is a great desideratum, and he who will produce it will confer a great favor upon the country, as well as insure himself a fortune.

DIANA.

Excellent in some localities, miserable in others, and of uncertain ripening everywhere.

CREVELING.

Early, medium quality; bunches loose, and not attractive in appearance.

We have spoken of these varieties only as they have shown themselves to us. In other localities and with different treatment they may have appeared to others as better or worse than we have judged them.

There is certainly nothing now under cultivation so near perfection as to deter any one from making further attempts to improve the grape, whether it be seedling, hybridization, or crossing the varieties.

Every one, whether gardener or amateur, should not fail to give this matter attention, not only for their own gratification and prospective profit, but for the public benefit.—[A. S. Francis, in the Horticulturist.

Tokay Wine.

The village of Tokay, which gave its name to the wine, is situated in Hungary, on the top of a hill near the meeting of the Rodrog with the Theiss. The vineyards are to the west of the Rodrog, and they occupy a space of ten square miles. The earth is of yellow chalk, mixed with large pebbles. The wine is white, and the vintage is commenced as late in the year as possible, but generally at the end of October. There are four different kinds of Tokay. The first is made by placing the Grapes when cleaned of all rotten fruit, in a wooden vat, with a double bottom, of which the one on which the Grapes rest is pierced with small holes. The vat is filled with Grapes and covered with boards. After a few hours the Grapes become heated to 80° Fahrenheit, and fermentation sets in. The fermentation destroys the tartaric acid, and the weight of the grapes forces the juice through the holes in the bottom. The Grapes are then trodden under foot, and the wine is poured into small casks, where it remains exposed to the air for a month after having fermented for two days. This is the wine which is generally exported. When of good quality it has a silvery, oily color, the taste sweet and mellow, with a peculiar earthy flavor, slightly astringent and aromatic, with good body. This wine may be preserved for an almost indefinite period, but it is not drinkable until it is three years old. Some vine-growers in the Arriege cultivate vineyards on the tops of the highest mountains in calcarous earth, covered with stones similar to those found in the vineyards near Tokay, but they have not as yet succeeded in producing anything as good as the Hungarian wine.—[Monit. Vinecole.

NATIONAL HONORS TO HORTICULTURISTS.—For their distinguished services to Horticulture, Napoleon has conferred the honor of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honor on Mons. Brongniart; and Chevaliers of the same Order on A. D'Oumet, President of a local Horticultural Society, and on Mons. R. R. Gauthier, the eminent Paris Florist.

THE Yeddo Grape, by some English horticulturists, is characterized as a distinct species, under the name *Vitis glaucescens*.

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Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

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Apply at the FARMER OFFICE. 3

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LATE PRINCIPAL OF

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HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies,

No, 64 Silver Street,

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formerly under the control of Mrs M. B. SWEDENSTIERNA, and has removed there with her entire corps of

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The New Term Commenced

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10 Principal.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.

Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.
Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

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THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco,

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This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY AND PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

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The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

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The beautiful and easy system of specimen Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

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Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

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BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

LECTURES

Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

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Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

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Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week.....$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week..... 1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week.... 1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week..... 25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week.... 25
Total per week.....$9 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks.....$350

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month.....$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each..... 5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month..... 8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month. 5 00
Violin..... 8 00
Vocal Music, per month..... 2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month..... 6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College.....35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree.....$10 00
Commercial Diploma..... 5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.
For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 3d inst, and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month.....$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month..... 4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month..... 6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month..... 8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month..... 25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month.....$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month..... 8 00
Embroidery, per month..... 3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month..... 4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week..... 5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week..... 6 50
Military Branches, per month..... 3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons..... 8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,

21-11 Principal.

St. Ignatius College.

(INCORPORATED APRIL 30th, 1859.)

The Fifth Annual Session of this Institution will Commence on August 22d.

THE DESIGN of the Institution is to give a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Education.

The Course of Studies Embraces

THE GREEK, LATIN, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

POETRY, RHETORIC,
ELOCUTION, HISTORY,
GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC,
BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS.

Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy.

The study of MODERN LANGUAGES is optional. Besides the Classical there is a preparatory Department for the Younger Students.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Grammar Dep't. . . $5 00
" " Higher Dep't. . . 8 00
" Preparatory Dept't. . . 3 00
No1.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once, - - - - - - - $15
Board and Tuition, per session, - - - - - - - $250
Washing, per session, - - - - - - - - - $50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session, - - - - $10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $220—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

American Organs.

SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE

MOST PERFECT

AND

BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD

FOR THE

American Home Circle.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing. It is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for Illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

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THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & C

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade.

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones.* The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

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WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,
PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given. Send for Circulars, an address

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The California Farmer

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY .....FEBRUARY 17, 1865

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.
20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

ew comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD
Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and duce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it n the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We call the attention of the reader to "Equality of Man," and the "True Aim of Life," in our Home Department, from our esteemed correspondents, "H. H. C.," and "M. J. U.;" also, several original poetic contributions.

We have received by this mail several delayed letters from our valued N. Y. contributor, "M. A. S.," of January 1st and 13th, which will appear in our next issues.

We have received a valuable essay, "Poor, but Honest," from our esteemed correspondent, "M. J. U.," which will soon appear.

Our new correspondent "Iota," is welcomed to our columns.

Just as we go to press, we receive our steamer mail. Letters from our correspondents in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Boston were received, and shall be duly attended to.

"Remember the Poor," by "I," received.

We acknowledge notice of valuable donations of Books from the American Institute and Agricultural Department, but too late to particularize. All shall be duly reported in our next.

Miss Lester and the Pacific Monthly—Miss Lester and the California Farmer.

While we very much regret to record the fact that the misfortunes of the past year has compelled Miss Lester to suspend the Pacific Monthly, which was ever a welcome visitor to the home and fireside—while we regret such misfortunes to a fellow worker in the cause of education and human progress—we cannot but feel that every misfortune is not without some "cloud with a silver lining." We were about to write a valedictory for one who had labored earnestly for the best interests of the "Home Circle," and to regret the fact that her powers of mind were not to be given to the same sphere of action as before, when by a happy incident, it has been our good fortune to secure the services of this lady, to aid in the Literary and Home Department of this journal, and we are pleased to announce to the friends of Miss Lester, that they can always find her at the Reading Room of the FARMER, 320 Clay street, where she will be happy to see them.

Miss Lester's former list of patrons will receive copies of the FARMER immediately, with the hope of their becoming the patrons of this journal. Miss Lester's tour through Oregon will be immediately published in the FARMER. This tour will be a most interesting one, and we know will gratify our friends in Oregon. No. 1 of the series will appear next week. Ever desirous to make the FARMER interesting to our readers, we can promise them a series of descriptive pieces from Miss Lester, that shall not be excelled by any journal on this coast.

We feel confident that the many readers of the FARMER will be happy to learn that the talent heretofore given to the Pacific Monthly, will now be added to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and thus present a HOME journal that cannot be equaled on this coast.

The Agricultural Press of California.

At the opening of this Volume we announced the fact that we stood alone on the Pacific Coast as the herald of Agriculture, and the only journal to plead its cause.

We then promised to give a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the various publications that had from time to time appeared, and, like mushrooms showed themselves for a while and then passed away to the "Tomb of the Capulets"—no; not to any monumental pile or to "storied urn," but to—to—we know not where.

The first journal we note was the Oregon Farmer, published in that State. It was conducted with fidelity to the cause, and a neat and handsome periodical. With that journal we often exchanged courtesies, and our intercourse was pleasant, during its two years' existence. We truly regretted that it could not be sustained, for it was an advantage to the cause and to us.

The second sheet that claimed attention, was a small semi-monthly publication from the State Agricultural Society, under the special charge of the then Secretary, Rev. O. C. Wheeler. That publication was sustained, if we remember correctly, by such advertisements as could be obtained to pay its cost. The Society did not recognize it. Its life was brief—its tone anything but friendly to this journal—and, as we felt, anything but beneficial to the Society or Agriculture; its personal spleen was manifest, and it soon—died.

The third was the Culturist. That journal continued to be edited and published under several parties and ownerships. Its main features were the "Tap Root," "Artesian Wells and Irrigation," and "Planting Fruit seed for an Orchard, where it was intended the trees should grow." This was the grea: "Triune" of its existence, and at the end of two years it ceased to be. How much *profit* to the publishers or the cause, has not yet been estimated, as the "Tap Root" dried up—the "Artesians" ceased to flow, and men preferred to plant good trees for orchards, instead of the *seed*.

The fourth was the Agriculturist. It began at Stockton, was issued some two or four weeks, then rested—to take breath—then commenced "de novo" in this city, and spasmodically lived to issue, in all *twenty-six* weekly numbers—and—fainted away.

The Wine and Wool Journal next appeared. This work was for two years a good monthly publication, and was advantageous to the cause it served, but various causes underlying its foundation, and the dearth of business and unprosperous state of all things the past year, that journal ceased—and thus five periodicals that we have seen begin and scatter abroad their teachings—won their friends and coöperators—to-day are not.

It is not our purpose to speak at length of each now, but we intend to do so soon, and show their origin and the causes that set them to work.

Of No. 1, The Oregon Farmer, we ever remember with kindness, and regret its loss.

Of No. 2, the Wheeler magazine, we only remember with disgust, for a vile attack upon the Ladies' Department of this journal. We were silent after one reply, because the object was not worth the labor.

Of No. 3, The Culturist, we know enough of its purposes and plans, the antagonism it used, to know that it cared but little for the "Cause of Agriculture," and that it *must die*.

Of No. 4, The Agriculturist, we could see *blindfolded* that there was no *foundation* for an enduring superstructure, and the summer heat melted that away.

Of No. 5, we wished and hoped better things than its death; but our wishes and hopes were not to be—this, too, died. Of all these four last named publications, we can go back and show that we ever gave them the *right hand of fellowship*, and often noticed their publication, always speaking kindly of them and repeatedly giving voice to the faith which we believed, that our State demanded several journals of this kind. But we had no reciprocity, no kind word, no coöperation; never did either of these journals in any case, that we could learn, ever notice the old Pioneer FARMER, but with a selfish, envious and jealous feeling, they ran a tilt against us—and like Sancho Panza against the *Mill*, while steadily the wheels of the FARMER kept rolling on, and poor Sancho only received the hard knocks.

The "Oregon Farmer" we exempt from this spirit—and of the others we should not now speak, save in redeeming a pledge we gave, and which we intend soon to speak more in detail.

An Agricultural Journal, to be enduring and to win enduring favor, must have something to build on:

1st—It must *love the cause* it has espoused and must have a thorough knowledge of it, and be willing to do and suffer for it, this is a prerequisite. Without this, *it cannot succeed*

An Agricultural Journal must have for its foundation not only a "love for the cause," but a willingness to recognize everything and everybody that is friendly to that cause, and it must not only be willing to recognize them *but do it and them justice.* "On any other foundation no man can build."

We speak plainly, as the herald of the Agricultural interests, and say that those journals, of which we have spoken, were never willing to believe that *others* served the cause, and they labored to *pull down* rather than build up, and the means they used could not be blessed of Heaven, and so they were not successful.

One thing is certain, any journal that attempts to build itself up by any covert means, any journal that commences in error, obtains information by stealth, cannot long endure. The history of the past, of which we hold proof, verifies this fact. We have ever gladly bid welcome to our cause any and every honorable worker and aid—for the field is wide and fair—but not for poachers; to all such the Sword of Justice suspended by a single hair, hangs high, and they who think they are preparing the gallows for Mordecai will swing upon it themselves.

Loss of Stock.

The year 1864–65 will make a record of loss of cattle and sheep to a greater extent than has ever occurred in California before, and our newspapers have had hundreds of paragraphs recounting the loss; this journal has spoken of some of the heaviest losses that have occurred down on our southern borders.

The loss of stock the past year and other years will eventually be seen as a blessing, *a good rather than an evil.* We have noticed the various causes assigned which has resulted in this loss, but we have never yet seen the true one pointed out, save in this journal.

The loss of stock over our State, in the great majority of cases, was caused by the owners failing to use proper care, or make suitable provision for their animals.

Have our *stock-raisers* in the last few years increased their number of acres of feed, their stock of hay, their tuns of root crops, as fast as their flocks and herds increased?

Have our stock-raisers, taking a lesson from the cold and wet winter of 1861–62, made provision to shelter their stock from the storms of winter? Have our dairymen and stock-raisers made any provision for sheltering stock from the heat of summer, or keeping them in good flesh, to enable them to enter the cold and wet season, so as to go through it safely?

Is it not a sad and solemn fact that tens of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep that had nearly starved during Summer were permitted to meet the cold and chilling blasts and rains of this Winter, unsheltered and uncared for, and when they were driven from the warm hill-sides that were barren of feed, down to the cold and wet tule lands—oh, it was the tule lands that killed them off!

Was it the tule feed, or the change of feed and temperature combined? Would these cattle and sheep have perished had they been cared for during Summer? What would be thought of an overseer of a large manufactory who made no more provision of food for five hundred workmen than he had formerly done for fifty? Would he not be charged with starving his workmen? Have not our daily papers been filled with notices of short rations or miserable food for our soldiers? and can it be expected among our stock-raisers that any other result should be than loss of stock, upon a ranch where, from a few head originally, they have increased to thousands, and these have been allowed to accumulate, without any extra provision being made for them?

What right has a farmer or stock-raiser to complain if his stock perishes, who annually burns up fifty or a hundred tons of straw upon his fields, and who never raises a tun of hay or an acre of root crops to winter his stock with? When such things are reviewed by the light of reason, can anything but the loss of stock be the result? Is not such loss a just punishment for neglected means and opportunities for success?

There is still another greater evil. The stock that escapes death, be it breeding stock of any kind, becomes degenerated, and their progeny forever after grow more and more deteriorated and worthless, and thus our valleys and plains present, year after year, herds of stock that are lank and lean and a disgrace to any grower, and a thousand head are not one-half the value of fifty head of sleek, fat stock, such as should be on our hill-sides and in our valleys when the proper system shall prevail.

We had paragraphs in all our exchanges the past season of cattle killed for their "hides and tallow," down south, and in our upper valleys poor stock was sold for $10, $5, $3 per head, and what is the result? Go to market, and where is the fat beef or mutton? If by chance you find such, the price is twenty-five or thirty cents per pound—and this in California.

Which is best—for a stock man to raise and take proper care of fifty cattle, that shall bring him $80 or $100 each at the market, or have a herd of eight hundred or one thousand that he can barely force off by sale at $8 or $10 per head? With the former he has less care, his hay and grain fields and root crops bring him a golden harvest in his stock. The latter may give him the *name of a large stock owner of a thousand head of cattle*, but his barren fields, his empty barns (if he has any), his poor, miserable herds, will give him anything but the name of a good stock-raiser.

There is no cause for this immense loss of stock; they never should be allowed to increase beyond the capacity of the land and provision of the ranch to sustain.

Good fat cattle are now commanding exorbitant prices. We have been informed that fat cattle have sold as high as from $80 to $300 per head. The latter were a splendid yoke of Oregon fat cattle, sold for $600, as reported to us.

We hope some of our ranchers who do take good care of stock will give us some items of *profit* upon "good care." We have heralded the "losses" from *neglected stock*, and all we can say to conclude is—the loss of this poor sickly stock will prove a blessing, and those who have suffered loss, in most cases, deserve it, for they have brought the loss on themselves.

We ask attention to the articles on stock matters in the last issue and present number, copied from the Alta and Bulletin.

Essays on the Vine and Wine Making.

We are happy to announce that we shall soon be able to lay before our readers a series of valuable Essays on the above subjects, from the pen of our old Paris correspondent, Arpad Haraszthy, Esq., now residing at Sonoma. We are happy to be assured that we shall have a most valuable series prepared expressly for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. The Essays and Letters of this gentleman were highly prized and widely copied in former years, and we know will be warmly welcomed again.

New Opening of Seeds.—A large opening of Seeds per last steamer, at Moore's Seed Store. Also, a fine invoice of rich German Cutlery. Go by all means and look at them.

Value of Good Stock in the Future.

The raising *Good Stock*, whether of Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Swine, or of our Domestic Fowls, will always pay to the careful and skillful raiser, and in a short time all we have said on the subject for the past *ten years* will be verified.

The great trouble in all beginners in California, has been, that the moment any enterprise begins to succeed and pay, everybody rushes into it, and it is *overdone*, and the thing explodes, lots of people are ruined and the enterprise itself, however good and worthy, is condemned or given up. The history of the past, if recorded, would be more curious and interesting than any of the Fairy Tales ever printed, and although we can look back over our past volumes and find many curious records, now they seem fabulous and if brought before the public mind would almost be scouted at.

Many of our reader, can recall the early years of *Agriculture* and the madness displayed by men of all classes to rush into the arena of Agriculture, and plant crops that would build them palaces of marble and gold: In early days a whole cargo of Barley was sold, to a Sacramento firm for something like eighteen cents per pound—the retail price, in the mountains, was $1 per quart, for feed. Then everybody began to plow and plant, and *Barley* soon became *cheap.* Next, *Onions* brought from the Islands, was sold as high as $1—even $1 50—per pound, large ones sold in the mountains at $5 each, and *Onion Seed* $1 per ounce—$16 per pound. Everybody went into the Onion raising, and soon they were cheap. Next Potatoes, they sold in '51, '52, in the mountains, at $1 and $1 50 per pound, and everybody planted Potatoes, and in '53 and '54 built monuments of Potatoes all along the valley of San Jose and Santa Clara, which the severe frosts of that winter soon crumbled down, together with the Potato speculation. That year—1853—over *thirty millions of pounds* of Potatoes were raised in San Jose valley, by two of our earliest and best farmers—that was the end of the Potato furore. The Wheat growing was almost the same. Then the *Nursery Business*—everybody must go into raising trees. Then the *Honey Bee* fever—$100 and $200 per hive—who does not remember that? Probably some speculators remember, even now, the *stings* they felt. How all the *sweets* of that speculation melted away.

The next was *Stock*, and the most exorbitant prices were paid by those who *knew nothing* of the business, and the result was everybody was in the Stock speculation (we dont now mean *mining* stocks), and the same result—it was *overdone.* There were many other schemes of less moment, but with all the same results, and although horses were imported that cost $5,000 and bulls sold for $5,000, and sheep for $1,500, yet all these speculations, for a while, have vanished. But there remains a *value* to our State that will yet be felt. And to those who have a true interest and love for any enterprise, such will and must succeed, and result well both to the profit of those engaged in it and for the general good of our State.

There must, however, always be an inherent love or desire for a business to secure success—permanet success—for it. This will induce those engaged to study into the nature and character of their pursuit and secure to it everything that tends to its success. The great cause of the non-success of our Farmers and others is they do not give sufficient time to the study of their own legitimate business.

If our Farmers, Stock-raisers, Grain-growers, Orchardists and Vine-growers would give as much time to their business as do the Doctors, Lawyers, Bankers, Ministers, etc., we should have more rich Farmers, etc. For it can easily be seen that our Bankers, Lawyers and Doctors and other professionals, become millionaires, and why should not those engaged in Agricultural pursuits also become rich?

But of Stock-raising, in particular, there are men who have become rich—very rich—in the business, and it is because they have given their whole time and mind to it. Some of these instances we shall point out: Some two years ago we stated that within a few years we should export to Europe fine Stock from the Pacific shores. Such will be the fact if Stock-men do their duty, for already, by reason of the war, the destruction of horses in the old States and the vast consumption of cattle for beef, the amount of stock has decreased materially, and we shall be well paid if *we are wise and grow good stock*, and shall soon see herds of sleek Stock traveling back again over the Plains to the old States, or the choicest going by our steamers to the East and to Europe. The time for us will come—remember this.

The Rain.

It is to be hoped the present rains will be duly appreciated, for nothing could be more opportune. These "latter rains," upon our *grain fields*, are worth *millions of dollars* to our State. They are equally valuable to our *Orchards* and Gardens. These late, cool rains swell the buds, strengthen the fruit-spurs and ensure a good crop of fruit. These late rains are beneficial, alike, to all who cultivate the earth, yet all should remember *not to cultivate the earth when it is wet.* No more serious evil could befall the ground than cultivating it when it is wet; wait till it *breaks* when it is turned, before using, then the full benefit of the rain is felt upon the soil.

These rains will fill the springs, to their full, and thus provide a store for our grass lands for Summer use. We learn that the rains have reached all parts of the State.

Sportsman's Materials.—The Farmers of our State, who visit our city, or all who wish the best materials for a Sportsman, can always be sure of finding them at the Store of Wm. Rudolph, Pacific street, whose card is in our columns. Mr. Rudolph thoroughly understands his profession, and has some of the finest Rifles, Shot Guns and Sportsman's Goods, to be found in our city.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER!

Splendid Inducements to Clubs!

Desirous to offer inducements to all who will form Clubs for this journal, we offer the following liberal Premiums:

For every Club of FIVE, and $25, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey's Lady's Book, $3, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5, for one year.

For every Club of TEN, and $50, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey, $3, Harper's Monthly, $4, Arthur's Magazine, $2, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of TWENTY, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, $3, Arthur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $5, the Eclectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $5, and an extra copy of the FARMER, $5.

For Clubs of FIFTY, and $250, we will give as a Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain *Sewing Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

For Clubs of SIXTY, and $300, we will give as a Prize a Sewing Machine, valued at Seventy-Five Dollars, the Atlantic, Harper's and Godey,

For Clubs of EIGHTY, and $400, we will give a splendid Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, valued at One Hundred Dollars, with two selected Magazines.

For a Club of ONE HUNDRED, and $500, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's best Machines, with all the Extras, worth One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and two Magazines selected by the party.

The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

☞ We will suit the wants of all who procure us Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scientific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genessee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agriculturist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

Our Border Troubles.

"Take time by the forelock."

"An *ounce* of prevention is better than a *pound* of cure."

Our Government is beginning to make her power and strength known. Recently we have had Canadian border troubles, and they are not over yet. Now we are to have them on our Southern border, on the Mexican side, and we are glad that General McDowell is moving; his Order looks like action. We give it below, so all can see how to act:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, February 11th, 1865.

[General Order, No. 5.]

With a view to impede the increase of bands of persons inimical to the United States, reported to be now assembling in the Mexican State of Sonora, with hostile intentions towards the frontier population and frontier military posts of the United States, and at the same time to interfere the least possible with the intercourse now maintained between this country and Mexico, the following precautions will be taken:

I. No person will be received on board of any vessel at this port for any port in Mexico without his having previously registered his name at the office of the Provost Marshal, and received a permit to embark.

II. No citizen of the United States will receive a permit to embark until he has given satisfactory assurances that the object of his journey is legitimate and peaceful, and in every case of doubt, until, in addition to such other measures as it may be thought necessary to take, he has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

III. Citizens or subjects of foreign powers will receive permits on producing satisfactory evidence of their nationality.

IV. Similar precautions to those prescribed for the Port of San Francisco will be taken at all other ports in this department.

By command of Major General McDowell.

F. HAYES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Importation of Breadstuffs.

Let our grain-growers bear in mind that we are now *importing breadstuffs* into San Francisco by lots of ten thousand barrels at a time. The total of recent importations must exceed sixty thousand barrels of Flour, or its equivalent. This exceeds the importation of 1857—and all remember well that the result of that year was ruin to the most of those who were engaged in the speculation, and a consequent low price for some time afterward. Thus our farmers suffered by that speculation.

It is a notorious fact that all efforts at speculation in our grain at beyond its legitimate value based on the stock on hand, always has been followed by importations from abroad, and the low price that followed for a long time, made it much worse for the grower.

It is clearly proved, and at our Flouring Mills the truth can easily be established, that a steady price for Wheat and Flour, based on the stock grown and the amount actually wanted, will always make the best and most profitable price for the farmer.

The California Farmer.

...es of this Journal by the Press and Friends at Home and Abroad.

...have received many very kind and gratify-...tices, both public and private, complimen-...o this journal, and we feel it a matter of ...e to ourselves, as well as to those friends, ...we should present from time to time a portion ...n notices, at least; and in doing so we can ...express our grateful sense of the kind intent ...r friends, and we shall endeavor to make the ...FORNIA FARMER worthy all they may say in ...vor.

...e New York Horticulturist, one of the oldest ...best journals of the country, in its January ...ber thus speaks:

...ALIFORNIA FARMER.—From the shores of the ...ific, and from a State that is golden in more ...es than one, we receive, weekly, one of the ...t enterprising sheets that is published. If ...e is anything calculated to make a Horticul-...st uneasy it is to read the glowing accounts of ...culture in California. It seems to be the ...adise of fruit-growers and agriculturists. ...pes that we grow here with great care under ...s, thrive better in the open air of California. ...tle and horses are pastured the year round, ...the earth brings forth its increase with the ...st astonishing results. Let us build the Pacific ...road without delay; give us the broad gauge ...ace parlor cars and a six days' trip across the ...tinent, and we can visit California between ...publication of our monthly numbers.

...he CALIFORNIA FARMER is published at San ...ncisco, at Five Dollars a year, and those who ...h to keep up with the progress on the Pacific ...ast should take it.

...We hope the advice of the Horticulturist will ...heeded, for we are confident that the people of ...East will receive many times the cost of the ...ER by the knowledge of California and its ...ources, they can obtain from its columns.

...he American Flag, of our own city, thus ...aks of this journal:

...HE CALIFORNIA FARMER.—From Friday's issue ...this hebdomadal, we ascertain that it has en-...ed upon its twenty-third volume. Col. Warren ...s truly remarks: "Eleven years is a long while, ...a State like California, for any one man to ...adily adhere to any one purpose, one position, ...single cause." Within that time many a paper ...been started, flourished for a brief period, and ...ne to its grave. Eleven years of California life ...necessarily full of interesting history. The ...ER, we are pleased to say, has been an able ...per in the departments to which it has been ...cially devoted, to wit: Agriculture, horticul-...re, floriculture, and the beautiful and useful in ...and nature. It must have been meritorious, ...it could never have survived for that length of ...e.

...Such a paper is needed in California; and per-...ps there is no gentleman in the country, from ...talents, industry and enlarged experience, bet-...qualified to preside over its columns than its ...esent editor. "That some estimate of the cost ...establishing and sustaining an agricultural ...rnal of this character may be known," Colonel ...arren remarks, "we can say briefly, from the ...mmencement, with the capital given to it then, ...*two hundred and fifty thousand dollars* has been de-...ated to this cause. Every dollar of the income ...s been given to it."

...We wish the FARMER unbounded success; and ...ope at least one-half the next one hundred and ...fty thousand dollars taken in by the editor may ...rove clear profit!

...We thank the Flag most sincerely for its kind ...otice and for its *personal* compliment. We will ...to merit it, by an entire devotion to our cause.

...The Red Bluff Independent, of January 30th, ...indly and generously speaks a good word for us, ...nd we will do our best to verify the fact that *we ...are among the permanent institutions* of the State, ...nd intend to be, probably fifty or an hundred ...ears hence, and hope then to greet our kind and ...Independent" neighbor:

...THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.—On last Friday, this ...ld and welcome favorite entered upon its twenty-...ird volume. Col. Warren says he has stuck to ...for eleven years, and has seen many papers ...tart into life, flourish for a while, and then droop ...nd die. The FARMER is among the permanent ...nstitutions of this State, and if we are to judge ...from appearances, is likely to remain so.

...From a business letter of one of the sterling ...farmers of rich San Joaquin county, we clip the ...following encouraging words, with a remittance. ...The gold is good, but such words are better:

..."I desire my name written in "Red Ink," with ...the balance of your paying subscribers. I could ...not do without the FARMER—*I have received many ...times the value of my money*, and you may set me ...down as a LIFE SUBSCRIBER."

...Yes, kind friend, we will do so, and in capital ...letters, too; and hope to add many more to our ...Life List with our NEW VOLUME—Ten Thousand ...or more.

Mrs. Blake's Seminary, Oakland.

We received much pleasure in a visit to this very excellent Seminary the past week. It is a very handsome college building, located in a beautiful grove of oaks, commanding a fine view of the bay, thus securing many pleasant and healthful surroundings.

Mrs. Blake has a very fine School, from forty to sixty scholars, a good proportion boarding pupils. The day we were present, Mr. Knowlton, Professor of Elocution and Gymnastics, a graduate of the College of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, was there to instruct his pupils. It afforded us interest to witness the exercises of the class of the smallest pupils, and to see how ready they caught, as if by inspiration, the lessons of Mr. Knowlton.

After the instruction of the young class, the class of young ladies was then examined in Calisthenic exercises. Some of the real benefits to the pupils was apparent in the rich color which was soon brought to their countenances. If Mr. Knowlton is not careful, he will find he is thus destroying the sale of cosmetics, for his lessons cause a richer bloom than all the compounds ever invented—for it is "Nature's Own."

The young ladies in the lessons in Callisthenics and Elocution were prompt, and evinced the traits of good scholarship.

Mr. Knowlton is a most excellent teacher, and we are pleased to know he is well received everywhere in our Colleges.

Mrs. Blake has a very excellent corps of teachers, and we are glad to record the success of her excellent College—most heartily can we commend this institution to public patronage.

Washington's Birth-Day—Merry and Happy Days.

That heart will be the merriest
That widely scatters joys,
And that heart will be the happiest
That makes the most hearts happy.

Birth-days are, and should be, observed either by gifts and mementoes or public demonstrations.

There can be no circumstance of life, hardly, that should prevent any one from conferring personal favors and benefits to those near and dear to them. These gifts are measured, however, always by the circumstances that surround us.

It is not so much the intrinsic *value* of the gift in dollars and cents, as it is the manner and motive that prompts the gift. No gift was ever bestowed, however simple or humble, in the right spirit, but what had its appreciation, and carried the blessing with it, giving the recipient pleasure, and making the giver doubly blessed.

We speak thus of Birth-days, for the memory of the great, the good, the Immortal Washington, whose birth-day it is we are about to celebrate, and we rejoice to know that Californians are about to keep it with becoming honor.

George Washington was a patriot, a God-like man, and while all remember and keep his memory alive, such is the fragrance of his memory that we should be happy in celebrating his birth-day, and never before have our military men had so much reason or opportunity for imitating George Washington as at the present time, for our country demands of the people *true patriotism*, and no example so good as that of the "Father of his Country."

The birth-day of Washington will be regarded this year with more than the usual observances. In various parts of the State there will be military parades and military balls. The soldier's heart will recall the soldier patriot in the Father of his Country, and his memory will be honored and kept fresh and green.

We observe that not only in our city but at Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Napa, Petaluma, and many other places, the noble, generous, and patriotic soldiers and citizens recall the day, and are ready to honor it. So may it ever be. For when the memory of the Father of his Country shall be forgotten, or when his birth-day shall fail to be appropriately observed, Liberty will have lost its value, and human happiness not worth the seeking.

Let, then, this eventful day be faithfully and religiously observed forever, and let the memory of the Immortal Washington be the stimulus to patriotism and love of country to the youth of our land, forever and forever.

Ladies' Rich Dress Goods for Evening.

It is an old but a true saying, "Where there is a *demand*, there will be a *supply*," and California always proves this in everything.

The Ladies—God bless them—must, nay, *will* have rich dresses; and as *they will have them*, it is certainly better they should always wear colors that become their complexion, than otherwise, and as it requires a most refined taste to select an "evening dress" by daylight, therefore, to meet a very important want in this respect, and to aid those who desire to dress appropriately and look as beautiful as possible, and look naturally, too, Messrs. Kerby, Byrne & Co., have arranged a show room for Evening Goods, and fitted it up superbly, where ladies can go and be seated, and by gas lights have the richest Satins, Silks, etc., suspended in their rich and glossy folds before them, giving the perfect appearance of the evening display of colors. This is one of the most unique and *recherché* ideas that has yet been conceived, and to Mr. Byrne, of Kerby, Byrne & Co., belongs the credit of the design; and it is but just to say that the most superb stock of rich Goods for Evening Dresses can be found at their store that has ever been shown, and at lower prices than they are sold for in New York for gold. It is always a pleasure for us to speak of this House, as we know those who patronize it, will always be pleased and satisfied.

BOWEN AND BROTHERS.—It will be seen, by the Card of this House, that they have opened a New Wholesale Establishment at 425 and 427 Battery street. We are gratified to know of the success of this excellent House—they richly deserve it, for the liberal course they pursue to all their patrons.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE.

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES--SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK, MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
M. K. Laudenslager, Principal.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Franciscisco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commenced January 4.
Miss M. Lammond, Principal.

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

À GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street,
12 Up Stairs.

To Grape Growers.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE VINE-GROWERS of the State of my large Collection of

FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES.

My collection numbers near TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS. They are not surpassed for either

Wine, Raisins, or Market Purposes,

I offer one, two or three year old VINES OR CUTTING for sale.

I offer an assortment of ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Also, a Large Lot of

SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS,

For Ornamental and Cemetery purposes.

☞ Send for a CATALOGUE.

ANTHONY GAFFANESCH,
20th Street, North of Pacific Railroad,
8 SACRAMENTO.

To Farmers.

All Farmers are to send their guns for repair to WM RUDOLPH, Gunsmith, 215 Pacific street, near Battery, to save money. He does his work well and works at the lowest rates. He also keeps a fine Stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Game-bags, Powder flasks, and all other sporting articles on hand. Farmers can send their guns by Express and the work will be executed just as well, and no higher charges asked, than if they came themselves.
☞ Licensed to sell Gun Powder. 11

E. D. Bailey & Co.,

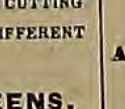
Auction & Commission Merchants,

No. 408 Pine street,

Above Montgomery,

E. D. BAILEY, } SAN FRANCISCO.
W. F. NORCROSS. } 4 tf

GRAPE VINES.



50,000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANdard Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McCrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. B. WEST, Sonoma.

Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.
4-tf S. W. SHAW.

HUBBARD SQUASH.

THIS VERY BEST OF ALL SQUASHES SHOULD BE planted by every person who wishes the best Squash that can be grown.

The HUBBARD SQUASH is different from all other Squashes; has a hard rind, but very rich meated, sweet and luscious as the finest Carolina Sweet Potato.

The Hubbard makes the finest Pies in culinary art, superior to a Custard Pie—the Squash, however, is to be baked only. Saw the Squash in halves, bake in the shell, and scoop it out when baked, or serve it on the table in the shell. For Pies, first baked, then scooped out, and used as other squash.

Fresh Seed just received from the East, pure from the growers, for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Packages $1 each; $3 per pound 3

CHOICE BOOKS!

A. ROMAN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN EXTENSIVE and well-selected stock of Books

EMBRACING—

Fine Editions of Standard Authors,

IN EXTRA BINDINGS,

ELEGANT EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Choice Illustrated Works,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

An Elegant Assortment, in Morocco and Velvet Bindings.

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.. AND....

PRAYER BOOKS

In every variety of size and binding;

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

TOY BOOKS,

GAMES,

DISSECTED MAPS, ETC.

All of which we offer at the lowest price,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A. ROMAN & CO.,

417 & 419 MONTGOMERY STREET,

San Francisco.

21-2w

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

WILL OFFER

THIS DAY

$60,000 Worth

NEW DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

At Fully 50 per Cent Below Cost of Importation.

85 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTH, ALL COLORS, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 12 1-2
75 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50
100 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50
150 pieces Empress Cloth, extra quality, from $1 25 upward.
100 pieces Silk and Wool Epenyline at $1 75 per yard, worth $2 50.
95 pieces real French Merinos, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25
87 pieces real French Merino, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
75 pieces Silk and Wool Poplins, bright colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50
35 pieces all Wool Ottoman Cloth, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25
50 pieces Plaid Poplin, double width, at 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
75 pieces Rip Poplin, double width, at 62 1-2 cents per yard, worth $1
175 Rip Poplin Dress Patterns, at $5 each.
A large and varied assortment of Mourning Dress Goods very low.
300 Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, from $2 50.
50 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $1 50 per yard, worth $1 75
100 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $2 per yard, worth $2 50.
80 pieces Plain Colored Silks, very heavy, at $2 50, worth $3.
20 pieces Black Figured Silks at $1 12 1-2 per yard, worth $1 50
40 Chene Silk Dress Patterns at $20 each
50 pieces Black Silk, at $1 25 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Black Silk, from $1 50 to $4.
A choice assortment of Moire Antiques, in all the leading colors, very cheap.
A choice assortment of Fur Cloaks, Capes and Tippets, made expressly for our own trade.
Also, a full line of Carriage Rugs, entirely new.
90 dozen Ladies' H S Handkerchiefs, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 25
75 dozen Gents' L C Handkerchiefs, in piece, at $4 50 per dozen, worth $7 50.
1,800 pairs Gents' Brown Cotton English Half Hose, at 37 1-2 cents per pair.
225 dozen Gents' Brown Cotton English Extra Half Hose, at $5 per dozen.
125 dozen Ladies' and Misses' White Cotton Hose at 25 cents per pair.
115 pieces Gilbert's 7-8 and 4-4 Wool Flannels, very cheap.
75 pieces all Wool Flannel, at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
2 cases Bleached Muslin, at 18 cents per yard.
4 cases Bleached Muslin at 22 1-2 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bleached Mvalin at 25 cents per yard.
A full line of Standard Sheetings and Shirtings, comprising Lonsdale, White Rock, Wauregan, Wamsutta, Androscogein, New York Mills, and 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Sheetings, by the piece, at less than wholesale prices.
45 pieces 4-4 Irish Linen (heavy) at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
40-inch, 45-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch Pillow Linen, all grades
A magnificent assortment of Piano Covers, and a full line of Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens (double damask), Lace Curtains, etc.

☞ No Night Trade. Store Closes at 7 p. m.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
20 No. 7, Montgomery street.

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when our *name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several thousand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand:

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Oppos. the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
2

Tyler Brothers,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Photograph Albums,

Portfolios,
Juvenile Books,
Children's Picture Books,
Fancy Articles, Etc

632 Washington street,

23 *SAN FRANCISCO*

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

MORNING AND EVENING.

Before the rugged ways of life,
Their deepened wisdom gave,
Smiling I went to the wedding,
And weeping to the grave.

Then loudly rang the Sabbath bell,
Beneath the shining spire,
Where all the village, hurrying, came
In Holiday attire!

How blessed in brother-love and truth,
They seemed when gathered in,
Where only I might smite my heart,
For unrepented sin.

Oh youth against the coming night,
How many lights it hath,
And none can see but envies thee,
The blessing of thy faith.

But not of this do I complain,
That thou hast passed me by;
With fickle love, and fitful dream,
'Twas natural they should die.

My heart became thy sepulchre,
No rude thing goeth near,
And none can see to envy me,
The flowers upon thy bier.

Not that I learned in sorrow,
To watch and wait alone,
That life put on another light,
And took another tone.

Not that I feel an inward pang,
Going to meet the bride,
Clothed in her wifely dignity,
And strange new crown of pride.

And meet with solemn pity,
The funeral on the way,
Knowing that all not following now,
Will come some other day.

That fate that is revealed to some,
Must be revealed to all;
And who can read the cipher,
Of the hand uPon the wall?

If these were all the shades of change
That came across my breast,
The stillness of a Sabbath day,
Had lulled my soul to rest.

Cold is the sky when sadly clad,
In livery of gray;
I murmur not, the tinge of rose
Is faded all away.

For it was not this that stole away
My peace of heart and mind,
And froze the sympathetic throb
Of trust in human kind.

My lips are mute when called to frame
The record of a wrong;
Had I a thorn within my heart
It should not pierce my song.

But treacherous lips of treacherous vows,
To you a sting is given,
To poison all that's sweet in life,
And turn us out of Heaven.

You bring the evening time of life,
Before the morning's fled;
And when you draw night's curtain down,
No stars are over head.

You in one troublous day of life,
Can bring us heavier care,
Than all the heavy waves of time,
That gray the golden hair.

Not lover lost nor lover dead,
Or lover turned away,
Can blight the heart as ye who steal
The sunlight of our day.

As you who bring untimely shades,
Of evening o'er the mind,
Standing between us and the faith
We cherished for our kind.

FEBRUARY 7th, 1865. BERTHA BAY.

[For the California Farmer.]

LOST MOMENTS.

The day is past, and evening's shades are come,
While shadows dark are wand'ring round the room,
Each silent nook these ghostly forms pervade,
And fill our presence with their hateful shade.

We know them well, have mark'd each spectral face;
Familiar each fiend of that infernal race;
Ceaseless the torture which their presence bring,
While woe succeeds their sharp envenomed sting.

These are the spirit-forms of moments spent,
In idleness and vice which herald discontent;
Of wasted moments but too plainly seen,
Of what we are not now, but might have been.

They urge us onward to our work too late,
We now must bow beneath the will of fate,
Fate has ordained a nobler end to life,
For those who early join the manly strife.

The sluggard's soul feels only dark dispair,
Haunted by vain regrets—of moments fair
Wasted in folly, idleness and crime,
Is but the knell of hope, and slaughtered time.

VISALIA, February 4th, 1865. IOTA.

TO CLEAN CANARY BIRDS.—These pretty little things are, like meaner objects, often covered with vermin, and may be effectually relieved of them by placing a clean white cloth over their cage at night. In the morning it will be covered with small red spots, so small as hardly to be seen, except by the aid of a glass; these are the vermin, a source of great annoyance to the birds.

DRINK LESS WITH YOUR MEALS.—Many men have relieved themselves of dyspepsia by not drinking, even water, during meals. No animal, except man, ever drinks in connection with his food. Man ought not to. Try this, dyspeptics; and you will not wash down mechanically what ought to be masticated, and ensalivated, before it is swallowed.

SAYS Artemus Ward: "You may differ as much as you please about the style of a young lady's figger, but I tell you konfidentially, if she has forty thousand pounds, the figger is about as near right as you will get it.

[For the California Farmer.]

Equality of Man.

Equality of Man, or the right of each one being a law unto themselves, is the subject for discussion.

The first proposition, and one comprising the great superstructure on which the validity of our arguments rest, is the right of this individual law, so long as we infringe not upon this same right in another. But to make the subject comprehensive, we will illustrate it by the most potent argument available, which at this time is in a political point of view: Whether the North have a God-given right to compel, by the arm of force, the South to yield her individual right of choosing her own rulers, irrespective of the co-operation of the other party under whose united strength and wisdom the freedom of the whole nation was obtained. To more fully elucidate this momentous subject, we will traverse back in history's page for centuries, bringing from the tomb of oblivion the first incentive in the hearts of Man, compelling the subjugation of the colored race to the dominion of the white or Caucasian. For long centuries prior to the framing of our Constitution was this custom of enslavement so strongly welded upon our Nation as a whole, or those parts who owned enough to purchase slaves, or deemed it politic in a pecuniary point of view, that our framers of law considered it expedient to sanction what they felt to be a great wrong; deeming that the people would soon see the enormities of such traffic, and themselves annul it. But mark the result! Instead of listening to the voice of conscience in this matter, whispering in nearly every heart, of the great curse of slavery, seconded by the agonized supplications of those in bondage, they turned a deaf ear; but were ever ready to sanction the policy administration, wherein their pockets would be lined, and their bodies be relieved from the servitude necessary to the accumulation of worldly means; this compulsion, this enslavement of the African race, rendered lawful by those in authority. So long as their power in our national councils ruled, so long were they willing to be protected by the insignia of Liberty and Union, the American flag. But mark the result. When their long reign was over, when they could no longer control the voice of the Nation, although that voice was bound to respect the established rights of each and every child of her adoption: yet that was not sufficient to satisfy the demands of ambition when, by a long concerted plan on the part of the South, the first agression was made, pretending that this right was theirs of choosing a separate form of government. Here comes the point of the argument, whether any such right was theirs, either human or divine. True, the right to hold slaves was sanctioned by human laws, which was not interfered with, but instead, protected by our present ruler until the solemn compact of unity was dissolved by our misguided brethren, who were not content with their present area of territory, but were determined to extend it, even against the wishes of the majority. Was this even constitutionally right? But to illustrate—suppose two parties were bound by the most solemn compact, to help support each other in holding and mutually improving a certain desirable tract of land; but the first party, to effect his own ease and self-aggrandisement, claimed as his right the monopoly of some power wrong in itself, and antagonistic to the feelings of the other, but agreed to because a greater gain would accrue by the compact than could be effected otherwise, thinking that time would show that the best good of the domicil, which alone shielded them from outside foes, would induce a release from bondage of this cause of dissension. But when, instead, further aggressions were threatened, even to take from the foundation their share of the support, leaving the remainder to fall to the ground, involving general ruin, just from an insane desire to monopolize the control, I ask, where is the right? Judge for yourselves, my friends; if you were in the place of the aggrieved one, would you not consider that to you belonged the right, both human and divine, to compel a return to their former agreement, also annuling this cause of contention, thereby insuring a greater unity, if in your power to do so? The case of our present rebellion is a parallel one, in my judgment, although I do not suppose my reasonings will be admitted by the opposing party, until such a return will be effected by willing consent, which may God in His own good time grant.

H. H. C.

BRIER COTTAGE, Feb. 12, 1865.

[For the California Farmer.]

The True Aim of Life.

We should, as reasoning and reflective beings, seek to learn the Laws of Life; to ascertain the true value of time, and our adaptation to Natural Laws, with our Social and Moral obligations. When we reflect for a moment, on the past, what does it teach us relative to Humanity? Does it speak of health and length of life, and happiness and prosperity of our present generation in proportion to the blessings which have been given? Or are we looking in vain? Why are we beset on every side with unhealthy, deformed and unhappy beings, who are merely lingering out a miserable existence? Is it Nature, or is it forced upon them, by being kept in ignorance of Nature's Laws? I answer, it is for want of knowledge of themselves that has wrought this unhappy condition of our present generation. Nature is all bountiful in her provision for her children, and were not her laws perverted we should find healthy, elastic forms, buoyant hopes and radient countenances, beaming with hope and happiness. Have we the true secret of human life? Have we been studying the Laws of Life, to render them harmonious with Nature? Are we living naturally, or are we trying to outdo Nature by becoming artificial, independent of her laws? Let each and all study for themselves the world of knowledge that lies within their own system. Let me ask how it is, that man, made after God's own image, should be so marred and distorted? Have we taken proper care of that beautiful spirit which God gave us? I fear not. We have not sought out its true beauties, or taken proper care of the casket, but have used it to receive everything that would mar and deface the beautiful jewel it contains by covering it from the good and the beautiful in Nature. We are deeply interested in the Arts and Sciences, and cultivation of Plants, Vegetables and Animals, to bring to perfection, by studying the laws which govern them, to expand and develop in health and beauty, also those we wish to be hardy and vigorous. We surround them with such minerals as will protect and sustain them through the inclement season; also Fruits—how much care and study has been given to their culture, to ascertain the manner of giving the best flavor, and the perfecting its size and beauty. Everything that can promote their health and purity have been observed with the greatest care. The animal creation—what thoughts have been bestowed upon them? and how beautifully they have been repaid, by producing such noble and almost intellectual beasts, showing that Nature can be assisted by a proper adaptation to her laws.

Can we not, then, be true to ourselves, and study to promote the growth and beauty which is lasting and pure; learn to know more of self, and our wants, to become more self-taught, and be co-workers with Nature and with God, by developing our natures in the true channel of harmonious law, drawing beauty and goodness from the great source of existence? It has been a mistaken delicacy to hide the true Laws of Life from our children; they should be early instructed in regard to their Physical Nature, the beautiful mechanism of their organs, the adaptation and uses of their limbs, fibers, arteries, bones, muscles, etc. Treat the subject of Physiology to your children, at home, while young; make them your friends, and they will not be so easily imposed upon by stangers, and can more readily appreciate the knowledge given by parents. Too long have we been strangers to ourselves while we are devoting our time to the beautiful in Nature as it regards others. We remain in stupid ignorance of our own most beautiful work, the formation of ourselves. A world of itself, yet connected to the great Universe by spirit and matter. We are like strangers living in our own house, much interested outside, while the house goes to decay. Let us instil such knowledge in the youthful mind as will be interesting and useful to them in future life, promoting happiness and knowledge, to be their own Physician and know how to benefit themselves and the world. Parents must not depend too much upon teachers, but become teachers at home.

M. J. U.

Womanology.

Next to no wife, a good wife is best.
No woman is ugly when she is dressed.
She that is born a beauty is half married.
She that has an ill husband shows it in her dress.

As the good man saith, so say we; but as the good woman saith, so it must be.

A woman and a greyhound must be small in the waist.

All are good lasses; but where comes the ill wives frae?

A woman conceals what she knows not.

Beauty will buy no beef.

Choose a wife rather by your ear than your eye.

Ladies would sooner pardon want of sense than want of manners.

A lass that has many wooers oft fares the worst.

When the good man's from home, the good wife's table is soon spread.

The greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

Many blame the wife for their own thriftless life.

—A barrister is only invited to sit on the bench when he has had some considerable amount of standing at the bar.

—Why does the new moon remind me of a giddy girl? Because she's too young to show much reflection.

—Long words, like long dresses, frequently hide something wrong about the understanding.

First Premium Pianos.

416. MARKET STREET. 416.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Jacob Zech

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many patrons that

THE FIRST PREMIUM

has been awarded to him for his TWO PIANOS exhibited at the late Exhibition at the Pavilion of the Mechanic's Fair,

The undersigned having been, for many years, a

Manufacturer of Pianos

in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

FIRST PREMIUM

over offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

Purchasers of Pianos are invited to call at his Rooms and examine his Pianos.

JACOB ZECH,
416 Market street,
12 Between Sansome and Battery, (north side).

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

22-3m

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Having fully Complied with the Law by a Deposit of $525,000 BONDS of the State of California and the United States.

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BIGELOW & BROTHER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance.

Capital Represented $15,000,000.

—:o:—

California Deposit, $525,000.

OFFICES---N. W. corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets

....AND....

N. W. CORNER FRONT AND CALIFORNIA.

Life, Marine, and Fire Companies.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,	ASSETS	$1,500,0
HOME INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.	"	$3,400,0
SECURITY INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$2,000,0
PHENIX INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$1,000,0
ARTIC INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$600,0
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., N. Y.,		$600,0

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE C

POLICIES issued on Freights, Cargoes, and Treasure from and to all parts of the World.
VOYAGE WAR RISKS taken on Hulls.
FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES issued on all kinds of Insurable Property in Country or City.
LOSSES PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN of the United States.

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We represent the

OLDEST AND BEST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES

And offer as favorable Terms any Agency on this Coast.

Losses Paid Immediately on Adjustment.

—:o:—

BIGELOW & BROTHER,

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BOWEN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROECRIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

—SUCH AS—

BARTON & GUESTIER'S SALAD OIL, BONELESS SARDINES, MESS MACKEREL IN KITS, GUAVA JELLY, CONDENSED MILK, FRENCH MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, STILTON CHEESE, ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONGUE, SPICED OYSTERS

BENT & CO'S WATER, MILK, BUTTER, WINE, AND GRAHAM CRACKERS

TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we use none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1860. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts thus far, and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark an expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

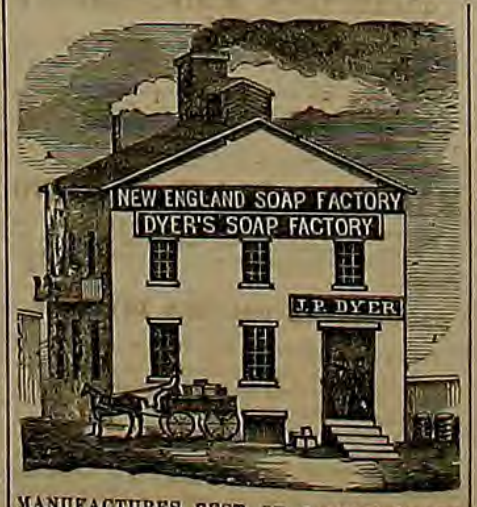
They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantages besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were present.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

1 Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.



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Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets

RIPPON & HILL,

Carriage

AND

WAGON MAKERS,

Corner of J and 13th Street,

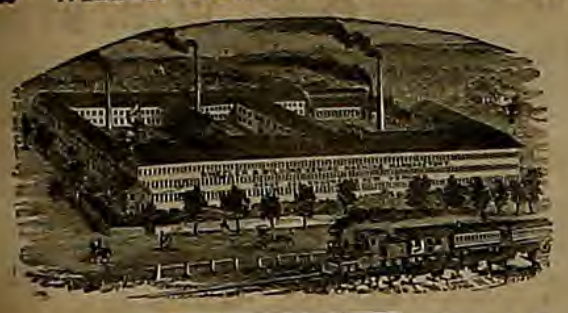
SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH Sugar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



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OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.

SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

TITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING. TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

To Inventors, Manufacturers

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

as a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our paper circulates over the entire State, and all the re tion of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your Inter to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to con ince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

A Fine Farm in Yolo County,

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No I Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain and for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc., some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of hoice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to hree tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the rapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made rom this Vineyard.

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

J. B. LEONARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE.

—ALSO—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 103 Washington Street, below Davis,

WILL FURNISH SHIPS, STEAMBOATS, HOTELS and Restaurants, at the shortest notice and Lowest ates with the following:

Potatoes,	Onions,	Squash,
Cabbage,	Beans,	Peas,
Carrots,	Beets,	Flour,
Wheat,	Indian Meal,	Hams,
Lard,	Eggs,	Butter,
Cheese,	Poultry,	Pigs, etc

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—Messrs. Stevens, Baker & Co. George Howes & Co.; DeWitt, Kittle & Co.; Flint, Peabody & Co., Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Meader, Lolor & Co.; C. W Brooks & Co. 22

Tobacco Raising and Grape Growing.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN TOBACCO RAISing would like to enter into contract with some good man who has proper land and good location, and will have suitable buildings erected for that business. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches and can make it profitable to both. He is also familiar with Grape Growing, and can lay out a Vineyard and take care of it. He feels confident he can give satisfaction. A letter addressed to "Tobacco Grower," and left at the Farmer Office will be attended to. 17

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
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ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great cry went up from the interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 615 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1262
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, warm in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a *luxury*, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 615 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all incased in twenty treatments, without the use medicines I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgment of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.
State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day o November, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,

MRS. C. A. CA TON.

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail u ntil our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. Sien.—Ed True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

All Letters answered with promptness and pleasure. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Advice gratis.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
13 Resident Physician.

Miscellaneous.

TIME.

I CAME in the morning—it was Spring,
And I smiled;
I walked out at noon—it was Summer,
And I was glad;
I sat down at even—it was Autumn,
And I was sad;
I lay down at night—it was Winter,
And I slept.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON IN THE HANDS OF GUERILLAS.—In one respect three years of war has made no difference in this vicinity, so far as guerillas are concerned. In 1861 it was deemed unsafe to go from Alexandria to Mount Vernon, and there is the same danger now. The guerillas are very bold around here, frequently coming to within five miles of the city limits; and if a courier is met by them on any of the high roads, he is unceremoniously robbed, though seldom receiving bodily harm, unless resistance is made. The farmers in the vicinity have lost heavily in their stock, these rebel robbers having a great predilection for seizing all the horses they can lay their hands upon. From the suburbs of Alexandria you can see a range of hills, on which can be discerned the tower of Fairfax Seminary; and beyond that tower it is very unsafe to travel, for the region in the vicinity is infested with guerillas, some of whom may, as you look toward those very hills, be gazing therefrom with a covetous eye upon the city, and only kept from entering it by the Union troops stationed there. And as to Mount Vernon, it is now very rarely visited. There are no longer tourists from all parts of the country gathering to do homage to the shrine of Washington. The negro hack-drives in the streets of Alexandria prudently decline to drive anybody out there, no matter how large is the proffered pay. It is fortunate that the Prince of Wales visited Washington's tomb before the war, for it would have been rather humiliating to have been obliged to send with him a large military escort to Mount Vernon, to save him from the rebels prowling around in sight of the National Capital. —[Letter from Alexandria, Virginia.

AN AMERICAN CHINESE TELEGRAPH LINE.—Among other telegraph novelties which have been proposed, is a plan for a line through China from Canton to Pekin. This enterprise has been projected by Americans, and will be worked under a charter granted by the State of New York. It will be extended from Canton to Macao and Hongkong, and it will pass through Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanhae and Nankin. At Pekin it is expected to connect with the Russian-American line of Collins, which will bring down its wires from the Russian Asiatic possessions. The latter will extend its branches eastwardly to St. Petersburg, and thence to all European countries, and westwardly to the Amoor river, crossing Behring's Straits, and coming down through Russia, and British North America, and Washington, Oregon and California, to San Francisco. From Canton a British Company is about to extend a telegraph line to Calcutta, so that when this magnificent work is completed, almost every part of the civilized and semi-civilized continents of Europe, Asia and America will be within speaking distance of each other. The China line will go through a thickly settled country, and connect some of the largest cities on the globe. It will open to an apt commercial and industrial people such advantages in business as they have never dreamed of. They will be quick to avail themselves of them, and an immense profit will be the reward of the bold enterprising projectors.

AGGREGATE LABOR OF MANKIND.—Along with the compassion that is excited by listening to a tale of want, there is apt to arise, at the same time, a feeling of astonishment that such a thing should be in a land like this. Perhaps, however, the wonder is that want is not universal. One-half of those who survive the period of childhood are women who do not, as a general thing, contribute directly to the production of wealth. Of the men, many are sick, many are old, many are idle, many are wasteful, many are parasites. Those who do work, and live to the age of three-score years and ten, spend one-third of their lives in bed, one-twentieth at the table, one-sixth in recreation. Much of their time is wasted in mistakes, much of what they succeed in producing is swept away by fire and flood. During half of the year nature sleeps. One harvest in five proves a failure. Only a fraction of the earth's surface is capable of cultivation. A large part of the general labor is absorbed in the production of luxuries, in repairing the damages of war, in preparing for future conflicts, in the transportation of produce, and in journeys. Probably not more than one-tenth of the whole amount of human force is expended in earning the world's daily bread. The standing marvel, therefore, of society is, not that any should suffer want, but that there should be any who do not.

THIRST AND HUNGER.—Every one is familiar with the fact that the animal system can bear up much longer under the influence of hunger than that of thirst. The reason is that during abstinence from food the organism lives upon its own substance. The accumulation of fat feeds the system, which does not suffer materially until that source of sustenance is exhausted. During abstinence from liquid, the organism has no self-sustaining supply. Except, when a person is placed in a very moist atmosphere, three days of deprivation of drink is usually the limit of endurance, while persons have been known to exist without food from fifteen to twenty days. Raging thirst is the most terrible indiction which can be visited upon man—it is far more terrible than starvation. The subjection to thirst is much more effectual in taming animals than their deprivation of food.

NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK OF JOB.—An attempt has just been made to do justice to the splendid poetry of the Book of Job, in a new translation, by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell. Mr. Rodwell is an eminent Oriental scholar, who has lately published the first readable English version of the Koran, in which the chapters are chronologically arranged, and the poetical portions rendered metrically. All who have toiled in vain to make sense of Sale's translation, will appreciate this service, and the same has been done for Job, the most sublime of the Hebrew Scriptures. The translator abolishes entirely the division into chapters and verses, but divides the book according to the stages of the narrative, arranging the text in couplets of measured prose, that represent the simple energy of the original.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23tf

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—The Federal Tax, collected in the State of Nevada, now amounts to $30,000 per month.

—The steamer Constitution, which sailed from this port on the 13th inst., carried away $1,336,432 80 in treasure, and six hundred passengers.

—Three miners at El Dorado, Calaveras county, have taken $15,000 from a claim in six days; one piece weighed three pounds.

—A destructive fire occurred at Quincy, Plumas county, on the 4th inst., destroying property to the value of $15,000.

—The ranchmen of Nevada county are sowing large quantities of wheat, barley and oats the present season—more than ever before.

—Los Angeles has supplied 200,000 oranges to the San Francisco market from the crop of last year.

—Over five hundred tuns of cobble stones are shipped from Folsom to San Francisco, weekly; at Folsom they are worth one dollar per tun, and at San Francisco five dollars.

—The Visalia Delta says, referring to the agricultural prospects of Tulare: "A brighter sun of promise never arose upon any community or people than the one which shines on Tulare to-day."

—The almond and apricot trees in the Oroville orchards, and in the enclosures of the numerous private residences, are in full bloom, says the Record.

—The Austin Reveille says that the petroleum found south of there, on Tar Creek, is quite dark and considerably different in many respects. Perhaps the first mentioned is some new product unknown to science.

—Wells, Fargo & Co., have one hundred and fifty agencies on this coast, in addition to the Central Agency, in San Francisco. The business of this House now extends to nearly all parts of the civilized globe.

—A young man named H. P. Eaton, a clerk in the Marysville Postoffice, has been detected in robbing the mails of greenbacks. From confessions made by the prisoner it is ascertained that he has obtained about $2,000 since October last, when his depredations first commenced.

—The State Treasurer gives notice that there is now in the Treasury the sum of $225,000 to redeem civil bonds of the State, issued under the Act of April 28th, 1857. Proposals for redemption will be received, at the State Treasurer's office, until April 29th.

—The editor of the Marysville Express has recently conversed with farmers residing in Colusa, Sutter, Yuba and Butte counties, all of whom entertain but one opinion concerning the agricultural prospects for the coming season, and they are of the most flattering character.

—Telegraphic communication between California and the East is still broken, although a few dispatches, of a private nature, have been expressed across the gap in the line, a distance of sixty miles. Hopes are expressed that the damage done by the Indians will be repaired and the line in working order in a few days.

—The Merced Banner learns that the stores of the Mariposa Company, in Mariposa, Princeton, and Bear Valley still remain closed, and that the affairs of the company are apparently no nearer adjustment than they were two weeks ago. A great portions of the miner have quit work, and are selling their scrip for 50 and 75 per cent.

—The total number of men employed in and about the Gould & Curry mine, Viginia City, is 315—viz: Extracting ore, 79; prospecting, 11; accessory work, 59; on improvements, 20; carpenters, 25; blacksmiths, 7; outside laborers, 14. The ore taken out daily amounts to about 130 tuns, and average from $90 to $500.

—A correspondent of the Trinity Journal gives the following as the prices current in Idaho city, Idaho Territory: Beef 12½ cents per pound; flour, $24 per hundred; bacon, 65 cents per pound; coffee, 65c; sugar, 55c; potatoes, 18c; onions, 30c; hay, 15c; barley, 28c; oats, 30c;—and a "smile" of the best quality can be had for 25 cents.

—The amount of native Wine returned, to the Federal Tax Collector, as having been sold in the 3rd District, including San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Merced, Mariposa, Fresno and Tulare counties, is 18,784 gallons. No returns have been made from San Joaquin worthy of mention, showing that the large amount of Wine made in that county in 1864 is still in the hands of the manufacturers.

—An immense cave occurred in the Gould & Curry mine, on the night of the 8th inst. No injury was done to miners or damage to the mine, as the cave was in a worked out portion, and had been expected for some time. The length of the cave is about 100 feet, its width some sixty feet, and the depth to which it extended 375 feet. The concussion occasioned by the falling of such a vast body of earth was immense, and houses in the vicinity were shaken as if by an earthquake.

—The Postmaster General has ordered a contract to be made with S. J. Poston, for a weekly mail service between Albuquerque, New Mexico, to San Bernardino, California, via Atrisco, Fort Wingate, Covero, Agua Fria, Zuni, Jacob's Well, Leroux Springs, Woolsey's Ranch, and Prescott. At Albuquerque the new route will connect with the great Santa Fe route from Kansas City, Missouri; and at San Bernardino with the mail service in Southern California. The mail service is to begin on the first of March next, and will inaugurate regular postal facilities through the rich mineral region of Arizona.

—The San Jose Mercury says that Wm. Boots, of Santa Clara county, planted last season, twenty acres of land to potatoes, finishing his planting on the Fourth day of July. He had conveniences for irrigating and the land was not effected by the drought. From this ground he dug 1,600 sacks of potatoes, averaging 120 pounds to the sack. The heavy rains of December came on and flooded his land, when but two-thirds of his crop was secured. He estimates his loss at not less than 800 sacks. He sold his potatoes at $3 50 per sack, amounting to $5,600. Had he secured the entire yield, he would have realized from this one field the sum of $8,400. Why do men starve in the densely crowded cities, when we have thousands of acres in our valleys, uncultivated, that will yield thus prolifically?

—Recently some persons engaged in making turpentine, in Plumas county, tapped some pine trees of a species new to them. The fluid flowed abundantly, but it had a peculiar odor, and when taken to the turpentine stills in the neighborhood, nothing could be done with it. At last it fell into the hands of a man who managed to distill a liquid, which proved to be a new discovery. Instead of the disagreeable odor of turpentine, it has a fragrance like citron, and is free from all resinous matter. Ten gallons of it weighs as much as six and three quarter gallons of pure water. It dissolves all the animal and vegetable oils and leaves no stain of its own, nor does it affect any of the colors used in dyeing, and thus it is an excellent substitute for benzine, without the odor which makes the latter substance so offensive. It is also much cheaper than benzine. The new liquid is called "erasine," because of its value for cleansing. It evaporates rapidly, and burns well, but is more expensive than coal oil. This novel product of California is now in market.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] February 17th.

The Grain and Produce Markets are much as last reported, and with the exception of Wheat and Flour, which are held firmly and in which there is an advance, we have no changes to make. Another cargo of Chile Barley has arrived and was sold in one parcel, we are advised, to a party on speculation. The late inclement weather has acted as a barrier on trade, and temporarily suspended all out-door operations.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 5,455 sks; Barley, 10,995 sacks; Oats, 3,489 sks; Corn, 797 sks: Potatoes, 9,771 sks; Flour, 52,085 qr-sacks; Bran, 2,838 sks; Hay, 3,474 bales; Straw, 277 bales; Middlings, 226 sks; Beans, 798 sks; Wool 19 bales.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Milling,..	4 00@ 4 50	Superfine, ...11 00@11 50	
Do Oregon	4 00@ 4 12	Extra..... 12 00@12 50	
Seed	...@ 4 75	Oregon superfine11 00@12 00	
Do Chile	...@ 5 00	Chile (in bond)..7 00@8 00	
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Feed.....	3 25@ 3 50	Domestic Feed 70 00@75 00	
Seed	...@ 3 75	Eastern ₱ bbl 8 00@ 8 50	
Do Chile.. ..	3 00@ 3 50	Hay, ₱ ton.....42 50@45 00	
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Bran ₱ ton.....42 50@45 00	
Seed.....	...@ 3 50	Middlings, ₱ ton 55 00@60 00	
Feed.....	3 00@ 3 25	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs. 5 00@ 5 50	
Oregon	2 90@ 3 00	Buckwheat.. .. 2 75@ 3 00	
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 00@3 25	Potatoes, ...2 50@3 75	
		Onions.. .. .. 7 00@10 00	

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb 21@	23	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	9@ 10
do Best AmFall cip 14@	16	Green salted, ea 2 50@ 3 50	
do Medium&low 12@	14	Sheep skins, woolon ..@	..
do Short Staple..12@	14	do do plain .. 5@	10
do Burry.....9@	11	Goat skins.. ..each ..@	37
Wool-sacks, new.. 90@1	00	Refined Tallow₱ lb 6½@	7
do 2nd hand.... 50@	75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals..₱ lb ..75@	90	Cheese, Cals ₱ lb	37@50
do Eastern ..	33@ 40	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@30
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	@80	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	..@

San Francisco Cattle Market.—Feb. 17th.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES'

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 17@18c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do @12c.
do 2d do @10c.
MUTTON— 14@16c ₱ lb. LAMB—@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 14@16c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Feb. 17th.

Hens .....₱ doz	8 00@10 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys.... ..₱ lb	35@ 40	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,.....	1 75
Ducks, wild,.....	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild.....3 00@4 00	

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 17th.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱ lb .	@ ..	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb..	@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches....	@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	@ ..	Limes.... .. ...₱ doz	50
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	@1 00
Duch'se d'Angouleme	@ 8	Lemons,.. .. per doz	@ ..
Winter Nelis.. ..	8@ 12	Pine Apples.. ..each	50@75
Flemish Beauty ..	@ ..	Bananas..	4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	6@ 8	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb..	@ ..
Fall Butter..	@..	Syrian	@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey ..		Muscat de Alex dria..	@ ..
Maceiaino .....@ ..		Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	@ ..	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Strawberries..₱ lb.....@		Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Raspberries.. ..	..@	Common.....	@ ..
Gooseberries,common..@	..	Cherry Plums.....	@ ..
do English..@	..	Yellow Gage.... ..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com ..	..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	..	Peach Plums..	..
Blackberries wild...	@ ..	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries ..	@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum	@ ..
Cherries, com var ..	@ ..	Almonds Cals..	35
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	35
Black Tartarian		English Walnuts.... ..	15
Apricots....	@ ..	Green-gages....	@ ..
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pie-melon..	..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons.. ..each	12@25
Peanuts...	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon.. ..	@..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Canteropes..	15@25
Bloodgood Pears ..	.. ..	English Black Currants ..	@ ..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..l..₱ lb..	@1 50	Okra, Dry.. ..₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr.)₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts.₱ lb	@ 12	Potatoes..	@ 5
Beets.. .. ₱ doz ..	.. 37	do New..	@ 12
Broccoli.. ₱ doz ..	@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ 12
Cabbage..	75@1 00	do Yams (8 lbs) ..	.. ..
Cauliflower..	100@1 50	Pumpkins..	.. 4
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱ doz bunches..	37
Celery.. .. ..₱ bunch..	12	Parsley...	.. 37
Cress.. ..₱ doz bunches..	37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. per doz	@ ..	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱ lb.	@ ..
Cranberries.. ₱ gall ..	@1 00	Radishes..₱ doz bunches..	30
Dried Herbs.. ..₱ doz..	50	do yellow..	37
Egg-Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch ..	12
Garlics new..	@ ..	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb..	..
Green-Peas..	@ ..	Summer Squash..	.. ..
Green-Peppers..	@ ..	Squash, Marrowfat.. ..	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears₱ doz ..	@ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce..... .₱ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans..	@ ..
Mushrooms, opn grth₱ lb	25 50	Spinage....	@ 12
do cultivated..	..	Salsify.. ....₱ bunch.	@ 5
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	10@ 13	Turnips..... ₱ doz..	@ 25
.. ..	.. ..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..₱ lb	50@ 75	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	35@ 50
do Eastern....	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	22@ 25
Eggs, Cals.. ₱ doz	75@ 80	do Eastern.. ..	17@ 18
Duck-eggs..	..@ 75	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₱ lb	21@ 25	Leg Mutton .. ..₱ lb..	25
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb..	.. @25
Fork-rib, etc..	.. 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each..	12
Veal....	.. 25	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb..	25
Veal Cullet....	.. 20	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef....	@ 15	do Imported...	.. ..
Smoked Beef....	.. 15	Tongues...each.. ....@	75
Pork chops....	.. 25	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon.... ..₱ lb	22@30	Crabs, large.... .₱ doz	..1 00
do smoked	@ 10	do small..	@50
do pickled .. ..₱ bbl	12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do .. ..₱ lb..	10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts	..@10	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	..@..	Shrimps.... .. ..₱ lb	12½
Rockfish..	@18¾	Flounders..	..@ 20
Codfish..	@..	Sea Bass..	..@25
Herring, fresh, ...	8	Halibut (rare)..	.. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb.. ..		Sturgeons	...@3
Tomcod.... .. .. ..₱ lb	25	Crawfish..	5
Sardines (fresh)	6	Oysters....	.. ₱100 1 00
Sole-fish	20	Anchovies.....	.. 5

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, .₱ pair	50@1 00	Snipe.... ..₱ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame.... ..	1 50@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back .	75@1 00	Venison smoked ₱ lb.	@ 25
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	2 50@3 00
do Teal ₱ doz ...	@2 50	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair..	@	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	62@ 75
Chickens	.. 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys .. ..₱ lb.	37@ 43	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each.	75@1 00	Squirrel... ..₱ pair.	25@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Feb. 17th.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, inferior, $2 25@3 00 ₱ box; No 1, $3 25@$4 00 ₱ box. Pears 8@15c ₱ lb. Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 40@55 cents ₱ lb. Lemons, $5 00@$6 00 ₱ 100; do. retail, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen. Oranges, $4 50@$5 00 ₱ 100; do. retail, 75 cents @$1 00 ₱ dozen.

Nothing of interest this week.

Situation Wanted

As Superintendent of a Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, EVERY WAY QUALIFIED FOR the Superintendence of a Farm, who is from the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family and every way qualified. Any one wishing a No 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by referring to th Editor of the Farmer, or a note to A. D., Farmer Office. 11

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched in the month of February, 1865:

Feb. 3.—GOLDEN AGE.....Capt. E. S. Farnsworth.
Feb. 13.—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watkins.
Feb. 23.—SACRAMENTO.....Capt. Wm. H. Hudson.

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

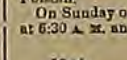
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
1 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

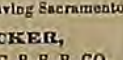
California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE



Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, UNtil further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

C. CROCKER,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
9 New York.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention our CLOCKS, which are o **The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,** (Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.
An Invoice just received. Apply at FARMER OFFICE. 3

EXTRA SIZE EVERCREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER. 3

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Magnificent Stock Farm For Sale.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOCK FARMS for sale to be found in the State. The location is a Valley in the Coast Range, and in a situation unequaled for excellence. A place secluded from loss of Stock by mixing, etc.

There are 1200 acres all inclosed with a fine staked oak fence with strong riders, to this can be added as many thousands of Uncle Sam's acres as may be wanted. The fenced land is the best of bottom land. During the late dry weather a large amount of Stock has been driven to these hills for feed and have been profitably kept.

This Ranch produces a big yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats Corn, Root Crops, etc. Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, etc., can also be raised most profitably Floods never wash it, and it is never affected by drought.

On this Ranch are good, ordinary Buildings, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Corrals, Smoke Houses, etc., to this Plows, Harrows, Teams, working Oxen, etc., to do the work on the place.

On this Ranch there is now the following Stock:
One Jack of the very best character
100 Mules from 1 to 3 years old.
1 Stallion, No. 1.
20 American Mares, No. 1.
80 Mares one-half and three-quarter breed. These Mares are all in foal, mostly by the Jack, as Mules are a ready sale at high prices.
100 Horses, mixed Stock.
500 Head Horned Cattle, American Stock and half breed.
400 to 500 Swine, good Stock.

The Stock now on the place can be sold with the Ranch and thus put the purchaser into a business profitable at once This Ranch is so situated that a river surrounds the range on one side and mountains on the other to which the Stock have a fine run without any interference from any source, thus giving the Stock a complete swing. Without reducing the original Stock there can be sold annually from this Ranch 50 Mules, 30 Horses, 100 Beef Cattle, 300 fatted Hogs, worth in the aggregate $10 000, three fourths of which is clear profit

The timber is abundant Pine Oak, and other hard woods. Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine can be made in abundance.

This is one of the Rare Chances, such an one as is seldom offered.

Easy terms as to payments: A portion of the money can remain on time if secured.

For all particulars call on the Editor of the Farmer. 22

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND,

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about A THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount. Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7-1

ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, Etc.

W. R. STRONG'S American Seed Store

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses,

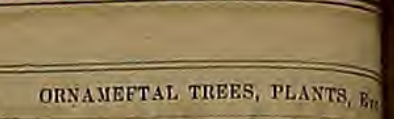
The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE of many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, has taken pains to import, from the very best sources Europe and the States, only those of the purest character and quality, such as are adapted to this climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and can be can most cheerfully offer to his customers

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS
Together with
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.



Ornamental Trees

....AND....

SHRUB SEED.

Choice Flower Seeds

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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Letter from Pennsylvania.

Nazareth, Penna., January 10, 1865.

Editor California Farmer:

Dear Sir,—By reading your valuable paper, I find that Agriculture and Grape culture in your State meet with considerable difficulties from insects and drought, and am of opinion that Oregon has the advantage in producing the Cereals, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, etc., and also the early varieties of Grapes, of which I will mention:

Fruits for Oregon—For the Table and for Wine.—Blue Portugal Grape; Italian Malvasier; Chasselas Musque; Vander Lahn; White Lombard; Silk Grapes, green and yellow. *Apples*—The Borsdorfer and Grafenstein.

I have sent these varieties to Mr. Edward J. Jarvis, at Vine Springs Hacienda, Columbia, Tuolumne county, California; and also to Capt. W. S. Smart, near Jacksonville, Tuolumne county.

The Borsdorfer Apple is undoubtedly the best apple in the whole world, but it is so only when grown in a cool, mild climate; but it maintains its peculiar appearance anywhere, while the Grafenstein is *white* in its native country and becomes striped in Pennsylvania, where it is not near so good as it is in Northern Germany.

The white Lombard Grape is extraordinarily delicious, very early, and makes an excellent wine. The blue Portugal Grape is also very early in ripening, has no acid at all, and makes a very fine red wine.

I give this information for whom it may concern.

Very Respectfully, Yours,
G. H. Bute, M. D.

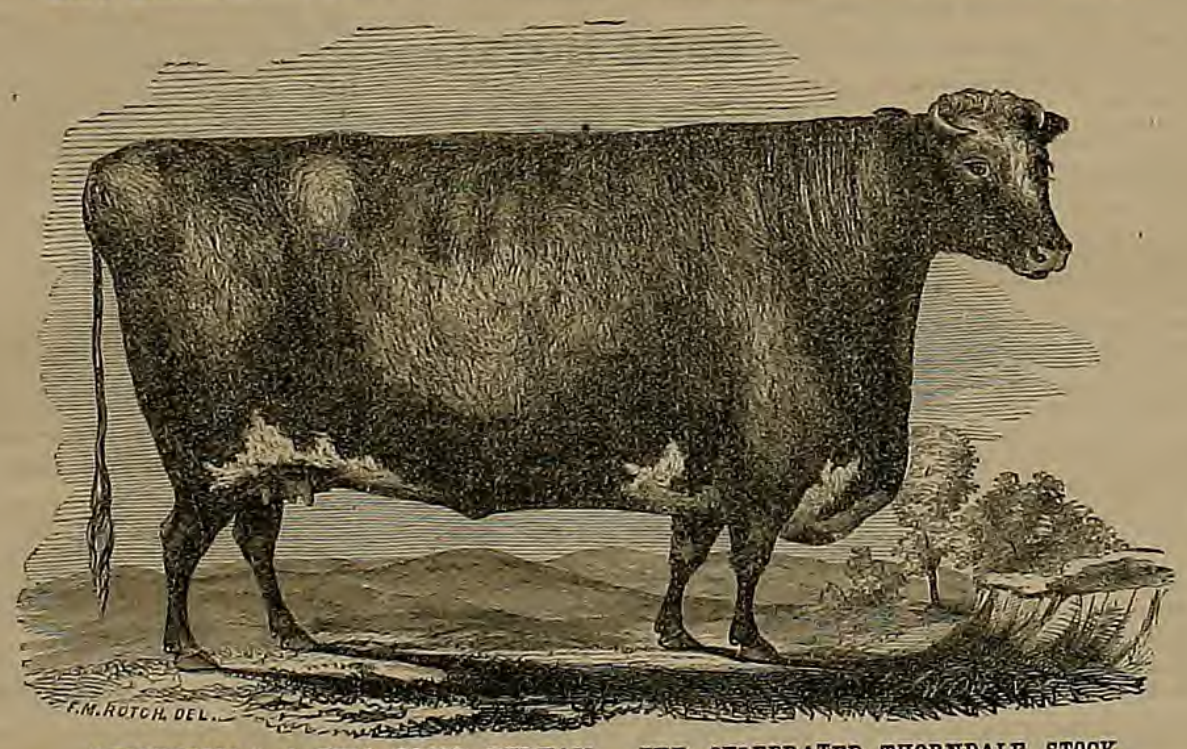
Irrigation in the Mountains.—The drought in the mountains was severely felt last year in some places. From a subscriber in El Dorado county, we received the following item on the cost of water for the purposes of irrrigation. He says: "Heretofore we had been paying fifty cents per square inch for water, but last year they raised to *one dollar!* This is more than eight times what the Placerville Ditch company charge. Now, the fruit-growers around here are making arrangements to bring water into this ridge from the Placerville ditch, so we put down an eight inch iron pipe, 2,600 feet long, across Webber creek, and then dug a ditch of more than three miles in length. We had to do this, or abandon our places. Our pipe will have from sixty to one hundred feet head, and something over one hundred feet pressure." Thus we see that when exorbitant prices are exacted, those who exact them become losers, as they always should.

The new clip of wool is beginning to arrive in Buenos Ayres, and it appears to be in excellent condition, finer staple on an average than last year; also longer, clean, and altogether it is said to be 30 per cent. better. Such a favorable year has not been known for ten years in every department of productive industry in the Confederation.

One of the largest cattle-killing firms of Buenos Ayres is about to initiate measures for making guano out of the refuse. The result, if at all successful, will be important, for the killing of one house amounts often to 50,000 cattle in one season. This would give at least 2,500 tuns of guano from one establishment.

Sacramento in Blossom.—The Sacramento Bee tells us the Apricot, Peach and other trees are in blossom. Well, let them blossom, we are glad of it. We only hope they will produce a glorious harvest of fruit.

"LADY MILLICENT," A FULL BLOOD DURHAM. THE CELEBRATED THORNDALE STOCK.



"FREDERICA," A FULL BLOOD DURHAM. THE CELEBRATED THORNDALE STOCK.

Durham Stock..—We gave illustrations of two Devon Cattle last week, and we give this week two of the best Durham Cows known—we call attention to them. These illustrations are for the eye. The history of each animal, their origin, their capacity and properties for the Dairy, as well as for Beef, are so well known as not to need illustration by sketch now. Our object is to show the form and general appearance of the animals by contrast.

These two noble animals have a history. They are of the celebrated stock of Hon. Samuel Thorn, of Thorndale, New York, whose Prize Stock was sold to go to England, a short time since, at Five Thousand Dollars each.

Grape Culture—Discussion.

Discussion is what we most earnestly desire, and it was for this reason we extracted the article of the Mercantile Gazette of the 12th inst., to create discussion, feeling confident that good would result therefrom.

Grape Culture.—The California Farmer of the 10th inst., after quoting a portion of an article on Vine Culture in our Annual Review of 12th January, recommending close planting, or four foot space instead of eight foot, remarks as follows:

"We give the above words from the Mercantile Gazette, on this all-important subject. We publish the paragraph to show how a *Mercantile* Gazette—good for statistical tables of *Imports and Exports*—may be very wide of *sound judgment* or advice in viniculture. We know of no statement that could be made so utterly unsound as the above and we cannot think any person who knows *anything of vine-growing* would give credence to so ridiculous a statement, the very details of which contradicts itself by figures. We are truly sorry to see so good a journal put forth so poor an article, as it may do great harm. We had intended to have pointed out the fallacy of the article in all its bearings, but we send it out as it is, hoping some of our *experienced* (?) vine-growers will favor us with the minutia of this system, for we never yet heard that the grape-vine would bear a higher colored grape or secure to itself more substance when planted close and with confined air than when it had space for thorough cultivation and free play of the sun and air. Will our vine-growers please reply?"

Our reply to the above is, that the article alluded to in such choice terms was furnished to us by one of the most experienced and extensive vine-growers in the State; who came from a vine-growing country in the old world and has made the business a study and a speciality for many years. Without intending any disrespect to the editor of the Farmer, we would simply remark that the person to whom we allude is commonly supposed to have as much practical knowledge on the subject in question as himself. We shall be glad to see it discussed by practical men, who have had experience in this country. Theorising about deficient sunshine and "confined air" in an open vineyard under the sunny skies and active summer breezes of California, may suit the curious, but matter-of-fact men will be better pleased to see the record of results from actual experiments fairly and properly made.

Our neighbor of the Gazette says he wants *discussion* from practical men; so do we, and thus we agree—we do not rely on mere theoretical ideas and opinions. We have cultivated the Grape under glass and in the open air for many years, at the East, and have had sufficient experience of the nature and wants of the vine to speak and write upon it. We have grown the Grape years enough to know what it needs, and we trust practical vine-growers will discuss the subject freely. There are many very intelligent growers, and we will publish any and all communications, whether they agree with us or conflict with our own opinions, it is not merely a desire to establish our own views, it is to establish Truth and present a knowledge of the best system of culture of the vine we wish.

In this connection, we give some well authenticated views on the culture, soil and exposure of the vine. As this is the season of planting, we think they will be useful:

The plan pursued by American horticulturists in vineyard and garden culture, in some instances in their own language, is described, as it appears settled from these accounts that our native grapes (different varieties succeeding in various sections of the country), answer every purpose of vineyard culture, there does not appear to be any occasion to try any others, excepting on a small scale for the dessert.

Mr. Hoare says, "In the choice of a good aspect, therefore, shelter from high winds, and those aspects that are least exposed to their effects, and that receive a full portion of the solar rays, may be deemed the best. The best aspects in the southern part of England are those that range from the eastern to the southeastern, the last of which may be considered the very best. The next best are those which follow in succession from southeast to south. An aspect due south is undoubtedly a very good one, but its exposure to these strong winds which frequently blow from the southwest forms a great drawback. The remaining aspects are those which range successively from due south to due west. These are all good ones provided they are sheltered, or partially so, from the destructive effects of the high winds above mentioned. North of the western point, the maturation of the wood and fruit of the vine becomes uncertain. East by north is a very good one. North of this point, the solar rays are not sufficiently powerful to mature either the wood or fruit."—[Treatise on the Grape, by Clement Hoare. 1837.

Chaptal says, "That the middle of a hill side produces the best wine, the upper part the second best, and the bottom of the hill the most inferior;" showing, apparently, that the middle location contains the essential nourishment required, that, in the upper part, there is a lack of this, and at the foot of the hill there is either too much of it, or too much moisture.

Monsieur de la Quintinye says of the Muscat grapes, that they "require a temperate country and the expositions of the south and east, and always a light ground; we seldom see any good in pure earth, and if it be in hot climates, in gravelly and sandy grounds."

The Penny Cyclopedia says of the aspect: "On the steep slopes of hills towards the south, and sheltered from the northeast, the grapes attain the greatest maturity, and the vintage is most certain. So great an influence has a favorable exposure, that in the same vineyard the greatest difference exists between the wine made from one part and that made from another, merely because there is a turn round the hill, and the aspect varies a very few degrees. A change of soil produces a similar effect. The famous Rhine wine, called Johannisbergh, was made from the grapes which grow near the castle, is worth twice as much as that made a few hundred yards farther off. Here both soil and aspect change. The *Clos de Vougeau*, which produces the finest Burgundy, is confined to a few acres; beyond a certain wall, the wine is a common Burgundy, good, but without extraordinary merit."

At Bourdeaux, a southeast exposure is preferred, and in Germany, generally, a southwest; in some places, a northern exposure is thought best, as the danger from late frosts is less.

Chaptal is considered as the best French authority on the vine. His object, in his Treatise on the Grape was to promote the improvement of the quality of the wine, and to discourage the use of manures, as one of the main causes of this inferiority. The practical ideas of this treatise are mostly attributed to the Abbe Rosier, of whom it is said, "that, retiring to the home of his fathers, he, for a long time, practised agriculture, not only studying all previous systems of vine culture, but comparing the old with his experience, the local practices with the laws of natural philosophy, to bring the culture of the vine to its highest state of perfection was his particular object." In the introduction, he asks, "Why is it, that so large a number of the wines of France, formerly celebrated, are now fallen into discredit? Why, these wines should be of so ordinary a quality, whilst those of another district have acquired and preserved a merited reputation? On reflection, we cannot attribute the difference entirely to the situation, the climate, or the soil. It is not, then, to the little care of the cultivators, to the following of a blind routine, or to the ignorance of the laws of nature, or to the preference that is given to vines that abound in juice of a gross nature, above those which produce wines of a better quality?

"The laws of vegetation, regarding the vine, will show you that a rich soil will produce the most vigorous shoots, but that the sap thus communicated from the vine to the grape would not be sufficiently elaborated; the wine would be insipid and weak. It is necessary to diminish the vigor of the vine to obtain a wine of good quality; to do this, the soil best suited for the purpose must be selected, the best plants, the perfect maturity of the fruit must be attended to, and the most favorable time for the vintage. From chemistry, he must learn the elements of wine, and the manner to direct the fermentation, etc. He must follow *nature*; in all his operations, she should be his study; he should be tractable to her lessons; she alone never deceives."

"In France, it is only necessary to cultivate the sheltered hill-sides, and soils granitic and calcareous, or sandy, and generally the poorest, such as are not suitable for pasture or grain."

"The earth, the most suitable for vegetation in general, is that composed of a mixture of flint, of clay (alumine), and of lime, in such proportions as readily to imbibe moisture, and so to retain it that it may be constantly and insensibly evaporated by the warmth, giving enough nourishment to the plants until a renewed rain has again filled the reservoirs. When there is too much aridity, the plants become weakened and soon die. To constitute a good vegetative soil, it is not sufficient that barely the top layer of earth shall be thus composed; it must be of good depth."

"In time the good soil will wear out, become exhausted, and one cannot hope to reap a continued advantage, unless by depositing, from time to time, new principles of nourishment,—of oxygen, of hydrogen, and of carbon. These can be found in proper quantities in the manures of animals, and decomposed vegetable matter. One may also usefully employ certain minerals, not as manure, but as a rectifier: for instance, fossils and marl, which, from the effect of moisture and heat, ferment and cause the small lumps of earth to separate, and render the whole mass more permeable to the substances which form the sap."

"The nutritive principles required from the soil, for the cultivation of the grape, are the same as those named as requisite for general cultivation; but when there is not a sufficient supply of moisture, the vine will not prosper."

"The kind of earth regarded as the most suitable for the cultivation of the vine varies with the climate in which the culture of this plant is introduced. We do not speak here of the superior layers of soil, which would make such an assertion hazardous. Experience has demonstrated, that, in the southerly (meridionaux) departments, the vine flourishes in volcanic earth, in the (freestone) grit, and in the granitic gravel, mixed with vegetable earth and with some clay (alumine). Towards the center of France, they succeed in the schistes (slaty) and above all in the calcareous rock, which crumbles on exposure to the air. At the north, they prefer the coarse gravel combined with calcareous earth. But everywhere you make use of collections of earths and stones (almost monstrous), of all kinds, provided that the mass be permeable to water, and retain but little moisture. All agree that an essential quality of a good earth for the vine, is, that it should possess a mixture of quartz, of flint, and coarse gravel. The rays of the sun penetrate these stones and furnish warmth during the day, and distribute it to the plants by night. This is not all: in earths exceedingly porous, they yet serve, by the effect of their solidity and quantity, to diminish the too rapid evaporation of the moisture. Besides (finally), it is by the vegetables that the soil produces that we can best judge of its quality, and of the temperature of the climate. Wherever the cultivator shall see the peach tree prosper naturally, he may conclude the situation is favorable for the culture of the vine."

"If the earth where you propose to plant a vineyard is cultivated already, the best preparation for so doing is to plant, for two or three years, the soil with vegetables, giving the preference to such as require the most working of the land in the cultivation. The labor necessary in this operation, and the manures by which they are made to thrive, prepares, lightens, and enriches it. The dung, in general so adverse to the vine, so prejudicial to the quality of the fruit, incorporated into the soil in advance, can have only good effects; it has become freed of the carbonic acid in excess, and the vegetable substances become united with the under surface of the earth; the soil, thus prepared, is suitable for the vine in every age, but more particularly in its infancy."

Early Blossoming.—From various parts of the State we hear of the early blossoming of Fruit trees. Stockton, Sacramento and Napa speak of the blossoms of the Peach, Apricot, and the early fruits. Beyond question we shall have the best season and the largest crop of fruits produced for many years, unless some unforseen calamity should come.

Agricultural Department.

Agricultural College.

This subject is now the theme of importance among the friends of agriculture and horticulture over our whole land. In despite of our calamitous war, the cause of agriculture is progressive. We give some extracts of the "University Plan," as presented by Lewis Bollman, Esq., in the pamphlet of which we spoke in our last issue as having been received on the subject of the Industrial College:

I. *The University Plan.*—The recent excellent and most timely publication of Mr. Flint, of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, makes us better acquainted with European agricultural schools than we have been heretofore. "These," he says, "are of two kinds: those which are connected directly or indirectly with universities, and those which are independent of other institutions." Prominent among the first kind is the Agricultural Institute at Jena, in Saxe-Weimer. It is a part of the university at Jena; but whilst it has a course of instruction of its own, the special purpose of which is to prepare the student for agricultural pursuits, he may avail himself of all the advantages which a more thorough instruction in the principles of any science in the university course can give him. The influence of this arrangement, both on the course of studies of the institute and on the emulation of the student of agriculture, is thus referred to by Mr. Flint: "In consequence of the use of these means of instruction, the institute stands in an independent relation with the university, which secures it great advantages; yet far more important is the more intimate connection with it; that is, the necessity that its instruction of the same principles should be more general and comprehensive, and fundamentally scientific, like that of the university." And this necessity is made practically greater by infusing a loftier ambition among the students of the institute to emulate the thorough instruction imparted in the university.

As so little has yet been laid before the American farmer of the studies in these schools, it may be useful to give here the character of the instruction at this institute. Mr. Flint says: "The sciences useful to the farmer which the institute teaches are as follows:

1. "*Sciences relating to the branches of agriculture.*—Sciences bearing on the cultivation of agricultural plants, in its whole range, as climate, soils, cultivation, tillage, manuring, seed, after-culture, harvesting, culture of grains, mercantile and fodder plants, fruits, etc. The breeding of animals, in its whole range, the principles of breeding, nourishment and care, raising, keeping and use of particular sorts and races of domestic animals; farm management, with all its branches, book-keeping, valuation, etc.; agricultural excursions, demonstrations and conversations.

2. "*Fundamental and auxiliary sciences of agriculture.*—National economy, agricultural history and statistics, agricultural law, physics, meteorology, general chemistry, agricultural chemistry, practice in the laboratory, qualitative analysis, quantitative demonstration of agricultural materials, grains, oil fruits, guano, other kinds of manures, soils, plant ashes, mineralogy and geognosy, including knowledge and classification of soils. Botany, with special reference to the physiology of plants; including botanical excursions, instructions in forestry, care and use of woodland. Gardening. Zoology, with special reference to knowledge of insects, veterinary science, anatomy and physiology of domestic animals on the farm; pathology and therapeutics, chirurgery, shoeing, etc. Mechanics and machinery, agricultural machinery and implements, their construction and use. Agricultural technology, including technological excursions, bread-making, manufacture of vinegar, distilling, brewing, sugar-making. Geodesy, use of the surveyor's chain and theodolite, field measuring, levelling, agricultural mechanics."

As aids to imparting the instruction embraced in the above subjects, the institute has:

1. "A farm of about 1,400 acres, with a numerous herd of cattle, a distillery, brewery, and silk-raising establishment, which serve as a means of illustration.

2. "An agricultural botanic garden, attached to the botanic garden of the university.

3. "A well-appointed chemical laboratory with a sufficient number of convenient working desks.

4. "Collections of minerals and earths, dried plants and seeds, models of fruits, collections of insects, technical apparatus, so far as requisite for reference in the lectures.

5. "A valuable agricultural library for the use of the students.

6. "A reading-room where all the agricultural papers are taken.

7. "An infirmary for sick animals, with a room for operations and necessary tools.

8. "A rich collection of pathological preparations and objects.

"For the ancient and modern languages, and the fine arts, the university," says Mr. Flint, "offers extraordinary opportunities to those who desire them."

This institute has *eleven* professors, *and but one hundred and ten students*, being but ten students to each professor. This fact appears singular to us, and might be attributed to some special cause, was it not characteristic of all European agricultural schools. At the still more celebrated school of Hohenheim, near Stuttgardt, in Wurtemberg, there are but 161 students. At the not less celebrated one of Grigaon, near Paris, in France, but 75; and the English agricultural school of Cirencester, at Gloucester, has proved a failure. These attendances, so meagre, admonish us that the successful establishment of agricultural colleges is a difficult work, and that we must clearly understand the adverse influences they have to encounter before we endeavor to establish our own. We shall recur to this matter presently.

II. *Agricultural institutions, separate from universities, but giving linguistic and mathematical instruction.*—An institution of this kind is brought to our notice in the excellent report of the late Dr. E. Pugh, president of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. He passed six years in Europe, studying its agricultural schools, and the opinions of one thus qualified to advise will have their weight with all. The number of professors recommended by him for an industrial college of the highest character is *sixteen*, including the president. The professorships relating to the sciences are as follows: 1, of pure chemistry; 2, of agricultural chemistry and geology; 3, of metallurgy, mining and mineralogy, and chemical technology; 4, of anatomy, physiology, and veterinary; 5, of natural history, more particularly of zoology, comparative anatomy, and entomology; 6, of botany, horticulture, and entomology.

To these he adds the following, relating to languages, mathematics, and the practical arts of agriculture and military affairs:

7. Of pure mathematics and the higher mechanics and astronomy; 8, of civil engineering and applied mathematics; 9, of natural philosophy and astronomy, mechanics and physics; 10, of English language and literature; 11, of modern languages, particularly German and French; 12, of practical agriculture; 13, of military art and science, and teacher of military tactics.

To the foregoing, he says, should be added the following, though not indispensable to a system of industrial education:

14, Of Latin and Greek languages and literature.

Numerous as these professorships may appear to be, yet they are all essential to an industrial college, and no one of the enumerated studies can properly be dispensed with. On the contrary, there should be added to them meteorology and physical geography, both of the land and sea, for these studies embrace the all-important subjects to the farmer of the distribution of heat and moisture.

On the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first pages of his report, Mr. Pugh speaks of the apparatus and natural history collections and museums essential to the proper instruction in each study. But we omit referring specially to what he regards as necessary, for Mr. Owen fully sets it forth in his communication.

III. *Agricultural schools, without instruction in languages and mathematics.*—Whilst these do not teach either modern or ancient languages, and pure mathematics, they yet adopt a scientific course, greater or less in different institutions, but their chief object is a practical instruction, having reference to such preparation of the student as will qualify him for the superintendence of a farm.

Among the first of such schools in Europe is that of Hohenheim, and to it Mr. Flint appears to have given much attention. In the *theory* of agriculture it requires but two hours each day of instruction, and the sciences do not appear to be taught to any great extent. Stock-raising is one of the highest importance connected with it, and to its general practical course of instruction it has added several special ones, among which are gardening, fruit, silk, and bee culture, distilling, natural economy, and manufacture of agricultural implements.

It has an experimental field, and as this feature of its instruction is admirably adapted to the improvement of American agriculture, we quote what Mr. Flint says of it:

The *experimental field* was designed, not only as a means of instruction for the students, but also as a means of investigation on the part of the professors. For this purpose the plots appropriated to each experiment consist of nearly a quarter of an acre each—a size sufficient to give to each a fair and full trial in management, manuring, cost of culture, results, etc. The fact that there are ninety-six of these plots indicates that this part of the enterprise receives its due share of attention. *It also offers the means of raising a great variety of seeds which supply the wants of the farm, and form an important item in the receipts of the institute, while it secures to the farmers of the country a certain source from which they can obtain pure seed.* But the experiments on the farm are not wholly confined to this field. Among those that have been tried the following may be mentioned:

1. Upon the transmission of caries in grain, and the influence of washing, soaking, fermentation of the seed on the stock, as well as on the age and change of seed.

2. Observations on the sensitiveness of growing plants to frost.

3. On the effect of large, middle-sized and small seed potatoes.

4. On plucking off the blossoms of potatoes.

5. On the exhaustion of land by rape culture. [Here it should be by tobacco and corn culture.]

6. On the exhaustion of wheat, in comparison with green plants, and fallow.

7. On the culture, year after year, of beets on the same land by constantly fresh manuring. [Here it should be of all our crops, especially of cotton, sugar-cane, corn, tobacco, potatoes, etc., requiring summer cultivation, in comparison with crops sown in the fall, as wheat, barley and rye, both with and without manuring.]

8. On the continued culture of artichokes on the same land, with manuring every three years.

9. On the effect of mowing, or not mowing, the late clover stubble in autumn. [The second crop we suppose is here meant.]

10. On depasturing of winter barley.

11. On the manuring of meadows.

12. On manuring with Peruvian, Baker's Island and fish guanos, rape-meal, bone-meal, superphosphate, Chile saltpetre, salt, gypsum, gas lime, soda, peat, ashes, Leibig's patent manure, artificial manures.

13. On the effect of fresh and rotted manure, the mixture of various crops, and many others.

This field, says Mr. Flint, was very instructive and interesting.

Speaking of the *botanic gardens* of this institute, he says:

"I spent a good deal of time in the various parts of this garden. It is laid out on a generous scale, with an agreeable park-like aspect; groups of trees, ornamental and useful shrubs, parterres of flowers, and lawns well kept. A part of it is devoted to annuals, where an immense number of varieties of wheat and other grains are cultivated; each plot labeled, so that the visitor may know, without a guide, what each contains. In another part are the perennials, especially those of economical value. The grass garden forms a part by itself, where the different species of grass are cultivated in little clumps, each labeled with its scientific and common name, while an arboretum of considerable extent is at all times accessible for students and others."

Cotton Growing in Peru.

Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General at Lima, in forwarding reports from official and private parties, states that there is no doubt that Peru offers great natural facilities for the cultivation of most excellent cotton, which would become a most important article of export if the cotton growers had access to capital to enable them to procure the necessary labor. The climate is benignant for the tropical country, and the absence of rain and heavy showers in many parts is also a special recommendation. Irrigation is practicable, and during the winter months there are fine mists that promote and freshen vegetable growth.

In the province of Ica there were 4,800 acres planted in 1863, and 24,000 acres in 1864, and the produce, which in the former year was 18,000 quintals of 100 pounds Spanish each, is expected this year to amount to 90,000 quintals, and everything indicates a larger increase next year. There is an immense field in this province for cotton cultivation, and the Peruvian Government would do well to encourage emigration, and give grants of new lands at a reasonable and advantageous rate. In the department of Piura, every one owning land has been induced to grow cotton in preference to anything else, and there will doubtless be a considerable increase.

The Georgia seed, introduced a couple of years ago by an English gentleman owning a cotton estate, irrigated by steam pumps, has proved much less subject to blights than the native plants. It yields a crop in less time, and will, no doubt, be generally adopted throughout the province. The cotton has been sown at all seasons throughout the year, and the yield and quality are found to be invariably the same. The Vice-Consul at Arica reports that an increased area has been planted with cotton in the valleys in the Department of Moquagua, Peru, and that the produce, which in 1863 was 120,000 pounds, will, it is estimated, this year be 240,000 pounds. The crops are healthy, and promise an abundant yield. The want of capital is a great drawback; land is to be had at a low rate, and it is thought that a company purchasing land and cultivating cotton in the valley of Sama, would obtain ample returns. On the estate of San Jacinto, valley of Santa, three hundred and twenty acres have been planted, and the produce is expected to be 70,000 pounds of cotton. The proprietor, who has two large sugar estates in the valley of Canete, institutes a comparison between sugar and cotton, showing that at considerable less than prices, the result would be 50 per cent. in favor of cotton. On an estate in Canete cotton planting has been established, and 600 quintals have been produced this year of excellent quality. Others are commencing, and he is quite confident that great progress will be made. Very fine samples of cotton have been forwarded.—[Panama Star.

How to put Posts in a Fence.—It is a universal practice of the Maories—natives of New South Wales—in putting posts in the ground for a post and rail fence, to put the post upside down—that is, with the end that stood highest in nature in the ground; and they assert that posts so fixed will last a much longer time than posts put in in the usual manner. As the aboriginal races of most countries are usually right in all matters which spring from a minute observation of nature, those who are not too proud to learn from Maories, may imitate this custom with advantage.

HOTELS.

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☞No effort will be spared to make the Revere House one of the best Hotels in the State. Public patronage solicited. GOODRICH & DEMMITT.

Napa, Oct. 1st, 1864. 13

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J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.
13

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...AND...

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Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

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19

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

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contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

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Eastern Correspondence.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East

New York, Jan. 3d, 1864.

NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT.

Cheerful Prospects and Holiday Festivities.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Does not this new year commence auspiciously? Sunday—the Day of Peace—begins it. At the North the Holidays have been cheerfully celebrated, and God has blessed us with prosperity even in the darkness of civil war. At the South—what wretchedness darkens the bright days of Christmas. To judge, as an Englishman would, by the premium on gold, more than 4,000 per cent. in Richmond, the end seems to be indeed at last approaching, and it is taken as an omen that the year 1865 commences with the Lord's Day. May He grant that this may be a Year of Jubilee.

New Year's day was celebrated by the New Yorkers in the usual way. Could the Knickerbockers return to life, how much surprised they would be at the magnificent style in which their descendants keep up the custom they so scrupulously observed. How they would stare at the Palaces that occupy the place of their quaint old Houses? How they would wonder at the splendor of the equipages that roll from street to street with the diamond-adorned men who only resemble them in name, and whose formal calls they could not enjoy. The Rip Van Winkles would gladly go back to their gable-end warehouses, and would not exchange their pipes and kroby kooks for all the magnificent "tables" that New York matrons now spend fortunes in spreading.

I am glad to say that New York appeared to advantage this New Year's day. The drunkenness and rowdyism, which I commented on so severely last year, did not spoil my pleasure this time, and strange to say I did not use the nickels I had filled my pockets with, because I did not meet a single child of poverty.

I was about to describe the great Sleighing Carnival when I happened, accidentally, to see the following letter, in the Herald of this city, which is so happily descriptive that I give it entire, knowing that it will please your Napa readers, in particular:

An Afternoon Among the Trotters.

"Hurra for the road," said my friend Lew, an old "road man," as he entered my office about two, one fine afternoon last week. "The sleighing is excellent and we shall have a chance to see the sports and trotters." "Hurry up," he continued, "for its going to be one of those rare afternoons for sleighing that us New Yorkers don't have too many of." "All right," said I, donning my overcoat; and a few moments more found me in the streets on my way up town. Entering the horse-car, a ride of half an hour brought us to the upper part of the city and my friend's stable, where his cheery cry of "Hitch up" was quickly responded to by the "boys," and his fine and well-known pair of clipped roadsters were brought from their stalls already harnessed, in anticipation of his coming, and quickly attached to a Portland.

Ensconcing ourselves cosily among the robes, the horses were put in motion, and we were soon in the avenue on our way to the Park. Looking around, we found we were not the only ones who intended having a sleigh ride. The avenue was alive with single sleighs, double sleighs, and every description of sleigh, from the graceful "new styled" Portland" to the clumsy old "Albany."

Now is the time to look out for style. Here is Jerome, with his dashing four-in-hand; Hoffman, with his grays and bays; Belmont, with his large coach team; Platt, with his rangy, well-bred bays; and a host of tandems, spikes and single teams, with their liveried coachmen and John Thomases. They shine—horses, harnesses, coachmen and all—within an inch of their lives. How many hours of careful rubbing and scrubbing it has taken to bring forth such polished patent leather, trappings and gilt ornaments!

Only see the happy faces of the ladies, young and old, who peep forth from the snowy robes. They enjoy a sleigh ride, I'll warrant you.

Here we are at the Park, and the sleigh glides smoothly over the snowy path, while the air resounds with the hundreds of tinkling bells, with their lively sound adding greatly to the exhiliarating scene. The horses quicken their gait, feeling the bit, and we recognize tens and twenties of teams jogging on their way to the road that we have so often speeded with. Everything looks lively. The Park, clothed in its winter garment, lays spread out before us, and we gaze upon it with feelings of pleasure and pride, and bless the man or men who invented it. It is, in reality, "a big thing." As we pass the skating pond what a crowd of skaters blacken the frozen bosom. Hither and thither they gracefully glide along. The refreshment saloons are doing a good business, we should judge, from the crowds who are constantly passing in and out of their doors. This, too, is a lively winter scene, and one well worthy of being transferred to canvas. The gray clad police give the military salute as they recognize my friend's well-known face, and we proceed at a quiet trot past the reservoir, down the hill, and by the soldier's hospital, whose occupants gaze out to see the crowd as they drive past.

And now Luff's is reached, and Ned himself, looming up like a sun-flower in full bloom, comes out to greet us and inquire after the health of biped and quadruped. A moment's stop and a hot apple toddy, and away we go again, jogging by the Deacon's Point House, but not for long. Do you hear that quick tingle of the bells? We look round and find it is Lucknow and mate coming for us with a rush. Our team prick up their ears, and Lew quietly lets them out. We are soon brushing on the lane a "fifty" gait; but, although the sleighing is excellent, neither team are yet used to snow work, and need more of it to make them steady. Occasionally one or the other of the teams are up, and it needs a steady hand to bring them again to their work. The air is rushing past us; we knock down our caps to prevent their being blown off; all four are putting their feet down to some purpose as we pass the Club House. We are nearly neck and neck—both drivers packing on a little "braid," which the well-trained animals understand. It is a fine "brush," both teams so equally matched, that, with scarcely a change of position, we find ourselves at the "Dam" and drive under the shed. It is filled with trotters, warmly wrapped up in their thick road blankets from ears to heels to prevent the precious ones from taking cold. Let a New York roadman alone for taking care of his horses—the Arabs are nowhere.

Let us take a look at the sleighs. What a variety; all colors, styles and shapes. Here is one that, after a careful examination of all, we like the best. It is Portland style, sets up well, is wide and long on the runners; has a good dashboard, and then the shafts are so that you can hitch a horse up as close to it as you could to a wagon, making it easier to handle, and looking more neat and horsemanlike than those whose shafts are attached to the sleigh about a foot above the ground, and to which one has to let out the last hole in the traces, putting the horse a long distance from the sleigh to prevent his striking the cross bar with his heels if he should break.

A little talk with a host of friends, a quiet drink of something hot, and the team is brought out, and we drive down towards the Club House.

As we rise Breakneck hill we see Bonner with his gray mare, Peerless. She is putting in some "30" strokes, which she does as easily as some horses walk. Her owner's good natured face shows the pleasure he takes in driving a piece of horseflesh whose equal is not to be found, and whose name indicates very truthfully her merits, which are indeed peerless.

We reach the Club House, drive into a warm nook under the shed, blankets are again produced and horses well covered. Now let us take a look. The road is well filled with any quantity of style and speed, the style looking at the speed a good deal more than the speed looks at the style, for this part of the road is where the trotting is done. All try to show well going past the Club House. The steps of the hotel are crowded with gentlemen, who are looking out upon the lively scene from a good stand-point, as the road can be seen for a long distance, both up and down from the front of the house. The trotting one sees here is better than any track race, as it is all honest, and the best horse generally wins. What teams are these just hearing in sight? Now they cut loose. First in position comes Shirley, with his roan and Winthrop Maid. Making for him is Patterson, with his sweet-gaited brown mares. Dennison with his sorrels, is closing on them at a lively rate. Up the road they go with nostrils dilated, eyes flashing and tails up. Here comes another crowd, all trotting well and steady. Commodore Vanderbilt, with his ponies; Petty, with Frank Temple; Dubois and bays; Butter Smith, with Breeze and mate; Cashman and sorrels; Richards, with his brown team, and big Steve, with his chestnuts. Which is going to beat? Onward they come, each driver handling the reins in that natty style so peculiar to the New York roadman, each horse straining every nerve to distance his competitors. It is a pretty sight! Here's "poetry of motion" for you! Such square, even strides and swinging gait. They go by in a crowd, and their railroad pace soon takes them far up the road. Here is Briggs, with Gray Harry and running mate; they are making good time. How they do cut loose! We turn sharply around upon hearing a familiar "Take care!" and see Dan Mace, with Vanderbilt, who is having a set-to with Dan Sanford's bay, Columbus. Both horses are showing a forty gate. Here also is De Forest, with the Blanchard colt; Lew Martin, with Boston Boy; L. F., with Sky Rocket; Hovey, with sorrel Ned; Crary, with his new team; Ben Mace, with the Countryman (brother to Vanderbilt); Ferris, with his sorrels; John P. Son, with the roan mare; Miner, with his big roan pacer, and a host of others. Shades of George M. Patchen, how they can speed!

Now let us take a look into Vandwater's barroom. We find it filled with roadmen, who are warming up for their drives home and regaling themselves with a few drops of something hot. Everything is quiet and orderly all seeming to be people who meet frequently. Ask a question about any noted trotter, who has lived any time within forty years, and some one in that room can answer it, I'll warrant you. It is a pleasure to hear some of the "old hands" spin yarns about animals whose names will live in horse history forevermore.

We go out on the piazza again, just in time to see Frank Baker, with that world-renowned Ethan Allen coming up the road at a lightning pace, closely pursued by a large gray horse, who is a new comer, and is making it rather hot for little Ethan, who, after brushing sharply, leaves his feet; but he loses nothing by his break, and the gray has to foot it merrily to keep with him. The gray carries two men, Ethan one; so the stallion has the highest hitch; and, after passing us, up goes the gray, and the stallion has the best of it. It might have been otherwise had they been weighed alike.

It's getting late, so our team is brought out, and in company with Turnbull and sorrel; Gillies, with his bay colt and mate; Farren and sorrels; Dr. Baker and Alley colt, and Leadbetter and Billy Carr, with their sorrels, we proceed down the road at a staving gait. Just before us we see Cloudman, Kitty Wick and Baby well. Duan Walton, who is driving Kitty, must play it fine to catch Cloudman napping.

Our rate of speed soon carries us to the Park, where a seven mile an hour jog gives the horses breathing time, and their owners a chance to discuss the incidents that have transpired on the road during the afternoon. Darkness is closing round us; the stable is soon reached; horses unhitched, warmly clothed, and a boy set to work upon each leg. Lighting a cigar, we stroll homeward, musing contentedly upon the exciting scenes we have witnessed during our afternoon among the trotters.—"*One who knows a horse from a handsaw.*"

Death of Edward Everett.

The death of Edward Everett created a profound sensation here. I was in Dr. Chapin's church when the eloquent Pastor announced the sad event, at the same time paying a most eloquent tribute to the departed patriot, statesman and orator.

Musical and Art Journal.

A new Musical and Art Journal has recently appeared, which I heartily recommend to your readers. It is edited by two of the most talented Musical and Art critics in New York. It is called "The New York Weekly Review," and is published at No. 7, Mercer street. Terms—$4 per year. I am thus particular, because I am often asked to name the best musical paper.

Miscellaneous Items.

The building of the New York Academy of Design, which is nearly finished, is generally regarded as a lamentable failure. It is one of the costliest edifices in New York, but instead of being an ornament is simply a curiosity.

Hayes' picture of our Army of the Potomac is attracting much attention. I shall refer to it hereafter.

There is quite a lively opposition between the Panama and Nicaragua routes, which I hope will benefit California. From my own experience I can recommend the Nicaragua route. The old line of steamers via Panama is well established and we ought by all means to encourage the new line, for it is certain that opposition will greatly benefit the traveling public. You need, and I am astonished that California has not, o're this, appointed an energetic well informed and competent Emigrant Agent. M. A. S.

Wanted a Farm Manager.

A PRACTICAL MAN, THOROUGHLY INFORMED in farming in a dry climate on a light loam on a porous subsoil. A Scotchman with a Californian or Australian experience preferred. Experience in a dry climate is absolutely necessary. Address, "Farmer," Lock Box 943, San Francisco P. O., giving particulars of past experience. 12

EDUCATIONAL.

PACIFIC
National Business College,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"*Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect.*"—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco,

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY AND PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of specimen Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

LECTURES

Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

DIPLOMAS.

Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	5 00
Vacations, if spent in the College,	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,
Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIHIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 21 inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boaders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
Principal.

21-11

St. Ignatius College.

(INCORPORATED APRIL 30th, 1859.)

The Fifth Annual Session of this Institution will Commence on August 22d.

THE DESIGN of the Institution is to give a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Education.

The Course of Studies Embraces

THE GREEK, LATIN, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

POETRY, RHETORIC,
ELOCUTION, HISTORY,
GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC,
BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS.

Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy.

The study of MODERN LANGUAGES is optional. Besides the Classical there is a preparatory Department for the Younger Students.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Grammar Dep't. . .	$5 00
" " Higher Dep't. . .	8 00
" Preparatory Dep't. . .	3 00

No1.

Academy of Notre Dame,
SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 24th. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Language;

nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $230—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
American Organs.

SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE

MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD

FOR THE

American Home Circle.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing. It is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

SIBERIA OTT,

748 Broadway, New York City

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade.

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones*. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

Address all orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, New York

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,
PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time-keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given. Send for Circulars, an address

SIBERIA OTT,
22 748 Broadway, New York City.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1865

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.
20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD
Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask cooperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our readers will welcome again the letter of our ever welcome N. Y. correspondent, "M. A. S.," whose letters were delayed by the mails.

We have again to acknowledge from the Hon. Isaac Newton of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the Report of that department, complete and bound, for the year 1863, and now on hand. This issue is truly a valuable one, and highly creditable to the Department of Agriculture.

We ask attention, specially, to the articles on Agricultural Colleges, in our Agricultural Department.

In the Home Department, we ask a careful reading of a most excellent and truthful Sketch from our esteemed correspondent, M. J. U. Its excellence consists in its truth, and it is alas! too true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true.

Our Poet's Corner has original matter of merit, that will be appreciated, from our valued correspondent, "Agnes," and a new contributor, "‡," from whom we hope often to hear.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "System of American Slavery," as sanctioned by Scriptures, from an esteemed friend in Sonoma county. From this work we shall make extracts.

We are indebted to J. H. Swain, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., for a number of copies of the old Boston Statesman, a newspaper bearing date of 1831.

Notes on Northern California and Oregon.

We present with this number a sketch of travel through Northern California and Oregon, by "Lisle Lester," editress of the Pacific Monthly. These sketches of places and things will be continued, and will be found full of deep interest to all who value the history of our State and its glorious scenery, and also the rich State of Oregon.

We know our readers will find these sketches attractive, and it is not necessary we should say more than to announce them and the author, to secure attention to them, for whoever shall commence the series, will want to continue them.

TO POSTMASTERS.—The United States Mail, the official paper of the Postoffice Department, says that "Postmasters are obliged to receive all Treasury notes for stamps and postages, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided one-twentieth part thereof be not missing—and fractional currency, if not one-tenth part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for re-issue should be kept separate and distinct, and returned as occasion requires to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new.

Steamship Line for China—San Francisco Bay.

Progress is the order of the day. Congress has passed the bill establishing a Mail Steamship Line to China. This will at once awaken a new interest for the Eastern World, and cause the people of our State to see that they occupy a position on the map of the world not surpassed by any other people on the earth for great opportunities.

San Francisco Bay is destined to be as famous in the future for the number of national flags that shall be seen upon the shipping in her waters, as is the river Thames—for San Francisco will ere long become the great central harbor where shall ride the stately ships of every nation. They shall come to unload their rich cargoes, and to fill our warehouses with the rich and costly Silks, Satins, Shawls, Spices, etc., from all the countries East, and then after supplying the wants of our own people, shall be speedily sent over the double track Pacific Railroad to New York, and thence to London, for in coming years San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Railroad will form the safest and most speedy route to forward the wealth of the Indies and the equal wealth of our own rich State, and our harbor will in future years, not far distant, become the most celebrated bay of the world. We claim not to be a prophet, but we believe in a glorious future for our city and State.

Twenty-five years will not pass away before San Francisco will rival New York in wealth and business, and no city in the Union exceed her in her commercial enterprises.

When the calendar of 1875 shall be enrolled, San Francisco Bay will be the great entrepot of the Whale Fleet of the entire Pacific Coast, and our harbor will be studded with splendid Steamships, plying weekly and almost daily to China and Japan and to all the ports of Europe.

We have great faith in the great and prosperous destiny of our State, and the unbounded prosperity of this metropolitan city of the Pacific.

Ere the year 1875 shall have closed its history, the Pacific railroad shall send her splendid cars, night and day, over the snowy mountains and through our rich and fertile valleys, one day enveloped in her robe of winter, the garments a mantle of snow and a diadem of sparkling icicles, the next they shall be wreathed in a robe of fragrant flowers; Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer shall mark the atmosphere and the toiling, laborer's track, as they course from the Empire State to our Golden shores; then to the verdant shore across the Bay of a then large city, we shall greet Oakland, through which the chariots will come with their flaming steeds, down to their water front where lie the ships and steamers from every port in the world.

"Goat Island," a land mark of yore, then will be known no more; its peak and its whole material will have been swept down to make the highway for these chariots of fire, and upon the rocky foundations of Goat Island will then be seen the Warehouses, Depots and Business Houses prepared for a World's commerce, this is the future, and the future will reveal it. To the reasoning and thinking mind, the position of Goat Island will appear providentially placed there for these years of progress—no other spot in our harbor contains water deep enough or space large enough for shipping that in 1875 will float in our waters.

What we have now pictured we believe will prove a reality; 1865 opens with the signs of this coming prosperity, and 1875 will realize it.

Telegraphic News.

The news that comes speeding over the wires now, must fill the heart of every true lover of his country with joy. Like the thrill of the electricity to the battery, so the blood comes to every heart, and with it an assurance that ere long the great bloody cloud that has hung over our fair land will pass away, and a cry of joy shall fly across the wires that shall be—

"Peace on earth, good will to man."

There has been a strange and yet a true Providential voice in all the past—the four years of blood and carnage is to be for the purifying the earth.

Lamartine truly says—"Revolutions are necessary." And so it seems they were for our country, in order to reveal her great strength and vast resources.

The late telegraphic news is most startling. Savannah was a Christmas gift to the President, and Charleston and Wilmington comes as the Celebration gift to the memory of the Father of his Country, and soon, over all the principal cities of the rebellious country, the Stars and Stripes shall again wave, and the long-expected day of Peace, will come.

Peace and prosperity can only come to our devoted country by the same terms that it was given to the "Prodigal son."

The rebel States have indeed sinned against Heaven, and they must feel it is so, and repent; and only by repentance and submission can they ever again come into the family of States.

Sacred History is full of great truths applicable to the present rebellion, and it is wonderful to read the prophesies of Isaiah and Jeremiah, and see how truly they are applicable to the present time. The Bible is full of texts most applicable.

"They cry Peace, Peace, and yet there is no Peace."

"I came not to bring Peace on earth, but a Sword."

Jeremiah 6: 14, and 8: 15 contains striking prophesies worth noting. The fall of the doomed city may be likened to the fall of Charleston. "There shall not be one stone left upon another that shall not be thrown down"—such seems to be the fate of that ill-starred city.

Who can read the future of the Sunny South? In our next we intend to give a record of those cities that have been the hot-bed of rebellion, and some sketch of their fall, for the end is near, and the hearts of the hopeful are cheered, for the tempest and ruin of the present is but the promise of bright days for the future.

Fort Sumter Redeemed.

Our Glorious Flag now waves on Fort Sumter, and to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, a National salute will be fired from all our Forts and National stand-points in our State. God be praised!

Let the thundering cannon roar,
The Stars and Stripes they float once more,
On Sumter's shattered walls.
T'was here, bright flag, thy wrong first came,
Thou art avenged, by war's red flame,
For here base treason falls.
This was foul treason's place of birth—
Now sweep the curse from off the Earth,
Come raise the Glorious Flag on high,
Let its bright folds salute the sky,
And let our loudest cannon roar,
With echoing peals from shore to shore.
Let every patriot's heart rejoice,
To hear the pealing cannon's voice;
'Tis a fit requiem to treason's knell,
On treason's birth-place, let it tell,
The deed is done, the battle's o'er,
Sumter's redeemed! Let cannon roar!

The Pacific Railroad.

This great work is of so much importance to the public interest that we feel it a duty to give as much information of its progress as possible. We therefore give some extracts from a pamphlet sent us, being a statement made to the Senate Committee of the Nevada Legislature, from whom it is expected aid will be given to the work to a liberal amount:

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

From this plain statement, it will be seen that this Company it now in a position to prosecute the work vigorously from this time onward until it is fully completed, for as the road is extended every 20 miles the national aid becomes available, both in bonds and land. The policy of the Directors has been, and probably will continue to be, not to proceed rashly, or to incur obligations that cannot be promptly met. A contrary course would soon lead to financial embarrassment, and endanger the completion of the work. Feeling confident in the future, hand-bills have been issued calling for a large force of laborers, a copy of which is sent with this. With this increased number of workmen, the work will be pushed forward vigorously during the season.

We feel confident that the road will be completed twelve miles further, to Clipper Gap, by May next, and to Illinoistown, fifty-four miles from Sacramento, by September next. We expect to reach Dutch Flat, which is sixty-eight miles, in time for the Spring business of 1866, and the Yuba bottoms, near Crystal Lake, by the Fall of 1866. We have no doubt of being able to complete the road to the State line within the time fixed by the Act of Congress. How much sooner than that, depends upon the price of gold and the condition of financial affairs in the Atlantic States, matters which cannot be foretold. Of one thing the people of Nevada may rest assured: that this Company will do all that can be done, by the judicious use of the means at their disposal, to complete the railroad to and through Nevada at the earliest possible moment. For this the *interest* of the Company is a sure guarantee.

We ask no financial aid from Nevada at this time; but our good faith and zeal in carrying forward the great work so important to her people, entitles us at least to words of encouragement from her Legislature. We trust her representatives will see that this Company, in the selection of the most direct and available route over the mountains, and in the industry with which national, State, county, and individual aid and capital has been concentrated upon the work, and the progress and preparation of material already made affords the only reliable hope for the speedy construction of any railroad over the mountains. It is idle to talk of constructing two railroads over the mountains at the present time. It cannot be done; and all agitation of the matter tends to hinder the work on the only road that has or can secure national aid. It is certain that Congress will never assist in building a road to rival or compete with one in which so large an amount of national funds will be invested.

WORK DONE.

We add the following statement of the amount of work done and railroad material purchased by the Company up to Jan. 1, 1865:

Earth and cement excavation, cubic yards	602,598
Excavation requiring blasting, cubic yards	195,578
Stone masonry, cubic yards	3,230
Cobble and granite around bridge piers, cubic yards	825
Number of brick in the work	280,582
Timber in structures, feet B. M.	1,233,800
Lumber in structures, feet B. M.	130,000
Number of redwood ties	116,000
Tuns of iron	8,000
Locomotives	8
Cars	146

ESTIMATES OF COST.

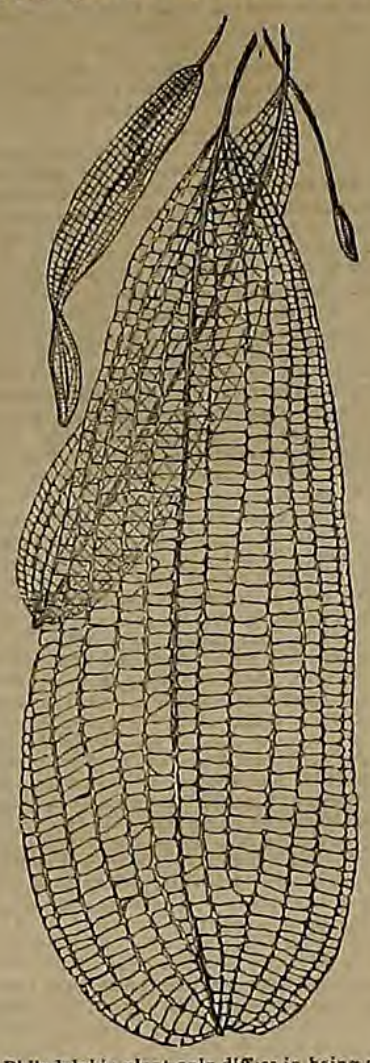
The estimated cost of grading, masonry, bridging, trestling, depot buildings, and water stations, from Newcastle to Clipper Gap, a distance of 12 miles, is $574,852. The estimated cost of the same work from Clipper Gap to the end of the first division of 50 miles, near Illinoistown, is $584,451. The estimated cost of the same work from the end of the 50 miles to Dutch Flat, a distance of 18 miles, is $2,169,277. The estimated cost of the Railroad from Dutch Flat to the State line is $6,065,000, and from the State line to the Big Bend of the Truckee, $2,500,000, as is shown by the report of Mr. Judah.

This Company has surveyed the line to a point five miles east of the Big Bend of the Truckee river, from which point to Salt Lake, it will probably be located on the cheapest and most direct route, passing through, or as near as practicable, the intermediate mining districts, the trade of which will constitute an important part of the business of the road. Where it is impracticable to carry the main line through the important mining towns, branch roads will be constructed.

The Pacific Railroad is a subject of peculiar solicitude on the part of the American people, especially those residing in Nevada, and we have endeavored in this communication to give them a full statement of the present condition and future prospects of that portion of the work committed to the care of this Company, and in which Nevada is more directly interested. We feel assured that your citizens will extend to this great National enterprise their cordial support, and that neither they or their representatives will extend the least aid to those, who, from interested motives are exerting their utmost to delay it.

The Lace-Leaf or Lattice Plant.
(*Ouvirandra Fenistralis.*)

A specimen of this wonderful plant is now growing in Philadelphia, and in the Gardiner's Monthly we find a cut made from a drawing of one of the leaves, accompanied with a description of the plant, which we copy, and insert a cut made from a plant growing in England. The cut of



the Philadelphia plant only differs in being a single leaf, of an oval and regular form, tapering uniformly and alike at both ends. The Monthly says:

In the tank of the magnificent Victoria House of James Dundas, Esq., of Philadelphia, is growing the only specimen, perhaps, of this wonderful plant on the Continent. Most of our friends who have had the opportunity of reading Ellis' recent work on Madagascar, have had their curiosity sharpened to see or to know more of this singular effort of vegetation.

☞By permission, we have made a drawing of one of the leaves, and also append below Ellis' account of it. In the drawing the white lines represent the leaf. Mr. Pollock deserves great credit for his success in growing it.

"The *Ouvirandra* is not only a rare and curious, but a singularly beautiful plant, both in structure and color. From the several crowns of the branching root, growing often a foot or more deep in the water, a number of graceful leaves, nine or ten inches long, and two and three inches wide, spread out horizontally just beneath the surface of the water. The flower-stalks rise from the center of the leaves, and the branching or forked flower is curious; but the structure of the leaf is peculiarly so, and seems like a living fibrous skeleton, rather than an entire leaf. The longitudinal fibers extend in curved lines along its entire length, and are united by thread-like fibers or veins crossing them at right angles from side to side, at a short distance from each other. The whole leaf looks as if composed of fine tendrils, wrought after a most regular pattern, so as to resemble a piece of bright green lace or open needlework. Each leaf rises from the crown on the root, like a short, delicate-looking pale green or yellow fiber, gradually unfolding its feather-looking sides, and increasing its size as it spreads beneath the water. The leaves in their several stages of growth pass through almost every gradation of color, from a pale yellow to a dark olive green, becoming brown or even black before they finally decay; air bubbles of considerable size frequently appearing under the full-formed and healthy leaves.

"It is scarcely possible to imagine any object of the kind more attractive and beautiful than a full-grown specimen of this plant, with its dark green leaves forming the limit of a circle two or three feet in diameter, and in the transparent water within that circle presenting leaves in every stage of development, both as to color and size. Nor is it the least curious to notice that these slender and fragile structures, apparently not more substantial than the gossamer, and flexible as a feather, still possesses a tenacity and wiriness which allow the delicate leaf to be raised by the hand to the surface of the water without injury."

This was a sketch made in 1860, and having been fortunate in securing a cluster of the leaves of this wonderful plant, we revert to it again. The leaves can be seen at our Reading Room.

PRINTERS AND DOCTORS.—An eastern paper very justly comments on newspaper and medical credits: It is a notorious fact that doctors' bills and newspaper bills are the last accounts in the sum of a man's indebtedness which he thinks of paying. Whatever may be his ability to pay, no difference if the chest is filled with old rusty dollars, he thinks some indefinite time will do to settle the aforesaid accounts. People sometimes have a traditionary notion that the practice of physic and publishing of newspapers are mere amateur professions, followed for amusement sake, and for the cost of which little or nothing is expected. Yet there is not in the whole round of business, as far as we know, a more expensive employment than that of publishing a newspaper.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—We are glad to know that the importance of "Farmers' Clubs" are about to be realized. Stockton, we believe, was the first to initiate it, although we have not seen any reports of their active meetings, or discussions at them. What have they done? We have just heard that a Farmers' Club has been formed at Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, and that a miller of that place has offered to grind the *best five acres* of wheat grown in that county, free. This is a good move, the prize is a good one, and we hope other counties will soon form Clubs, hold meetings, and send us the reports of their active discussions.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER!

$500 in Premiums

Splendid Inducements to Clubs!

Desirous to offer inducements to all who will form Clubs for this journal, we offer the following liberal Premiums:

For every Club of FIVE, and $25, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey's Lady's Book, $3, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5, for one year.

For every Club of TEN, and $50, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey, $3, Harper's Monthly, $4, Arthur's Magazine, $2, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of TWENTY, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, $3, Arthur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $5, the Eclectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $5, and an extra copy of the FARMER, $5.

For Clubs of FIFTY, and $250, we will give as Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain *Sewing Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

For Clubs of SIXTY, and $300, we will give as Prize a Sewing Machine, valued at Seventy-Five Dollars, the Atlantic, Harper's and Godey,

For Clubs of EIGHTY, and $400, we will give a splendid Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, valued at One Hundred Dollars, with two selected Magazines.

For a Club of ONE HUNDRED, and $500, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's best Machines, with all the Extras, worth One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and two Magazines selected by the party.

The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate, where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

☞We will suit the wants of all who procure us Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scientific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genessee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agriculturist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Colleges and Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those Artists who shall be connected with the Drawing Department. We therefore offer the following:

For the best Pencil Sketch, of *three offered*, of the Buildings only—a richly chased Gold Thimble.

For a Drawing of the Buildings and Grounds—a Ladies' Rich Needle Case and Materials, worth double the First Prize

For a Crayon Sketch of Buildings and Grounds—a Prize the value of the Second offered.

For an Oil Painting—a Prize worth double the latter—an Opera Glass, or a Japan Writing Desk.

For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

To New-Comers with Capital.

We call the attention of emigrants to our shores—(many of whom will read this notice on the steamers as our Journal will always be found on every in-coming steamer)—to our Reading Room, where they can always find a large list of Farms, Orchards, Vineyards and Lands of all kinds for sale, in which they can make investments to great advantage.

The Bulletin Board of the Farmer will always offer opportunities that cannot be found ordinarily as we advertise for sale no estates or lands that are not actually in the market, and for sale at reasonable moderate rates.

LOANS AND DEPOSITS OF MONEY.

Persons who bring money for use and desire to obtain a good interest for the same until they make purchases, we cheerfully commend to the Pacific Bank, on Montgomery street, where money can always be deposited with the most reliable safety, and where all moneys deposited for six months or more will secure to depositors nearly the same *dividends* received by *stockholders*, and draw the regular semi-annual dividends. The dividends for several months have been 1½ per cent. per month. We give this voluntary notice to *benefit strangers* coming to our shores, for all are aware that many persons who come here, realize their capital on hand at great risk or risk it at great loss, and the Pacific Bank and Loan Association is one of our solid and permanent institutions that will benefit all new-comers especially.

It should also be borne in mind that those who make deposits and receive the six months' certificates, in case they desire to use money before it is due, can always obtain loans upon it at a moment's notice, and it is one of the best kind of securities to keep on hand as capital.

Local items thankfully received from our friends—Births, Marriages and Deaths included—all published free.—[Clear Lake Times.

That's rather cool! the editor desires "local items" and will "thankfully receive" such as "deaths;" rather consoling to the *invalid*, and commiserate to the manners! Glad we don't live up there, if there is any prospect of our dying soon; such kind of sympathy would hardly suit

our through Northern California and Oregon

BY LISLE LESTER.

t. Shasta—Shasta City—Odd Names—Weaverville.

Mt. Shasta is the highest peak in California, rested with "eternal snows." It has been sung, etized, and described by every lover of the eautiful, and every note-gatherer, until it seems have grown nearly thread-bare; yet its magnificence and grandeur still stirs the soul of every ew comer, and few can pass it without pausing pay it homage. The Sacramento river steals ut of its base, and Mt. Shasta is properly its true ource; some have thought it fed by a subterranean river; others account for its rise and apply its existence to the numerous springs probably existing in the base of the mountain. Fremont gave it the name of Tishasta, an Indian word, which was retained for many years, and is found on the School Maps of earlier date. Mt. Shasta has been the object of visitation by geologists, travelers and romancers, for years. Poets have burdened print, with their too-highly colored verse, over its indescribable sublimity and its unapproachable magnificence; while they have labored to reach up to a description, they have failed to bring it down to their meagre utterances.

No one has more beautifully spoken of this grand old mountain, than the late Rev. T. Starr King, who never lifted his pen, but to give utterance to rare thoughts, lofty ideas, robed in the folds of a delicate conception, and a high lofty sense of worthy admiration of all Divine Creation. To the mind of Starr King, all poetic beauties, the sublime creations, seem to approach as a perfect mirror of all their beauty, their grace, and natural teachings. Mt. Shasta, seemed by his description to reflect itself in all its true magnitude of grandeur and build up in the delicate atmosphere of his thought—its lone greatness, covered with its lofty pride and glory, born alone of God's workmanship. Every glance of its snowy crest, seemed an open book, bringing to his mind a revelation of wondrous power, and sublime ideals, all poems of themselves. The very sheen of sunlight, as it changed the snowy crest to gold and pearl, seemed suggestive of a power and glory far beyond all utterance or description. To such a mind as Starr King's, Shasta finds an appreciation fully due its glorious beauty. Many a writer has looked over the glorious landscape common to California, from its snowy dome, and crawled up its craggy sides, and stood afar off as well, gazing upon its majestic form with hardly a thrill of reverence of admiration, or hardly a realization of its sublime grandeur. Cold souls! they worry through the world, pass down the hill-slope of life chilled to all the joyful moments of its many hours, that might have blessed the heart and rested the mind, while it reveled in the garden of the beautiful, and the genial sunshine of the wonderous sights scattered around our Earth-home. To the sensitive mind, blessed with ideas of beauty and truth, these wild mountain scenes, their joyous displays of Nature, and the wonderful exhibitions of her handiwork appear in all majesty and glowing fervor.

Mt. Shasta, standing so lonely, so far apart from any mountain range or arms of mountains, over 13,000 feet above its base, lifting its honored head with a pure white crown of snow, above all the hills and valleys beneath, claims all our admiration; and as we gaze from a distance, upon its lone pinnacle, its rough, snow-wreathed sides, and its spotless whiteness, it grows in magnificence, in greatness and dimensions, almost involuntarily the thoughts commence a musical measure—the mind rises and ebbs, like some sweet prelude of song, and the heart seems ready to take up the melody and swell the coming chorus. Every visitor to the Pacific slope, should visit this mountain; climb into its cold arms, and sleep one night, next to its chilled heart—then ascend to the summit and from its hoary peak "where the air is light and the breath grows short," look abroad over the golden land—hill, dale, valleys like lines of shadow, and hills like threads of silver; mountain ranges, snowy sierras and mirrors of water will crowd into the vision—regret will never whisper her bemoaned lament, but a satisfaction of having gathered into the vision, a rare sight, a wonderful picture, will take its place and reward the effort.

Shasta City is a little mountain retreat, well deserving the title of "Hamlet," or "Mountain Nook," or even "Idlewild," number two. Great towering, proud-bearing hills, encircle the little city in their huge arms and the warm sun nestles upon them, under a veil of blue, vapory sheen, so gentle and softly quiet, so Indian-summer-like, it has been called by a certain traveler, "a fatal place for lover's dreams and a courting spot the year round." It ought to be called the "city of stairs," for it is down stairs the entire length of Main street, and *up stairs* going back, of course; being built on the hill-side, the walks are level only the width of a building, and on the entire street, or "down town" as they properly call it; and never was the term "down town," better applied. The terraced hill-sides and taste displayed by the owners of different residences, gives this place a beautiful appearance, and a comfortable retreat to the traveller—it is one of the prettiest mountain towns in California. Leaving this spot, for Weaverville, the county seat of Trinity county, we commence to climb mountain after mountain in rapid succession; our route is northwest, nearly a distance of thirty miles. It embraces the ascent of Brown's mountain, the crossing of Trinity river, and a long evening ride through a dense forest of fir, pine and spruce. Brown's mountain is one of the highest in this vicinity, and in passing over it at sunrise, we caught another view of one of those rare pictures, God has hung upon the fair walls of California. The almost transparent fog rested over a little village below, and drooped over the deep valley like the soft folds of a gauze veil, with myriads of lines of pearl and gold, piercing its ambient delicacy; and the sky twined its beauty as if a mirror of its own loveliness, while looming up in every direction, the lesser snow-white peaks; from our lofty look-out, we felt half inclined to feel "King of the entire region." The summit is sharp and abrupt, being less than one quarter of a mile in extent.

Weaverville is noted for its placer mining; the finest gold of the State is found in the placer diggings near the town. A large proportion of Chinamen are working the gulches, and the shipments of treasure from this place yearly are very great. Gold dust, with large nuggets, are brought into the assay office every evening by the lucky miners, whose good fortune is superior to the fortunes of men working farther south.

There are two natural bridges in the vicinity of Weaverville, which are represented to be of wonderful character and great interest to the visitor. Little adventuring parties have occasionally visited one of them, and the journeys have been famous for novelty and enjoyment. In a country without railroads, or usual conveniences for excursion parties, pleasure-seekers are obliged to take their excursions "rough shod," and after the olden times of the Colonists. To me this mode seems more enjoyable than the fashionable hurry and useless parade of the *elite*, who spend half the season in getting started. To be obliged to pack up three or four trunks, dress after the season's most approved style, and start out upon a journey, or to a resort long noted, more for its 'style" than real enjoyment, is a tedious task. In Eastern States, as well as all over the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, all resorts, excursions, pleasure trips and journeys have grown to be mere stereotypes of city gatherings, where there is very little of comfort or happiness. The pure happiness of *resting*, in a quiet retreat up among the mountains, or at "the springs," where one can stroll, fish, hunt, swing, or throw off all restraint, can enjoy country freedom, is "what we read of," and what very few can realize—the absolute reality is six weeks' preparation, stylish company, with their brains left out, or at home, set rules, method of form, action and movement, eating, dressing, riding, and sleeping to be strictly followed; music, dances, wine suppers, cards, nonsense and foolery, where everybody grows tired, make fools of themselves, and have plenty of company; spend money and time, to be regretted in after years. But a good old-fashioned excursion, such as people are obliged to take in a new country, or have none at all, is fraught with that which is pleasant and memorable. Imagine a party leave Weaverville for the Natural Bridge; good lumber wagons and steady horses, three or four immense baskets to each wagon, full of the home-made victuals, so good to the taste of *good people*; blankets, guns, shawls, pretty girls, and away they go, riding and walking by turns, all day through deep valleys, up mountain gorges, taking lunch by a mountain creek under the old pines, sitting on logs and stumps, and camping out at night in a heavy forest, with manufactured tents and a great blazing fire, of faggots and dry cones from the pine trees, while the party gather round and cook the evening meal; how the old woods ring, and echo back their musical glee, and the owl starts with silent fear in his lookout, as the new sounds usurp his space, for vocal shrieks and screams! How free they feel, untrammeled by all nonsensical forms of action! Oh, paradise of soul; freedom to enjoy God's world as best we can! The people of Weaverville are mostly of the good old New England origin; one almost feels it in the air; hospitable, whole-souled, generous citizens, who are remembered by all visitors, with a wish to shake hands again, and spend a few days at the pleasant village. Having reached so far North, we begin to catch a savor of olden California times, in the names of different localities, which are still retained. Nothing can be more illustrative of "life in the mines," or the rude days of "49" than the names they were accustomed to apply to towns, camps, rivers, and various localities. "Whisky Town," "Whisky Creek," "Yankee Flat," "Bagdad," "Bully Hill," "Dead Man's Bar," all seem odd enough, and many of them are most significant and appropriate, for instance, "Whiskytown." "Horsetown," "You Bet," and Fag-end," are likewise as ridiculous. One particularity is noticed in Northern California, namely, that where there is a mountain town, there is also a river of the same name; the valley also, and perhaps a mountain, bears the name of the town, and that perhaps gathering its name from an old settler—so much permanent honor is sometimes paid to a man's name when little deserving of solasting a monument. Shasta is given to town, creek, valley and mountain. Weaverville derived its name from an early resident by the name of *Weaver*, and now his name runs in the creek and blesses a pretty and prosperous town in the mountains.

(To be Continued).

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES---SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK, MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining Interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER. 5

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if appl d for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
M. K. Laudenslager, Principal.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisicsco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
O. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 54 Silver street, commenced January 4.
Miss M. Lammond, Principal.

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

A GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street,
12 Up Stairs.

To Grape Growers.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE VINE-GROWERS of the State of my large Collection of

FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES.

My collection numbers near TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS. They are not surpassed for either

Wine, Raisins, or Market Purposes,

I offer one, two or three year old VINES OR CUTTING for sale.

I offer an assortment of ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Also, a Large Lot of

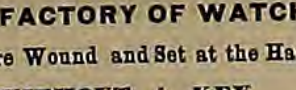
SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS,

For Ornamental and Cemetery purposes.

☞ Send for a CATALOGUE.

ANTHONY GAFFANESCH,
20th Street, North of Pacific Railroad,
8 SACRAMENTO.

To Farmers.



All Farmers are to send their guns for repair to WM RUDOLPH, Gunsmith, 216 Pacific street, near Battery, to save money. He does his work well and works at the lowest rates. He also keeps a fine Stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Game-bags, Powder flasks, and all other sporting articles on hand. Farmers can send their guns by Express and the work will be executed just as well, and no higher charges asked, than if they came themselves.

☞ Licensed to sell Gun Powder. 11

E. D. Bailey & Co.,

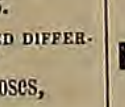
Auction & Commission Merchants,

No. 408 Pine street,

Above Montgomery,

E. D. BAILEY, } SAN FRANCISCO.
W. F. NORCROSS. } 4-tf

GRAPE VINES.



50,000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANdard Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McGrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. B. WEST, Sonoma.

Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.
4-tf S. W. SHAW.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

CHOICE BOOKS!

A. ROMAN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN EXTENSIVE and well-selected stock of Books

EMBRACING—

Fine Editions of Standard Authors,

IN EXTRA BINDINGS,

ELEGANT EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Choice Illustrated Works,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

An Elegant Assortment, in Morocco and Velvet Bindings.

BIBLES

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In every variety of size and binding;

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

TOY BOOKS,

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DISSECTED MAPS, ETC.

All of which we offer at the lowest price,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A. ROMAN & CO.,

417 & 419 MONTGOMERY STREET,

San Francisco.

21-2w

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

WILL OFFER

THIS DAY

$60,000 Worth

NEW DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

At Fully 50 per Cent Below Cost of Importation.

85 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTH, ALL COLORS, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 12 1-2.
75 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
100 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Empress Cloth, extra quality, from $1 25 upward.
100 pieces Silk and Wool Epenyline at $1 75 per yard, worth $2 50.
95 pieces real French Merinos, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
87 pieces real French Merino, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
75 pieces Silk and Wool Poplins, bright colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
35 pieces all Wool Ottoman Cloth, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
50 pieces Plaid Poplin, double width, at 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
75 pieces Rip Poplin, double width, at 62 1-2 cents per yard, worth $1.
175 Rip Poplin Dress Patterns, at $5 each.
A large and varied assortment of Mourning Dress Goods very low.
300 Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, from $2 50.
50 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $1 50 per yard, worth $1 75
100 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $2 per yard, worth $2 50.
80 pieces Plain Colored Silks, very heavy, at $2 50, worth $3.
20 pieces Black Figured Silks at $1 12 1-2 per yard, worth $1 50.
40 Chene Silk Dress Patterns at $20 each.
50 pieces Black Silk, at $1 25 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Black Silk, from $1 50 to $4.
A choice assortment of Moire Antiques, in all the lead-colors, very cheap.
A choice assortment of Fur Cloaks, Capes and Tippets, made expressly for our own trade.
Also, a full line of Carriage Rugs, entirely new.
90 dozen Ladies' H S Handkerchiefs, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 25.
75 dozen Gents' L C Handkerchiefs, in piece, at $4 50 per dozen, worth $7 50.
1,800 pairs Gents' Brown Cotton English Half Hose, at 37 1-2 cents per pair.
225 dozen Gents' Brown Cotton English Extra Half Hose, at $5 per dozen.
125 dozen Ladies' and Misses' White Cotton Hose at 25 cents per pair.
115 pieces Gilbert's 7-8 and 4-4 Wool Flannels, very cheap.
75 pieces all Wool Flannel, at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
2 cases Bleached Muslin, at 18 cents per yard.
4 cases Bleached Muslin at 22 1-2 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bleached Muslin at 25 cents per yard.
A full line of Standard Sheetings and Shirtings, comprising Lonsdale, White Rock, Wauregan, Wamsutta, Androscoggin, New York Mills, and 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10 4 Sheetings, by the piece, at less than wholesale prices.
45 pieces 4 4 Irish Linen (heavy) at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
40 inch, 45-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch Pillow Linen, all grades
A magnificent assortment of Piano Covers, and a full line of Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens (double damask), Lace Curtains, etc.

☞ No Night Trade. Store Closes at 7 p. m.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
20 No. 7, Montgomery street.

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several thousand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposi thentrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

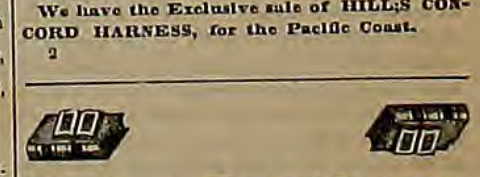
☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

2



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SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

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WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

DREAMING.

Alone by the fireside dreaming,
Of days that have long since fled;
Of loved ones who cheered life's pathway,
Now numbered with the dead.
Alas! 'tis a tearful dreaming,
Robbing life of all cheerful seeming,
And leaving gloom instead.

Hopes that in life's gay morning
Promised a gladsome morrow,
Tinting the future with rainbow hues,
Such as youth alone can borrow.
Hopes, which long have passed away,
Nor left behind one cheering ray,
To sooth the heart's dark sorrow.

A dream of the past is a sad, sad thing,
With its buried hopes and fears,
As thronging back from mem'ry's store
Each banish'd thought appears.
Thoughts of the purpose unfulfilled,
Of dear ones lost, of friendships chilled,
Or left with the passing years.

Yet the saddest dreams a lesson teach
Of the nature of earthly things;
To every life comes darksome hours,
Which time most surely brings.
But though the day be dark and chill,
We know the sun is shining still,
Still hope the syren sings.

And if her song be blent with faith,
'Tis well that song to hear;
'Twill tell us of that narrow path
A Saviour came to rear;
A way which leads to realms above,
To realms where everlasting love
Hath banished every fear.

Then dream no more, Oh, weary heart!
Of those who have passed away,
Feeling them lost to thy yearning love,
In the future's dark alway.
But know, they have only gone before,
And wait thee on a blissful shore,
In regions of endless day.

AGNES.

HORN VALLEY RANCH, Feb. 15, 1865.

[For the California Farmer.]

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Spring, with bright flowers comes tripping along,
The fields and the meadows look gay; [song,
While the birds, in their glee, fill the woodlands with
From morn till the closing of day.

All nature is radiant, then let us give praise
To the Giver of all that is good;
In thanks unto Him our voices we'll raise,
Who provides the young ravens with food.

The brown fields and dark furrows, with their emerald hue,
To the hearts of the Farmers bring cheer,
And the soft genial rains the promise renew,
Of garners well filled for the year.

Then, 'mid all the blessings that add to our hoard,
And gaunt poverty drives from our door,
May we have a kind thought, and lighten the load
Of God's people—the suffering poor.

Thus we shall garner in Heaven above,
The fruits of the harvest we sow,
If sown in the soil of brotherly love,
While we are sojourners below.

WOODBRIDGE, Feb. 16, 1865.

[For the California Farmer.]

Poor, but Honest.

What do we infer from that assertion? That to be poor implies dishonesty? How often do we hear such remarks, as though poverty were a disgrace, and to shield them from the contempt of the world, their virtue and honesty have to be set forth. What creatures are we to take to ourselves so much importance, as though we were always to remain here and revel in our prosperity: not living as though we might leave all at any moment! Not a day or hour passes but some one is called away to leave all earthly treasure, and go as they came. We bring nothing with us, and carry nothing away; and still the whole of life is devoted to amassing that which must be left here. You do not hear it said "rich, but honest," because to be rich is a sufficient guarantee for their reception into the first circles of society. Honesty is not alluded to as a passport there. The man of wealth is looked upon as having all the qualifications requisite to insure him a warm welcome to their homes and friendship. They ask not whether he is honest or dishonest. If he be a man of integrity, with a soul for truth, or the reverse; if he has money, and can make a show; if he barely knows enough to pass through the world; so long as a gilded exterior can please the eye, or the sound of wealth can tickle the ear of the lovers of Mammon, what a hero such a one is, when he speaks of incidents with which he is connected. All hang upon his words with great interest and attention. But let a poor man speak of the truly wonderful changes or scenes he has passed through, and all will become apathetic and listless, and look upon him as though he was intrusive, often leaving him alone, making him feel their chilly indifference, which sinks deeper into his heart than all the toils or privations which he endures. No one wishes to be disturbed by him, he is nothing but a poor man; he may be honest enough, but he has no right here. How little do we know of true worth. True honesty stamps its impress deep. It has been said that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," but it seems that we care but little for God's noble works; for many a man, and woman, too, have been neglected and despised, until honesty to them seemed like a curse, when compared to the reward and patronage bestowed upon dishonesty, because clothed with the power of wealth to uphold and sustain them, while crushing out the true and ennobling lives of those who were struggling in the toils of poverty. Who wonders, then, that so many run after riches, at the expense of every other virtue. For is it not upheld by society at large, as well as by those we look to as teachers of the word of God? Do they not flatter the rich and scorn the poor, unless they can assist in dollars and dimes? They may have patience to listen for a while, to some sad tale, but duty soon calls them to some more lucrative position. All feel this, and know it to be true, and yet how few have the moral courage to come out and extend the hand of welcome to worth and honesty, clothed in rags. A good man must hide his head, if he be lacking in earthly treasure to feed and clothe himself and family as well as his neighbors. The more he needs the less of friendship or sympathy he gets, until his family may famish, and he spurned for that very poverty he cannot help. But let fortune smile upon him, and those who were the first to turn from him are the first to inquire after his welfare, and to ascertain that he is endowed with the attributes requisite for a gentleman and a scholar. Oh, foolish, pharisaical world, you have eyes, but see not, ears, but hear not the truths that have been set before you by One who knew, and could see, the poor neglected, and who stood boldly forth their friend and adviser, amid the scoffs and threats of the rich of His day. He, too, came among us poor, and took upon Him the poor man's burden, not the burden of the rich—a plain illustration to show the world they are walking in open defiance of His love and wisdow. Is there no way to overcome the evil? The world is being revolutionized, and may we not hope that Man with an immortal soul will realize that what Christ preached was not theoretical, but practical truths. He meant what He said, and those who pretend to be His followers should take to themselves the full meaning of His wonderful sayings and works. Preaching is well, but practice will go a great way to illustrate the truth to the world. But so long as we continue to hear honest men and women scorned and slighted because wealth does not flow in upon them, so long must ignorance, dishonesty and vice be tolerated, because clothed in prosperity.

M. J. U.

MARRIAGE.—Nature and nature's God smile prosperously upon that union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by the law. The sphere of our affections is enlarged, and our pleasures take a wide range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish under the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving, restless being, driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes, the mad victim of untamed passion, and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakes to new life. He follows a path wider and nobler than the narrow road to self-aggrandizement, that is scattered with more fragrant flowers and illuminated with a clearer light.

THE FIRST WOMAN FORMED FROM THE RIB OF MAN.—We take the following beautiful passage from Mathew Henry's "Commentary" on the second chapter of Genesis: "Woman was made of a rib taken out of the side of Adam; not made out of his head to top him, but out of his side, to be equal with him, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved." Surely this eloquent little extract ought to be committed to memory by every man who is either married or ever intends to get married.

BREVITY THE SOUL OF WIT.—The commandant of Libby Prison issued a stringent order that all Union prisoners must limit their letters to six lines. The following is a specimen:

My Dear Wife:—Yours received—no hope of exchange—send the corn starch—want socks—no money—rheumatism in left shoulder—pickles very good—send sausages—God bless you—kiss the baby—Hail Columbia!

Your devoted husband.

—Burns should be immediately dressed with Urtica or weak tincture of Lobelia. The application of large quantities of cotton with sweet oil is not the best treatment. Blistered parts may be covered with a linen cloth and fresh cream. If there is no blister, apply cold water until the smarting and pain subsides, then cover the part with linen cloth and sweet oil. Never allow any covering to become dry.

The best application for a burn or scald, no matter how extensive, is lard and flour mixed together and applied thickly spread on linen rags, it eases instantly and must be renewed often.

—A married lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a Physician. The husband ran a short distance, but soon returned, anxiously exclaiming: "My dear, where shall I find you when I return?"

—He who, by his conduct, makes good friends on the one hand and bitter haters on the other, gives evidence that there is something of the bold, independent, upright man in his composition; while the chicken-hearted imbecile character is capable of making neither friends nor foes.

—Sambo had been whipped for stealing his master's onions. One day he brought in a skunk in his arms—says he: "Massa, here's de chap dat steel de onions! Whew—smell him bref!"

—In families of girls, "the beauty" is the ruler of the house. Let those who have small eyes and red hands cast up accounts and prepare to do the household drudgeries.

—Though whiskers are very fashionable, the ladies are disposed to *set* their faces against them.

—A goose has many quills—but an author can make a goose of himself with only one quill.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Situation Wanted

As Superintendent of a Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, EVERY WAY QUALIFIED FOR the Superintendance of a Farm, who is from the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family and every way qualified. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by referring to th Editor of the Farmer, or a note to A. B., Farmer Office. 11

EDUCATIONAL,

Miss Lammond,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF

BENICIA SEMINARY,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies,

No, 64 Silver Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

formerly under the control of Mrs. M. B. SWEDEN STIERNA, and has removed there with her entire corps of

Superior Teachers and Professors.

The New Term Commenced

January 4th, 1865.

The location of this Institution (on the suburbs o the city) commands at once for its boarding pupils, the retirement of a country life, with the advantages of the finest professional talent from the city.

As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by calling upon or addressing

MISS M. LAMMOND,

10 Principal.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.

Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

First Premium Pianos.

416. MARKET STREET. 416.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Jacob Zech

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many patrons that

THE FIRST PREMIUM

has been awarded to him for his TWO PIANOS exhibited at the late Exhibition at the Pavilion of the Mechanic's Fair,

The undersigned having been, for many years, a

Manufacturer of Pianos

in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

FIRST PREMIUM

ever offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

Purchasers of Pianos are invited to call at his Rooms and examine his Pianos.

JACOB ZECH,

416 Market street,

12 Between Sansome and Battery (north side).

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety o

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
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MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

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C. CROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

223m

Peach Seedlings Wanted.

ANY PERSON HAVING PEACH SEEDLINGS that they offer for sale, if they wil send us a description of age, size, quantity and price, we can find them a customer, as a lot is wanted immediately.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Having fully Complied with the Law by a Deposit of $525,000 BONDS of the St of California and the United States.

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BIGELOW & BROTHER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance.

Capital Represented $15,000,000.

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California Deposit, $525,000.

OFFICES---N. W. corner of Montgomery and Sacramento stree

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Life, Marine, and Fire Companies.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,	ASSETS	$1,500,00
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POLICIES issued on Freights, Cargoes, and Treasure from and to all parts of the World.

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We represent the

OLDEST AND BEST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATE

And offer as favorable Terms any Agency on this Coast.

Losses Paid Immediately on Adjustment.

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BOWEN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Store

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

—SUCH AS—

BARTON & GUESTIER'S SALAD OIL, BONELESS SARDINES, MESS MACKEREL IN KITS, GUAVA JELLY, CONDENSED MI FRENCH MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, STILTON CHEESE, ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONG SPICED OYSTERS

BENT & CO'S WATER, MILK, BUTTER, WINE, AND GRAHAM CRACKE

TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family T HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we k none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon wh offer them.

Messrs Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted su fully to themselves up to about the year 1850. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts i and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentione tablished themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mar expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House i State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advan besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

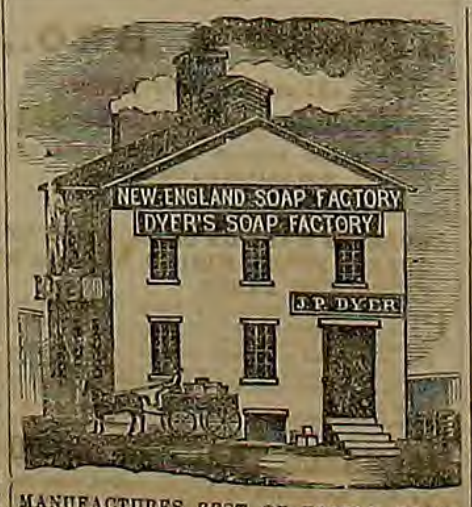
These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual F necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cart

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves w expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchases were pre

BOWEN BROTHERS,

1 Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco

Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery str



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Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets

RIPPON & HILL

Carriage AND

WAGON MAKERS

Corner o J and 13th Street,

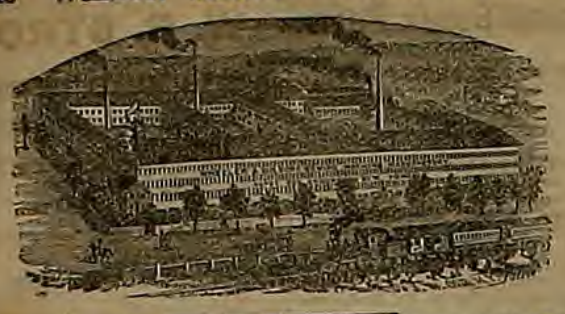
SACRAMENTO

Wagons and Carriages of all kinds con and made to order.

INVOICE OF SEEDS,

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FEE Sugar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received at the FARMER OFFICE.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.

SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING, TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

To Inventors, Manufacturers

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc., some fine timber trees. 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tons Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

J. B. LEONARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE.

—ALSO—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 103 Washington Street, below Davis,

WILL FURNISH SHIPS, STEAMBOATS, HOTELS and Restaurants, at the shortest notice and Lowest Rates with the following:

Potatoes,	Onions,	Squash,
Cabbage,	Beans,	Peas,
Carrots,	Beets,	Flour,
Wheat,	Indian Meal,	Hams,
Lard,	Eggs,	Butter,
Cheese,	Poultry,	Figs, etc

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—Messrs. Stevens, Baker & Co.; George Howes & Co.; DeWitt, Kittle & Co.; Flint, Peabody & Co.; Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Meader, Lolor & Co.; C. W Brooks & Co.

Tobacco Raising and Grape Growing.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN TOBACCO RAISing would like to enter into contract with some good man who has proper land and good location, and will have suitable buildings erected for that business. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches and can make it profitable to both. He is also familiar with Grape Growing, and can lay out a Vineyard and take care of it. He feels confident he can give satisfaction. A letter addressed to "Tobacco Grower," and left at the Farmer Office will be attended to. 17

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

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This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

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And many other valuable Books at lowest price.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA ISland Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 22:f

ELECTRICITY

THE

GREAT REMEDIAL AGENT.

Electricity as a Remedial Agent has, until recently, been but little known. An Electric Battery has been a terror from childhood up because a little Battery gave a "start," and the thunder storm killed by lightning. Now it is better understood, and is and will be the sovereign remedy for many diseases heretofore considered incurable. The following series of articles and statistics, with facts and proof of the virtue of Electricity are worthy of attention. When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulations of the poisons which constitute disease. A great city went up from the interest in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another, that Electricity, as a Curative Agent, had been tried and had proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients there were those who were diving into the science of Electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the *Improved Instruments* of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic System. From early morn till late at night, his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services.

The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous Imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1262
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	922
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	698
Liver complaint	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may, wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of an subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patients not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the disease. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a *luxury*, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the chill ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all I desired in twenty treatments, without the use medicines I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Bolinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will beneat you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicine I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,

FRANCIS GARLAND.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.
State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.

Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.

State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.

D. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days.

D. O. HARRA.

November 14th, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,

Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CA TON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK!—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains — pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. BIEN.—Ed True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

All Letters answered with promptness and pleasure. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Advice gratis.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
13 Resident Physician.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From the New England Farmer, Boston.

"The Practical Shepherd" is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

From the Maine Farmer.

The name of the author, Hon. H. S. Randall, is a guarrantee of its completeness and reliability.

From C. L. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag'l Society.

It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. Randall.

From the New York Tribune.

In this volume the author has exhausted the subject, and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and a general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartily commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise on sheep husbandry.

From the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Randall has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry.

From the Ohio Farmer.

The reputation of the author—who ranks as THE authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd."

From the Prairie Farmer.

The illustrations of sheep are by the best artists of New York, and well done. The letter press and paper are all that could be desired in a work of this description. It will undoubtedly meet with the large sale its merit demands.

From the Scientific American, New York.

It is vastly important that those who raise sheep should obtain all the information possible how best to manage their flocks, and we unhesitatingly recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as the most interesting and reliable work on the subject extant.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The demand for this work was, for months, greater than the supply, and hence it has not been offered or advertised in the Pacific States. It comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price $2, Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

This Book will always be for sale at the Farmer Office. 19

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, th with steady progressive steps, advanced this until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

Fruit Trees.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES, VINES, etc., is offered for sale by the undersigned at the

Liberty Nurseries,

Near Petaluma.

Also by the following Agents:
J. HUNTER, Petaluma,
A. SHAWE, Santa Rosa,
MAXWELL & SHAFER, Healdsburg.

N. B.—Every thing sent out from my Nursery is warranted to be sold under its proper name.

W. H. PEPPER.

21-3m

Partner for Commission Business.

A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $3,000, who desires to invest in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential 20 tf

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—The steamer Christina is now running regularly between Stockton and Fresno City.

—The Headquarters of the Military Department, of Arizona has been located at Camp Drum, near Los Angeles.

—The Visalia Delta says that the lands in the valley of Owens' river are now subject to location by preemption for homesteads.

—The Fast Freight Express Company is now carrying passengers from Virginia City to Sacramento for $5 each.

—Nearly all the quartz mills in the State of Nevada are now in operation, all having plenty of ore on hand.

—The Indians who are creating the disturbance along the line of the Overland Telegraph are armed with Mississippi and Enfield rifles and revolvers.

—A new Military Department has been created, Gen. Pope in Command at St. Louis, and Gen. Connor at Denver.

—The recent snow storms in Idaho Territory have been so severe, that the roofs of several dwelling houses in Placerville, Idaho City, and other places, fell in from the weight of the snow.

—An association has been formed in San Francisco for the cultivation of cotton on Lower Kern River, Tulare county. It is stated by the Delta that the labor will be performed by Chinese.

—The Indians have been driven from the line of the Overland Telegraph. Business was resumed on the 20th, and dispatches are now received regularly.

—The Board of Directors of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society have decided their Sixth Annual Fair shall commence on the Fifth Day of September next, and continue four days.

—The Virginia City Press are discussing the propriety of repudiating all the indebtedness incurred by the Common Council beyond the limit allowed by her charter—$100,000.

—Chinese in Nevada county stick polished copper rods into the amalgam in sluice boxes, to which it adheres. They thus rob sluices and flumes of gold, even when the water is passing through them.

—At the last meeting of the Stanislaus Farmers' Club, at Knight's Ferry, a miller of that place offered, as a prize, to grind, free of charge, the product of the best five acres of wheat grown in the county.

—A telegraphic cable has been successfully laid between Fort Point and Lime Point, thus completing telegraphic communication between San Francisco and Sacramento via San Rafael and Petaluma.

—According to the Marysville Appeal, one-half of the farming lands between Oroville and that place are not yet planted, and many of them have yet to be planted, and many of them have yet to be plowed.

—The Coast Range of Mountains, in view of San Francisco, were covered with snow on the morning of the 9th inst. Snow also fell in the city on that day. The first occurrence of *that kind* during a period of twelve years.

—In San Francisco the rain guage record, kept by Thomas Tennant, shows that for the season of 1864-5, we have already had 32-100 of an inch more than the regularly average, the fall having been as follows to date: Up to February 1st, 21-08; 13th, 0·30; 14th, 0·10; 15th, 0·08; 16th, 0·12; 18th, 0·40; 19th, 0·24—total, 22.32.

—Cotton raising in Mexico, says the Bee, does not promise to be as profitable as at first anticipated. Ginned cotton costs, when ready for shipment at Mazatlan, twenty-eight cents per pound in coin. Even at present prices of cotton in the East, this leaves no great margin for loss, damage, cost of shipment, etc. When peace comes the Mexican cotton growers will fall flat as a flounder.

—The Reese River Reveille says that R. C. Gridley, Esq., of that city, "has not only got into New York, but also got into the papers, bag and baggage. Harper's Weekly for January 21st has an engraving purporting to be a picture of Gridley and his famous sack of Sanitary flour. Looking at the engraving we are at a loss to tell which is Gridley and which is the sack of flour."

—Our neighbors of Vancouver Island complain of hard times, and seem to anticipate commercial failures as a consequence. Cariboo has measurably failed to answer expectations, and the Colonist thinks that the Kootenai and Sooke can be depended on to bring them speedy relief. It says: "For six years past we have been building upon the sand, and the storm of adversity is now tumbling our houses about our ears."

—On the night of the 7th inst., a "cave took place in the Burning Moscow mine, at Virginia City. The cave extended upward to the surface, where a cavity some eight feet in diameter is to be seen. We believe no damage was done below. The cavity above is under one corner of a frame building owned by G. W. Baxter. In front of the building is a heavy wall, some twelve or fourteen feet high, and it is feared that house, wall and all may yet go down.

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

HUBBARD SQUASH.

THIS VERY BEST OF ALL SQUASHES SHOULD BE planted by every person who wishes the best Squash that can be grown.

The HUBBARD SQUASH is different from all other Squashes; has a hard rind, but very rich mealed, sweet and luscious as the finest Carolina Sweet Potato.

The Hubbard makes the finest Pies in culinary art, superior to a Custard Pie—the Squash, however, is to be baked only. Saw the Squash in halves, bake in the shell, and scoop it out when baked, or serve it on the table in the shell. For Pies, first baked, then scooped out, and used as other squash.

Fresh Seed just received from the East, pure from the growers, for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Packages $1 each; $3 per pound 3

MAN WANTED TO GROW SUGAR BEET.

A WEALTHY MAN, DESIROUS OF TESTING THE capabilities of our climate and soil for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar, desires to find a man who has had experience in growing the Sugar Beet for this purpose. To such a person a liberal offer will be made, and no other person need apply than one who has knowledge and experience.

Address or call on the Editor o the California Farmer. 1

TO NURSERYMEN.

A FEW THOUSAND VERY GOOD SEEDLING PEACH Trees can be had at reasonable rates, if applied for soon. Nurserymen are aware that soon Peach Trees will be scarce, and they should be planted now.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE. 3

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application a the Farmer Office.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] February 24th.

Our Grain and Produce Markets are firm. Speculators have about the control of Wheat and Flour, and at their pleasure advance or depress the market. Sales of Wheat the past week have been effected at prices from 4¼ to 5¼c. ₱ pound. Flour has also advanced materially. The Wheat, Barley and Flour ex E. T. L. from Chile, has all been sold; Barley at from 2¾ to 3c; Wheat at $4 85, and resold at an advance. There are other cargoes of Wheat, Flour and Barley, en route from Chile that are due, and may be expected to arrive any day. These, and the news of what else may be or have been shipped, that will doubtless reach us by the incoming mail, will decide whether our market of Flour is to go higher or recede. Beans are in demand, effected doubtless by the advance in Flour; we note more willingness to buy at better prices. There is no change to note in the Potato market; our supplies from the Coast are and have been liberal. Hay has arrived in sparing quantities, and the market is well sustained.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 5,360 sks; Barley, 5,740 sacks; Oats, 1,238 sks; Corn, 2,415 sks: Potatoes, 3,366 sks; Flour, 1,120 qr-sacks; Hay, 3,200 bales; Straw, 140 bales; Beans, 534 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour……₱ bbl—	
Milling,……	5 00@ 5 25	Superfine,	13 50@13 50
Do Oregon	@ 5 00	Extra……	14 00@15 00
Seed……	@ 5 50	Oregon superfine…	@13 00
Do Chile	@ 5 50	Chile (in bond)	7 00@8 00
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Feed……	3 12@ 3 25	Domestic Feed	70 00@75 00
Seed……	@ 3 75	Eastern ₱ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Do Chile…	2 87@ 3 00	Hay, ₱ ton……	22@35 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Bran ₱ ton……	45 00@50 00
Seed……	@ 3 50	Middlings, ₱ ton	55 00@60 00
Feed……	2 75@ 3 12	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Oregon ……	2 90@ 3 00	Buckwheat..	2 75@ 3 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	2 87@3 00	Potatoes, ……	2 50@3 75
		Onions…	7 00@10 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon…₱ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	9@ 10
do Best Am Fall clip	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, wool on	@ ..
do Short Staple…	12@ 14	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry……	9@ 11	Goat skins… each	@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	90@1 00	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand….	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals..₱ lb	75@ 90	Cheese, Cals ₱ lb	37@50
do Eastern ..	38@ 40	" Eastern ₱ lb	@30
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	@80	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	@

San Francisco Cattle Market.—Feb. 24th.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 18@20c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do @12@15c.
do 2d do @10c.
MUTTON— 14@16c ₱ lb. LAMB—@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed @18c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Feb. 24th.

Hens ……₱ doz	8 00@10 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys…… ₱ lb	25@ 30	do domestic… ……	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,……	1 75
Ducks, wild,……	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild,……	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 24th.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱ lb	@ ..	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches….	@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	@ ..	Limes…. .. …₱ doz	50
Vicar of Winkfield…	@ ..	Oranges.. .. ….	@1 00
Duch'ss d'Anguleme	@ 8	Lemons,.. .. per doz	@..
Winter Nelis… ..	8@ 12	Pine Apples.. ..each	50@75
Flemish Beauty ..	@ ..	Bananas..	@ 12
Easter Beurre….	6@ 8	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	@ ..
Fall Butter.. ….	@..	Syrian ……	@..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alexdria	@ ..
Madelaine …….	@ ..	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	@ ..	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Strawberries.. ₱ lb	@	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Raspberries.. …	@	Common……	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Cherry Plums……	@ ..
do English..	@ ..	Yellow Gage… …	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons.. .. ….	@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild…	@ ..	German Prunes …	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum ..	@ ..
Cherries, com var ..	@ ..	Almonds Cals.. ..	.. 35
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts…	.. 35
Black Tartarian		English Walnuts….	.. 15
Apricots….	@ ..	Green-gages…. ….	@ ..
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pie-melon…	.. ..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons.. ..each	12@25
Peanuts…	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	.. @..
Citrons ₱ doz …. ….	.. ..	Cantenopes..	.. 15@25
Bloodgood Pears .. ….	.. ..	English Black Currants	.. @..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..l..₱ lb	.. @1 50	Okra, Dry.. ..₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts ₱ lb	@ 12	Potatoes..	@ 5
Beets.. .. ₱ doz ..	.. 37	do New.. .. ….	@ 12
Broccoli.. ₱ doz ..	@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ 12
Cabbage..	75c@1 00	do Yams (S Isls) ..	.. ..
Cauliflower..	100@1 50	Pumpkins..	.. 4
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₱ bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	.. 37
Peas.. ..₱ doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars… each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. per doz	@ ..	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱ lb.	@ ..
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	..@1 00	Radishes.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 30
Dried Herbs.. ..₱ doz	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg-Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics, new..	@ ..	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb	.. ..
Green-Peas..	@ ..	Summer Squash.. ..	.. ..
Green-Peppers..	@ ..	Squash, Marrowfat..	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱ doz	.. @ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce…… ₱ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans.. .. ….	@ ..
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	25 50	Spinage…	@ 12
do cultivated..	.. ..	Salsify… ….₱ bunch.	@ 5
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	10@ 13	Turnips…… ₱ doz..	@ 25
… | …	…. ..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..₱ lb	50@ 75	Cheese… .. ₱ lb	35@ 50
do Eastern….	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	22@ 25
Eggs, Cals.. ₱ doz	75@ 80	do Eastern.. ..	15@ 18
Duck-eggs..	.. @ 75	Honey, in comb …	.. @ 50
Farallon-eggs	.. @ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₱ lb	25@ 30	Leg Mutton	₱ lb.. 25
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb….	@22
Fork—rib, etc…	.. 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	each.. 12
Veal….	.. 23	Bacon, California..	₱ lb.. 25
Veal Cutlet….	.. 20	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef….	@ 15	do Imported….	.. ..
Smoked Beef….	.. 15	Tongues… each.. ….	@ 75
Pork chops..	 25	do smoked….	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	.. 25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon…. ..	₱ lb 22@30	Crabs, large…. ..	₱ doz..1 25
do smoked	.. @ 10	do small..	25@50
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	…. @4 00
do do	₱ lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts	.. @15	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	.. @..	Shrimps….	₱ lb 12½
Rockfish..	@18¾	Flounders..	..@ 15
Codfish..	@..	Sea Bass..	..@25
Herring, fresh, …. ….	10	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb	…. ..	Sturgeons	..4@6
Tomcod….	.. ₱ lb 25	Crawfish…	 5
Sardines (fresh) ..	 10	Oysters….	₱ 100 1 25
Sole-fish	 25	Anchovies…… ..	 5

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	50@1 00	Snipe…. ..₱ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame…. ..	1 50@2 00	English ……	3 00
do Canvas-back.	75@1 00	Venison smoked ₱ lb.	@ 25
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	2 50@3 00
do Teal ₱ doz …	@2 50	Pigeons, domestic ……	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair..	@	do wild……	2 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	@2@ 75
Chickens	.. 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys.. ..₱ lb.	35@ 40	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens… .. each.	75@1 00	Squirrel…₱ pair.	25@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Feb. 24th.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $3 25@4 00 ₱ box; Pears 10@15c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 40@55 cents ₱ lb. Lemons, $6 00@7 00 ₱ 100; do. retail, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen. Oranges, $4@$5 00 ₱ 100; do. retail, 75 cents@$1 00 ₱ dozen.

The supply of Apples in Oregon still holds out. The steamer arrived this morning with 3,100 boxes.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched on the following named days:

Mar. 3.—GOLDEN CITY……Capt. W. F. Lapidge.
Mar. 13.—GOLDEN AGE……Capt. E. S. Farnsworth.
Mar. 23.—CONSTITUTION……Capt. J. T. Watkins.
From foloom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
1 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, UNtil further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

C. CROCKER,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
9 New York.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention our CLOCKS, which are o **The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,** (Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.
An Invoice just received. Apply at FARMER OFFICE. 3

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER. 3

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Magnificent Stock Farm For Sale.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOCK FARMS for sale to be found in the State. The location is a Valley in the Coast Range, and in a situation unequaled for excellence. A place secluded from loss of Stock by mixing, etc.

There are 1200 acres all inclosed with a fine staked oak fence with strong riders, to this can be added as many thousands of Uncle Sam's acres as may be wanted. The fenced land is the best of bottom land. During the late dry weather a large amount of Stock has been driven to these hills for feed and have been profitably kept.

This Ranch produces a big yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats Corn, Root Crops, etc. Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, etc., can also be raised most profitably. Floods never wash it, and it is never affected by drought.

On this Ranch are good, ordinary Buildings, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Corrals, Smoke Houses, etc., to this Plows, Harrows, Teams, working Oxen, etc., to do the work on the place.

On this Ranch there is now the following Stock:
One Jack of the very best character
100 Mules from 1 to 3 years old.
1 Stallion, No. 1.
20 American Mares, No. 1.
80 Mares one-half and three-quarter breed. These Mares are all in foal, mostly by the Jack, as Mules are a ready sale at high prices.
100 Horses, mixed Stock.
500 Head Horned Cattle, American Stock and half breed.
400 to 500 Swine, good Stock.

The Stock now on the place can be sold with the Ranch and thus put the purchaser into a business profitable at once. This Ranch is so situated that a river surrounds the range on one side and mountains on the other to which the Stock have a fine run without any interference from any source, thus giving the Stock a complete swing. Without reducing the original Stock there can be sold annually from this Ranch 50 Mules, 30 Horses, 100 Beef Cattle, 300 fatted Hogs, worth in the aggregate $10 000, three fourths of which is clear profit

The timber is abundant Pine Oak, and other hard woods. Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine can be made in abundance.

This is one of the Rare Chances, such an one as is seldom offered.

Easy terms as to payments: A portion of the money can remain on time if secured.

For all particulars call on the Editor of the Farmer. 22

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc, and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7-1

ORNAMEFTAL TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

W. R. STRONG'S American Seed Store

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, E

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1865. NUMBER 7.

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California Art Union Address.

The following is the excellent address which was presented at the opening of the Art Union. We give this address with the hope that it may call attention all over the State to this institution, which is truly worthy of public attention and public patronage, and although our newspapers seem to delight to find fault with the management, we hope the managers will go onward, and kill out all petty feeling and jealousy, and carry the society to a high and honorable position:

Some few months since, at a chance meeting of a few gentleman of this city, it was suggested that there was in this community a growing taste for the Fine Arts, and that it needed but Art Associations to shape and direct it to beneficial ends. The fact, too, was recognized, that there were among us artists of merit, and that by combination and association their labors could be made to conduce to the education of the public in matters of Art, and at the same time, the merits of this class would be more prominently brought into general notice. The truth, too, was not lost sight of, that such organizations exercise a powerful influence in the formation of national character, and that there is, in our American intellectual constitution, a positive æsthetic element, which has already achieved proud triumphs in the chief branches of the Fine Arts. From such premises these gentlemen reached the conclusion, that the time had arrived when such an organization would not only be liberally supported and encouraged, but was, in a certain point of view, a measure of public necessity.

In Europe, and in the Eastern cities of our country, such is, and has been, for a half century, the interest in Art, that its illustration and progress have occupied some of their most brilliant and philosophical writers. In addition to Art Unions, International Expositions, and hundreds of books illustrated in the highest style of typography, it has been regarded as so necessary an element in national education, as to have been the subject of Parliamentary and Congressional investigation and encouragement. It is now accepted as an undeniable truth, that the promotion and culture of æsthetics is an advance, *pari passu*, towards the highest civilization.

Since the organization at Paris, in the early part of the century, of the "*Société des Amis des Arts*," associations of the same character and aims have been established in almost every city of Europe and the United States. The "London Art Union," founded in 1837, had, at the close of that year, subscriptions to the amount of but $500; yet in 1850 it had reached the sum of $90,000 per annum. A similar institution at New York, after an existence of scarce ten years, numbered 18,900 members, and had an income of $96,300. During a space of thirteen years, the subscribers numbered 80,610; its receipts amounted to near a half million of dollars; it had distributed 4,402 paintings, medals and bronzes, and 165,797 engravings, as well as a monthly journal exclusively devoted to art essays, criticisms and descriptions, illustrating the history and progress of the Fine Arts, from the earliest ceramic remains of the Etruscan Age down to the highest triumphs of modern art-achievements. The benefits resulting from such an association are incalculable.

In imitation of such labors, and in the hope of accomplishing commensurate benefits to the people of this coast, it was determined, at the meeting referred to, to attempt the organization of a California Art Union. The public has here our first fruits, and on it depends the success of our experiment. The conditions of admission and membership bring our association within the reach of all. It has been the aim of the Trustees to make it a popular institution, and by the imposition of a light tariff open its doors to all those who feel an interest in the cultivation and expansion of a correct taste in Art. If such encouragement is extended to us, we propose to distribute to the stockholders, annually, from our net profits, paintings, engravings, lithographs and photographs. We have, too, the ulterior design of making the Art Union permanent—to so secure its success as to enable us, at some future day, to erect an Art Building that will be a worthy monument to the liberality and refinement of our population.

Thus far there is every promise of a good issue to our enterprise. The private collections of many of our citizens have been placed at our disposal, with a promptness and generosity most commendable and hopeful, and the artists themselves are using their best endeavors to advance the interests of the organization. The inauguration of the association has been marked with such happy auspices as to encourage us to believe that our scheme will be successful. As our only aim is to reach all who feel an interest in the cultivation of Art, without reference to class or condition, we hope that this, our effort, to form an Art Union, will meet with appreciation and patronage.

GREENHOUSES OF J. McCALL, ESQ., STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Conservatory, Camellia House and Grapery.

We present our readers with a view of one of the best designs for a large and spacious Greenhouse, which shall combine in its uses the Conservatory for a collection of Plants in perfect bloom and in growing order, with a separate department for a Camellia House, a Forcing House for Grapes and a cold Grapery.

We present the ground plan and also the finished building, so that the eye can easily comprehend its appropriateness for those uses, as well as its beauty when completed.

This building was designed for the owner by Wm. Chorlton, Esq., the author of the treatise on the Grape, and although it was erected some six years ago or more, it has seldom been surpassed in design or beauty.

The rapid increase in taste for Horticulture and Floriculture, and the large sums now expended in adorning the grounds and Homes of our wealthy citizens, has induced us to present this illustration, hoping it may induce them to copy from it an example of a Conservatory and Greenhouse; and in order that they may have all the information needed to aid them in building, we give them the letter descriptive of the building, its dimensions, uses, etc., from the builder himself, which he addressed to the editor of the Horticulturist at the time of its erection.

Let it be understood by the reader that the *shaded ground* in front of the building, as seen in the illustration, is the *Grape border*, the vines being planted outside and conveyed through the wall into the building, as is customary in all Graperies. With this notice the remarks of Mr. Chorlton on the planted Vines will be understood. The following is his descriptive letter:

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I send you a perspective view and ground-plan of a collection of horticultural houses, designed by myself for J. McCall, Staten Island, and combining beauty of exterior with practical utility. In this case it was required to have an early and late grapery, a large and general conservatory, and a suitable apartment for camellias, and other polished-leaved greenhouse plants, which are subject to be scorched by the rays of the midday sun. The most available site was on a level plot, so situated that the longitudinal extension of the structure should be east-southeast, and west-northwest. It was also desirable that no part should appear as "sheds" or other like nuisance, consequently the ordinary conveniences are provided for a cellar, forty feet long by nine feet wide, being sunk under the northwest part of the building, and which contains the two boilers and sufficient room for the Winter's fuel. There are two cisterns, each fourteen feet wide by fourteen feet deep underground, and beneath the stage of the central house. Each house is furnished with a tank for tepid water, having a hose coupling attached, with faucets so arranged that one force-pump (which is fixed under the stage) answers all the purposes of drawing water from the cisterns into the tanks, or from any one of the tanks, to shower over the whole or any part of the interior, at pleasure. The center house is twenty-one feet wide by forty-six feet long, and seventeen feet from the ground level to the ridge. The two wings are fifty feet long by twenty feet wide, and fourteen feet to the ridges, which are on a level with the eaves where they join. The groundwork, making of borders, and planting, was executed by Mr. Nichol, the intelligent gardener, and from present appearances, future success is certain. The vines were one year old from the "eye," when planted last March, and the greater part are now (August 11) from twenty to twenty-five feet long, with proportionate strength of cane, and with good ripening, will be fully qualified to bear a light crop of fruit next year.

Most respectfully yours,
WM. CHORLTON.

The New England Farmer.

The Standard Agricultural Newspaper of twenty years standing, and which had been suspended for some months past, has again appeared. Four numbers, under the new Editors and Proprietors, Messrs. R. P. Eaton & Co., have been received. We rejoice to welcome this Old Pioneer Journal—the New England Farmer—as one of the *Old Live Books*.

The announcement of the New Firm of R. P. Eaton & Co., is as follows: Simeon Brown, Esq., Editor; S. Fletcher, Esq., Associate Editor; Russel P. Eaton, Esq., General Editor.

Right glad are we to welcome again to our sanctum the *Old* "New England Farmer" among our exchanges. It is a pattern newspaper—it looks to the best interests of the cause it serves, and its columns are always filled with useful matter. The Editors of the New England Farmer do not soil their sheet by the nonsense and tirade of the day—of murders, suicides, and monstrosities, but present the mind only such food as will make the reader better and wiser. In truth, the New England Farmer always will present an array of excellent dishes to suit the tastes of the many readers (may their names be legion), every dish fit to be "Eaton," and always done up "Brown."

The Latter Rains.

If ever the cultivator of the soil had reason to be grateful for a promising season, this is the time to show it, for never has there been a year to our knowledge when the season was more propitious.

The late rains have set the grass and established it; the recent cold weather has retarded the too rapid advance of the season, and the present week's rain comes as a healing balm to the chill earth, to refresh both leaf, bud and blossom, and save them from any injury that might arise from the cold.

Altogether, it is a indeed a glorious prospect ahead, and calls for a true and grateful recognition from the husbandman to Him—the Giver of all good.

It is to be hoped that all our farmers will be sure and improve the present moist season, and plow their land well, leaving goodly fields for "summer fallow," and thus be prepared for another year's crop, even though we should not be blessed, as we have been this year, by abundant rains. Prepare your fields now, and you will be ready for the next year.

Immense Importation of Breadstuffs from Chile, etc.

Our grain growers will now see the effect of speculation in breadstuffs, by the vast amount of flour, wheat, barley, bran, potatoes, etc., that has come or is coming from Chile, Australia, Oregon, and elsewhere, to flood our market.

With the stock on hand and the large amount that has been imported, and the immense amount still coming, the price of flour and wheat is beyond the price known before for a long time—and how long shall it continue?

By reports of some ten or a dozen vessels now on the way from Chile, etc., we have nearly 50,000 barrels flour, 20,000 sacks wheat, 20,000 barley, 10,000 oats, middlings, etc., bran and potatoes, etc.—food enough in these shipments alone to supply our State, with what comes from the East, almost until the new harvest, for it will be an early and a very heavy one. So farmers make your calculations for the price you will get.

To Business Men, Manufacturers, Inventors, Booksellers, and Wholesale Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Etc.

We shall send you copies of this Journal that you may learn of California, and the opportunity there is for the sale of all New and Valuable Inventions, Books, Implements, Seeds, and Goods of all kinds, of a truly valuable and reliable character.

We can assert without the fear of contradiction, that California is the greatest Reading Population, according to its numbers, in the United States. We can assert, also, that no State in the Union is more ready to secure, buy and try everything new, that promises to be useful and valuable, and no State in the Union presents so wide a field for the sale of Valuable Goods of all kinds.

As a proof of this we can point to the fact that Fifty Millions of Dollars in Gold is sent away from our State, annually, to pay for Goods imported into our State, in addition to all the Grain, Wool, Wine, Ores, Hides and Tallow and other Products, the sum total of which is nearly Twelve Millions of Dollars more.

These are facts, and we desire to make them known to the best Business Houses in all departments of trade in *the Eastern* States and in Europe.

To do this effectually, we send this Journal abroad to those who are engaged in a large and prosperous trade, and we invite you to this journal and ask you to subscribe for it and place your business in its columns and thereby secure to yourselves a large and increasing business in the Golden State, thereby gaining to yourselves a Golden Harvest.

The Manufacturers and Business Men of the Old States know but little of the great opening in our State and its rapid increase in wealth, and we believe it is to their interest to learn of California, and the best way is to receive this Journal regularly, and thus learn of its vast resources and rapidly advancing greatness.

Those who receive the marked copies of our Journal are requested to communicate with us on business and we can accomplish much for them.

[For the California Farmer.]

NOW AND THEN.

Now, shadows rest upon our homes,
Freedom's land, freedom's land;
And shouts from every hamlet comes,
Sounds of war, sounds of war;
Old and young, now rush to arms,
Firmly stand, firmly stand,
Roused by ruthless wars alarms,
Echoing far, echoing far.

A gloom pervades our every heart,
Dark as night, dark as night;
Pray Heaven rend the clouds apart,
Sending peace, sending peace;
Then, shall brothers meet no more,
In deadly fight, deadly fight,
But dwell in love as days of yore,
And strife will cease, strife will cease.

So shall plenty bless our land,
And joy resound, joy resound;
And whitening sails invade each strand,
Freighted o'er, freighted o'er,
With offerings of a people's love,
Once in bonds, now unbound;
And Peace shall spread her wings above,
Evermore, evermore,

WOODBRIDGE, February, 1865.

Worth Reading.

We give the following *strictly private letter*, to show how things should be done, as the effort so carefully made to test the kinds of seed we have sent one of our kind and valuable subscribers, is a rich reward for the small favor at our hands. In the distribution of many thousands of packages of seeds, from our office, gratuitously, every season, it is truly most gratifying to receive even occasionally evidence that some care and attention has been given to the cultivation of varieties which, if only carefully tested, would prove deeply interesting and oftentimes very profitable. As we send out valuable varieties, for trial, into all sections of the State, and if our kind patrons but pay a visit to our Reading Rooms, when they visit the city, they would find it to their advantage as we always have some gift in store for them.

COLONEL WARREN—When, two years since, you so kindly sent us a lot of seeds and plants, we fully intended to give you a statistical account of our success with them, and my husband entered on his diary the times of planting and all such things concerning them. That book he had with him in Washoe, at the time of his death, and I have not been able to recover it, so I can only tell of the results in general terms. The coffee did not vegetate. The tobacco—we had no ground in good condition for that year, and last year I had so much care that I let it pass. North Carolina cotton grew and did very well; but not so well as the black seed cotton (Sea Island) the year before, as I raised about two pounds of lint from a small paper of seed; it seemed to mature earlier. The rice we sowed in drills, with great care; it grew finely until it had jointed for heading, then the rabbits discovered it, and preferring it to anything else, took all of it. The sweet corn did very fine, and last year I distributed it in the neighborhood. Beans from Tahati grew splendidly the first summer, did not bloom, and were killed by the next winter's frost. Of the flower seeds, six papers proved to be indigenous to California, and we had the wild and cultivated about the same time; the others were choice and highly prized; they succeeded, of course, as I never fail with flowers. The rhubarb promises well. The hop roots have supplied me with hops for my own use and some to give my friends. So you see how much we are your debtors for your generous gift, and though I have been unable to perform my promise of more detailed account of them, it is not from neglect or ingratitude. Now, much as I am indebted to you for past favors, I have still one more to ask, and that is that you will send me a few seeds of the true Hubbard Squash. I have raised them, and prized them very highly, for three years, but last year, through some inadvertency, they were planted too near the common yellow pumpkin, and the hybridization spoiled both, and I cannot get pure seed here. We feel very grateful for all your kindness, and hope some time to be able to make some more substantial return than words. Yours, with respect, *

Sportsman's Materials.—The Farmers of our State, who visit our city, or all who wish the best materials for a Sportsman, can always be sure of finding them at the Store of Wm. Rudolph, Pacific street, whose card is in our columns. Mr. Rudolph thoroughly understands his profession, and has some of the finest Rifles, Shot Guns and Sportsman's Goods, to be found in our city.

Daguerrean Partner Wanted.—We call attention to the card of an advertiser for a Business Partner in the Daguerrean Business. As we know the parties, the position and the business, we can say that it is a rare chance and an unusual opening. For a man with from $3,000 to $4,000 capital, it is one of the best openings for a permanent business and a profitable investment that can be offered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We are grateful to our friends for a press of new advertising. We could only make room for a part this week. Next week we will do justice to all, and notice them as they deserve.

—The State of Nevada has negotiated a loan of $180,000 for one year, at the rate of two per cent. per month.

Horticulture.

Confusion in the Nursery.

When an amateur plants a garden, and shows that interest in his trees which he must to make them a pleasure of peculiar charm, his disappointment is intense if he finds a large portion of them prove false to their labels. These trees he has watched from year to year, by sunlight and perhaps by moolight; he has dug around them, and endeavored to make their bed soft and comfortable; has tried to make them grow regular by proper training and direction, as he would his children; has gazed with great delight upon their early vigorous shoots, and has particularly sought out their first appearance of fruit buds. But perhaps his Duchesse proves a Vicar, his Sheldon a Jargonelle, his Superfin a Napoleon, and his d'Anjou something of unknown worthlessness. Not so bad as they might be, some may say. No; sometimes something better than was ordered is got; but even with the few exceptions, it does not much mitigate the vexation. It amounts to about this—instead of having a choice selection of pears, or other fruits, he has only an ordinary mixture. He now begins to cut away and insert grafts of his choice. And here, unless he is very cautious in procuring his cions, he will be again brought to grief.

This evil may be unavoidable to an extent; but if we would seek a reform in the nursery, we must complain of its delinquencies. Honest men will be more careful; rogues less daring. The poet Butler wrote the following well-known couplet:

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat."

But this is more applicable to legerdemain than to labeling fruit trees. Mistakes or frauds in the nursery are so common that the victims may smile even at a simple allusion to them; and I fear myself I shall not be able to write a serious article? "Why," says one, "you must expect one-third of your trees false. Nurserymen have no means of telling one variety from another, except in rare cases, by leaf or peculiar growth; and even then it's nothing but reasonable conjecture. They are as frequently deceived as any one, and innocently propagate the deception." Perhaps this is generally true; new varieties particularly are subject to mistakes, as they are not readily recognized. But then if occasionally a man should get into the business whose ethics in trade are not "first rate," or are falling into decay—degenerating, as we say of some old fruits—and who thinks that rapid and handsome-growing trees, even of very poor sorts, are more readily brought into the market and sell better than those of a contrary character (some of our best varieties growing slowly), he might have the weakness to yield to the temptation, and furnish such trees for all varieties ordered? To the honor of nurserymen, however, I must say that I have never encountered but one in my limited dealings with them, who arrested such suspicion. With him I now think it was a fault rather than a misfortune. His establishment was within thirty miles of Boston, and as he has passed hence, to avoid offense, I will give him the posthumous synonym of "Crisp," should I again have occasion to allude to him. Pardon the retaliation.

About twelve years ago, having some pear stocks to work, I went into a neighbor's ground—who had lately set some choice pear trees from a popular nurseryman—and finding a tree marked "Seckel," I took a cion therefrom, and also, one from a tree labeled "Glout Morceau." The stock into which I inserted the Seckel soon commenced to grow rapidly, and continued most of the season to do so, surpassing everything else. It was very stocky and bushy. I began to suspect it was not the Seckel, and from a few specimens which it bore three years ago, I judged it might be the Buffum—not being acquainted with the habit of that tree. In 1863 it again bore a few small fruit, which plainly showed that it was neither Seckel nor Buffum, but a little pear so shocking and bitter as to nauseate one. How came it in the nursery? After waiting, however, ten years for disappointment, I felt partly recompensed by the splendid stock it gave me; being six inches through at the butt. It has anew a vigorous head of Swan's Orange, from cions which I knew grew on a Swan's Orange tree. The bitter specimens alluded to above I showed to the gentleman from whose nursery my neighbor's trees were purchased, and he quietly observed that it was some poor sort which had "crept in." In a year or two I can laugh with him about it.

The cions marked Glout Morceau also grew rapidly, and threw up very long shoots. They had the ash-colored wood of that variety. Getting a few specimens, I inquired of the same gentleman what it was, and he said it was the Glout Morceau. It certainly looked like it then. The following year it ripened up yellow in early autumn, with a fine blush, cracked and rotted badly on the tree. I then showed another specimen (a greenish one) to the gentleman, when he pronounced it the Catillac. Whatever it was it grew like a rocket. The stock is now doing good service.

Meeting Crisp one spring in Boston, about ten years ago, I bought of him some cions of the Duchesse d'Orleans—a variety which stood high in my mind—and they were inserted in a vigorous stock. They grew into a beautifully-shaped tree, and presented a clean, thick, very glossy, dark-green leaf like the Camellia. I imagined I recognized the leaf in Hovey's Fruits of America, where it is described. Whenever I saw the fruit or heard it praised, I exultingly exclaimed to myself, "Well, I've got that!" I watched it with interest, and in time it bore one fruit, which looked rather hard, dark and irony all summer; and when frost came it was placed in the cellar, where it remained till February. At this time it had changed its color (I had changed color about it before) seeming to be about ripe, and on being tasted proved rather sweet, but coarse and ugly. The Winter Nelis soon took the place of *such* an "Orleans."

At the same time I bought of Crisp some grafts of the famous Beurre d'Anjou. Inserting one in a good stock, it grew about five feet the first season, and was an inch in diameter at its base! The next year it threw out graceful and vigorous laterals, and from season to season continued to grow very rapidly, forming one of the most beautiful pyramids I have ever seen, without a touch of the knife. The shoots were a dark brown and the leaves dark green; but as I did not then know that the color of the wood of the d'Anjou was much lighter and ashy in general appearance, the error was not detected. But alas, a few years brought a cluster of small, worthless, dark-brown pears, which suddenly rotted on the tree, and showed conclusively that a tree is known by its fruit, not by its label. Could so handsome and rapid a grower as this have been retained in the nursery for the mere purpose of raising splendid trees?

Wishing to procure some buds of the Beurre Clairgeau, which stood at the top of the list of European pears, I called on a respectable nurseryman and found him in his nursery. I told him my errand, when he proceeded to a certain tree in a nursery row which he said had borne a little, and clipped me a twig. The same afternoon they were inserted in the branches of a vigorous Jargonelle, in hopes of sooner seeing the fruit. The next spring they started well, and I felt as if I had grown several inches myself, as I now had the "crack" pear! I used no other buds that day, nor in fact during the season. In a few years several pears appeared. It was a solace. But about midsummer I fancied the fruit was rather too round for the Clairgeau, and knew it a month after—as they began to turn yellow! Still they were hard, and were suffered to remain a little longer, till they assumed a blush, but were soon found all rotten at the core, with a rather firm shell. I showed one to the author of the buds at the Horticultural Rooms, and asked him to give its name. He said he did not know it, neither did he grow it! But, said I, you gave me the cions for the Clairgeau. He was astonished. Finally, he thought he might have it at a given place in his garden. A singular confession this, which compelled me to re-work two good stocks that now delight in the Bosc. Job had his trials, no doubt; but stocking a garden with choice fruit trees was not one of them!

Falling in with Crisp every spring for the first few years of my gardening experience, I bought a couple of dwarf pear trees for special locations—one the Beurre Diel, the other the Flemish Beauty. In about five years the latter bore; but the fruit, though small, was brown and had some resemblance to that variety. I was deceived for a year or two, but it grew better, when I ascertained it to be the Henry IV., a very excellent pear. The Diel grew very rapidly, even under disadvantages; and after about eight years bore one small button pear, succeeded by another the following year! As I inserted in its stock the d'Anjou, I could not help thinking that Crisp was not much unlike the pear described in the last paragraph.

This gentleman also gave me some cions of the Fulton, which proved to be the Lawrence; and some Lawrence which proved to be the Belle Lucrative. Also some of the Golden Beurre, which grew rapidly, but turned out a large worthless fruit, like the one noticed as the Glout Morceau above.

Wishing to grow the famous Tompkins County King apple, the ubiquitous Crisp was ready, and said I might have some cuttings from some young trees then on their way from New York State. When they arrived I paid him for them, and worked them on two vigorous stocks. In a few years one of them bore a few specimens. They were handsome and smooth, but seemed in August to be rather light-colored for the King, and a little too flat. A month more confirmed my suspicions, and still another told plainly that they were the Salmon Sweet! For this mishap I reserve *half* of my indignation, as one of the trees I shall let grow—in memory of the transaction and the man.

It must not be inferred that I was equally unfortunate in all my trees, or with most other nurserymen; for in several instances all, or nearly all, were true to label—even bundles of trees from Western New York, bought at auction, have proved so. But in regard to Crisp, truth compels me to say, that I do not recollect of ever having a tree or a cion from him that proved to be the variety for which it was purchased! Were he now among us, how muchsoever of the agreeable he might exhibit, I am impressed—in remembrance of the record he has left in my behalf—that I could not reciprocate it.

I did not intend to write anything like a sermon, but if, from the facts presented, a moral can be drawn, it will be gratifying. The reputation of nurserymen should be made known, whether good or bad; and purchasers of trees should be careful to whom they give orders, and in procuring cions endeavor to know from what trees they were taken. A great deal of delay and vexation may thus be avoided.—[D. W. Lothrop, in Magazine of Horticulture.

To Strengthen Fruit Trees.—Fruit and ornamental trees will sometimes so form their crotches as to split down under a heavy load of fruit or violent wind. This evil can be obviated in arching or cross-grafting. Take a vigorous shoot, in the Spring, and insert one end under the bark of the main stem and the other under that of the opposite branch. Tie the branches firmly together, to prevent slipping apart in windy weather. Or, instead of taking a separate cion, a growing sprout may sometimes be found near by the place needing to be strengthened, and by cutting off the top it may be inserted under the bark of the opposite limb. These braces may be put in every few years, as the tree needs them. Such "Siamesed" trees are quite neat and interesting objects to look at.

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2

Eastern Correspondence.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East

NUMBER THIRTY-NINE.

New York, Jan. 16th, 1864.

War, Wealth and Music.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The topics of conversation, recently, have been about two particular subjects of interest. First: The movements of Sherman's army. Second: The revelations of the Income Tax List. I cannot do your readers a greater favor than by cutting out some portions of our daily newspapers which will in all probability be new to them.

In the first place, every army officer or private can sing "Benny Havens, O," and for their especial benefit I copy the—

SONG OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Tune—"Benny Havens, O!"

To the Army of the Tenne see,
Upon whose banners ride
The noble bird of victory,
The eagle of our pride.
Where'er there's death and danger,
'Tis ever sure to go,
To vindicate the noble flag
Of Benny Havens, O!

Chorus—Benny Havens, O!
Benny Havens, O!
To vindicate the noble flag
Of Benny Havens, O!

Here's to our first commander,
Vicksburg's U. S. Grant,
Who, in searching through the lexicon,
Could find no word like "can't;"
But he has since found what's better—
A way to crush the foe
That arrays itself against the flag
Of Benny Havens, O!
Chorus, etc.

Here's to honest Billy Sherman,
Our gallant old tycoon;
May his star of fame be ever bright
As the summer's sun at noon;
May his name float down time's channel
Where our country's fame will go,
As one among the brightest lights
Of Benny Havens, O!
Chorus, etc.

To the memory of our McPherson
We drink in silent sorrow;
A night of grief now shrouds our hearts,
A night that knows no morrow.
He fell as falls the soldier,
With his face towards the foe—
A nobler never clinked a cup
At Benny Havens, O!
Chorus, etc.

To our noble brothers lying
At Vicksburg's bloody rear,
May their lonely graves be watered
By an honest comarade's tear;
May the traitorous hands who slew them
No mercy ever know;
Nor in the future world e'er meet
With Benny Havens, O!
Chorus, etc.

To the martyr heroes fallen
In Atlanta's grand campaign,
Their life blood still cries out to us,
From the gory battle plain,
For vengeance on the traitorous
And sacrilegious foe,
Who dared betray the starry flag
Of Benny Havens, O!
Chorus, etc.

In the days that are coming,
When the present scenes are fled,
And the prairie flower's blooming
Above our final bed,
May those who survive us
Pass the bottle to and fro,
And drink to those who are sleeping
With Benny Havens, O!
Chorus, etc.

Here's a health to Christian Howard,
The "Havelock" of the day;
The hero who gave his own right hand
At Fair Oaks' bloody fray.
May his days' grow bright and joyous
With ages coming snow,
And his name be e'er embalmed in song,
With Benny Havens, O!
Chorus, etc.

And their staffs so gay and festive,
As they rove through Southern bowers;
And talking sweet to Southern belles,
Of moonlight, love, and flowers.
May they ne'er forget their duties,
As they sentimental grow;
But teach the darlings Union
With Benny Havens, O!
Chorus, etc.

Secondly: In California we have been in the habit of speaking of the incomes of some of our rich men as being large. Herewith I send a tax list of only a portion of *one* of the districts of New York city. The Treasury Department put a stop to the publication of the other lists:

Stewart, Alex T	$1,843,637	92,181
Arnold, Aaron	158,929	7,946
Arnold, Richard	66,898	3,344
Atterbury, Lewis	39,400	1,970
Blodgett, Wm F	27,921	1,396
Bliss, Geo	148,980	4,749
Brady, W V	27,800	1,390
Anderson, John	30,000	1,000
Dodge, Wm E	392,717	19,635
Corning, H K	153,453	7,672
Bonner, Robert	25,000	1,250
Clews, Henry	62,748	3,123
Morgan, Edwin D	110,000	5,533
Fischer, C P	157,038	7,851
Hayden, P	158,114	7,008
Harriman, Oliver	74,328	3,716
Hunt, Seth B	82,358	4,117
Jerome, Leonard W	100,000	5,000
Ketchum, Tredwell	100,952	5,047
Benedict, Jesse W	24,857	1,242
Condit, J E	53,913	2,695
Gary, W F	68,713	3,435
Bloodgood, W F	27,921	1,396
Coghill, F W	86,680	4,334
Opdyke, Geo	112,800	5,640
Parrish, Dan	62,678	3,133
Roosevelt, Theo	37,450	1,872
King, James G	29,588	1,479
Ludlow, E H	28,079	1,403
Leonard, C H	53,873	2,693
Macy, W H	48,847	2,442
Moon, O D	28,084	1,404
Mitchill, Sam	82,845	4,142
Mitchill Samuel L	109,824	5,491
Norrie, A	75,051	3,752
O'Brien, W	99,051	4,952
O'Brien, J	90,000	4,500
Owen, T J	45,706	2,335
Isham, W B	47,384	2,371
Livermore, C F	62,207	3,110
Lottimer, Wm	24,801	1,240
Law, George	58,444	3,422
Lathrop, R D	97,488	4,872
Morgan, Chas	23,095	1,154
Morgan, H T	134,708	6,735
Moller, Peter	111,800	5,595
Iselin, Adrian	88,394	4,419
Lee, W H	75,051	3,752
Knower, John	75,000	3,750
Lord, James	77,313	3,865
Lewis, B H	114,763	5,738
Phelps, J G	113,200	5,060
Phelps, Isaac	63,803	3,100
Roberts, C R	64,637	3,241
Russell, Chas H	63,620	3,181
Ludington, C H	98,679	4,933
Hayden, P	158,144	7,907
Harriman, Oliver	74,328	3,716
Hoffman, R	82,358	4,117
Jerome, L W	100,000	5,000
Starr, E	64,398	3,219
Schuchard, F	74,996	3,749
Williams, John S	75,342	3,767
Paton, T C M	78,804	3,940
Andrews, Loring	64,506	3,225
Appleton, W H	65,147	3,257
Belmont, A	100,930	5,046
Cooley, F B	152,273	7,613
Wolfe, John D	83,780	4,189
Dambman, C F	68,000	3,400
Drew, Dan	101,293	5,064
Goelit, Peter	173,067	8,635
Hoppin, W J	80,230	4,011
Johnson, Bradish	135,545	6,077
Kingsland, A C	60,000	3,000
Hendricks, M M	60,682	3,034
Coggill, C J	84,034	4,201
De Forrest, W W	157,509	7,875
Sturges, J	135,000	6,750
Stewart, David	70,556	3,507
Taylor, T M	105,200	5,260
Watson, John	166,591	8,329
Young, Henry	159,464	7,973
Arnold, Aaron	158,927	7,946
Arnold, Reuben	66,898	2,844
Phillips, Phœnix	229,864	10,993
Riley, T W	70,840	3,542
Fischer, C P	157,038	7,851
Gandy, Shepard	68,561	3,428
Gebhardt, F C	60,000	3,000
Paton, Wm	248,510	12,425
Tiffany, C L	63,903	3,195
Tobin, J	149,400	7,470
Morgan, E D	110,063	5,503
Poillon, R	61,076	3,053
Bliss, George	148,980	7,449
Arnold, B G	90,000	4,500
Corning, H K	153,453	7,672
Dodge, Wm E	392,717	19,635
Smith, W H	121,199	6,059
Stuart, R L	83,647	4,182
Schell, Richard	99,400	4,970
Taylor, Moses	573,494	23,674
Ketchum, T	100,952	5,047

In addition to the names above printed, there are ninety-one others in the same district whose incomes range from $22,000 to $60,000 each, per annum.

Fashions and Dresses.

My lady friends may expect me to say something about the dresses and appearance of the fair New Yorkers. The handsomest costumes were made of blue and pink silk, universally made high in the neck; the lace and diamonds were worn in greater profusion than I have ever before observed. Unfortunately there seemed to be a rivalry among the ladies as to who should build up the most extensive flower garden on top of the puffs which seem to be the favorite head-dress of the fashionable belles of the Metropolis. Flowers are beautiful in their place, but they certainly do not look attractive when they are used for such a ridiculous purpose. Occasionally I called on some lady whose bright face I could look at without laughing at the immense garden the hair-dresser had built on her head.

The Elopement Case.

The San Francisco elopement case excites great comment among the Californians in New York. To a few of us the painful details are spoken of with profound regret. I shudder with horror when I close my eyes and remember the blue-eyed child who used to be such a favorite with the circle which we used to belong to in days gone by. Will parents, in California, never learn wisdom? The newspapers are continually calling public attention to evils which are strangely and criminally neglected. You will not, probably, be surprised to know that the gossip of San Francisco is in less than a month current here.

California Belles.

There are so many Californians here that one feels at home in Broadway, or in the parlors of the Fifth Avenue or Metropolitan Hotels. The belle of the Metropolitan is a young lady from Benicia; and another lady, from Benicia, shines among the brilliant galaxy of ladies who crowd the splendid halls of the Fifth Avenue Hotel after dinner. M. A. S.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Lammond,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF

BENICIA SEMINARY,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies,

No, 64 Silver Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

formerly under the control of Mrs M. B. SWEDEN STIERNA, and has removed there with her entire corps of

Superior Teachers and Professors.

The New Term Commenced

January 4th, 1865.

The location of this Institution (on the suburbs o the city) commands at once for its boarding pupils, the retirement of a country life, with the advantages of the finest professional talent from the city.

As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by calling upon or addressing

MISS M. LAMMOND,

10 Principal.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

EDUCATIONAL.

PACIFIC

National Business College,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect."—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco.

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Cora Excuange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments,

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of specimen Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

LECTURES

Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

DIPLOMAS.

Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	5 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIDIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 31 inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benica. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,

21-11 Principal.

St. Ignatius College.

(INCORPORATED APRIL 30th, 1859.)

The Fifth Annual Session of this Institution will Commence on August 22d.

THE DESIGN of the Institution is to give a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Education.

The Course of Studies Embraces

THE GREEK, LATIN, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

POETRY, RHETORIC,
ELOCUTION, HISTORY,
GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC,
BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS.

Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy.

The study of MODERN LANGUAGES is optional. Besides the Classical, there is a preparatory Department for the Younger Students.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Grammar Dep't.	$5 00
" " Higher Dep't.	8 00
" Preparatory Dep't.	3 00

No 1.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once	$15
Board and Tuition, per session	$250
Washing, per session	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $250—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

American Organs.

SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE

MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD

FOR THE

American Home Circle.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instrument.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing; it is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

SIBERIA OTT,

748 Broadway, New York City

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & C 1

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade.

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones.* The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

Address all orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, New Yor

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,
PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given. Send for Circulars, an address

SIBERIA OTT,
22 748 Broadway, New York City.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MARCH 3, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

ew comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Patent Rights.

IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received some very interesting original lines from an early Californian, entitled "The Return of the Wanderer." They will appear in our next.

A valuable Essay on the the subject of Petroleum, Mining and Agriculture, and also bearing upon Education. It will appear next week.

We most cordially thank our many friends for their communications and many kindnesses. They are fully appreciated.

A VISIT FROM I. N. HOAG, ESQ., SECRETARY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have had a very pleasant and satisfactory visit from the able Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, from Sacramento. Mr. H. comes to our city to gather information and plan out the work for the coming State Fair, this autumn at Sacramento. From many interviews, we are convinced the Secretary is head, heart and soul in the work, and he will aim to place the Society on a better standing than ever before.

MY FARM FOR A SHEEP!—We notice this heading to an advertisement which appears in the Middlebury Register. The farm is described as containing fifty acres, meadow land, and mostly fenced—the price a No. 1 "Merino Buck," or its equivalent in Greenbacks. This shows the value of Merino Sheep in Vermont, if land is worth anything, and from what we have recently seen of sales in Vermont it must be so. The advertiser is S. B. Rockwell, Esq., well known in California in late years as a large dealer in Sheep, an excellent writer of prose and poetry, now residing in Vermont.

Our Country Newspapers.

We wish the citizens of every county, especially the working men—the real industrials of our towns—would feel a proper interest in their local papers and give them a just and liberal support. There are many ways in which the citizens of all classes can aid their own county journals, and do a great good to the public as well as advance their own interests. There are three ways which occur to our mind in which citizens can aid the newspapers of their own counties, and these plans they should be sure and carry out. 1st—They should subscribe and *pay* for the paper voluntarily and cheerfully, as a means to advance the interests of their community. 2d—They should communicate often with the Editor, and be ready to make known to him all the important facts, the publication of which will advance the true good of that county. Giving him information of the success of every production of the earth, and especially new products, and of all inventions or discoveries, the knowledge of which will do good to somebody; all information about schools, roads, bridges, markets, etc. By a manifestation of such an interest for their own paper, men advance their interests and take the very means for prosperity to themselves. 3d—They should not only inform the Editor what has been done, but show him what can be done by the exhibition of the product thus grown or manufactured. The office of the country newspaper should be the *bulletin board* and the *barometer* that shows the prosperity of the county. By such a course there never would be a complaint that the newspaper is not worth taking, for it would be a paper made by the people themselves and full of interest to them. We have always found the *best* and *truest* patrons of *our* paper among those men who were the subscribers of our county papers, and when they have thus become interested in their local paper, they are ready to receive one of a wider or more extended circulation, and embracing interests identified with their own.

OUR EXCHANGES ABROAD.

It has been the custom of this Journal to exchange with all the prominent Agricultural Journals of the United States and Europe, and also with the prominent Scientific and Literary Journals everywhere, and to obtain all the information from them that would be of advantage to spread before our own readers, to aid them in all their enterprises. From all our exchanges we have always taken pleasure to give credit where credit was due, no matter whence valuable information came, whether from the wealthiest and most influential Journals or from the humblest. What we sought was Truth, that would advance our cause. For Eleven years we have been liberal, even profuse in our Exchanges, often giving our Journal (price $5 per annum), to a Journal that solicited an "exchange," although the price of that Journal was but *fifty cents* per annum. We did so hoping they desired information of our Golden State, that they might give that knowledge to their readers, but we regret to say we look in vain for much manifestation of good will to California, and rarely do our Eastern Journals speak in praise of her, but on the contrary they seize every opportunity to spread before their readers such wild and marvellous stories and tragical scenes, as tends to disparage immigration to our shores, and we know, for we have proof sufficient in our possession to show, that the Eastern Journals are not willing to present California to their readers as she truly is—"THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD,"—lest the picture should tempt their energetic and thriving population to come to our shores.

We have been earnestly watching for several years during the war, to find those journals that seem to look toward California with any interest, and to see if they ever would speak encouragingly of our State, but we look in vain. Here and there, like an oasis in the desert, some of the Horticultural Journals do us justice, but these are the *exceptions*, not the rule, and it is only with sorrow that we note this. For instance, the remarks so disparaging to our State, attributed to *Dr. Bellows*, are heralded all over the East; they seem to take pleasure in telling that California is *bankrupt*, and her people spend all as they go. Let those who thus slander California look to the *munificent charities* of our State, and blush for their own littleness.

We shall watch a brief time more to see what journals will do justice to California. We shall hope they will occasionally speak of her as she deserves, and remember, too, that unless they can speak well, *they better be silent;* and if justice is not done by the press abroad to our State, the *Press of California* will do it for the State. After a brief term, those journals that now receive the Farmer in exchange, that fail to reciprocate courtesies, and *see others as they themselves are seen*, must not expect that we shall send them a journal that is $5 a year in gold, in exchange for a paper that is one-fourth the value in currency. If they desire exchage at our hands, they must either send us the difference in *gold*, or give their readers such facts of interest about our State as will do our people good. Such acts on their part will amply repay us. This is the only condition on which we can continue the exchange.

We cannot consent to exchange with papers that seem to take pleasure only in showing up the dark side, and never speaking of California a word of cheer. California has built up the East with her treasures, and she must have justice if the Heavens fall.

Economy Washing Machine.—This truly valuable Machine, invented by our Pioneer Farmer, John M. Horner, Esq., of Mission San Jose, is now winning golden opinions from the Housewives of our State. We are glad to know Mr. Horner has a good prospect soon of being rewarded for the untiring industry in perfecting his invention. Several valuable improvements have been recently added to it, and it is now one of the best Machines known. Several of our Public Institutions that purchased *one* on trial have now secured several of them on account of their superior excellence.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Field, Boston, a copy of that beautiful Poem, Enoch Arden, by Alfred Tennyson. We are pleased to know that the publishers have issued a large edition in a cheap form, one edition at the price of Twenty-five Cents, so as to place it in every household in the land. Let every family secure a copy of some form, it is one of the most charming Poems written by the gifted author.

We are in receipt of the new and varied Catalogues of Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., the celebrated Seedsmen of Paris, France.

We have received also the new Catalogues of J. M. Thorburn & Co., Seedsmen, of New York, the most extensive and reliable Seed Warehouse in the Eastern States. We call special attention to their advertisements in our columns—their House is one of the most reliable in the land.

We have received copies of the reply of the President and Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, to the letter of L. L. Robinson.

Let the public fully understand that L. L. Robinson and the Sacramento Valley Railroad, and L. L. Robinson and the San Francisco Steam Car Railroad to the Mission, are synonymous terms—let the public understand fully that L. L. Robinson versus these roads are antagonistic to the great public interests connected with the Pacific Railroad, and the whole spirit of the opposition will be fully known.

We have the very able speech of the Hon. C. W. Tozer, Speaker of the Nevada Assembly, upon the Pacific Railroad. The honorable Speaker has done himself and his constituents honor by his manly effort to aid a good and noble work, against the moneyed influences of combinations and monopolies that retard the growth of Nevada and all the Mountain region.

Blackwood's Magazine, for January of the present year, comes to us with renewed interesting contents. The article entitled "A Visit to the Cities and Camps of the Confederate States," is of great interest, and written with care. "Italian Patriots," and "Life in an Island," are each superior articles. Blackwood's Magazine is one of the old standard periodicals, unrivaled in its able contributions, and ever filled with the choicest productions of the times. Geo. H. Bell, Esq., is the special agent of Blackwood.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Superintendent of our Public Schools has been sent us by the able head of the schools. At the earliest moment we shall present such facts as we esteem of greatest interest. The Report should be read by all who are interested in the cause of education.

The California Teacher, for March, is out, and as usual filled with excellent and useful matter. The "Geography of San Francisco" is continued, and as a statistical table of important records, worthy of the attention of all. We would like to see literary productions from some of the teachers in this monthly. It would add much to its interest. Every teacher in the State should have it, and coöperate with it in its good work.

We have a very interesting sample of Hops, a native of Mazatlan, to which we call polite attention. Sample can be seen at our rooms. They were kindly sent us by our highly esteemed friend, the good old pioneer, formerly of our city, Colonel A. J. Grayson, truly the Audubon of the Pacific.

Our Illustrations.

We feel confident that our patrons will be gratified with the present number of our Journal.

Besides the valuable matter it contains in every department, the present illustrations will be valuable to those who are about to erect such ornamental structures.

We have recently received many valuable cuts of Fruits, Stock and Buildings, so we shall be enabled to offer our readers one of the handsomest sheets ever published on this coast. The California Farmer, now in its *twelfth year*, is the oldest advocate of Home interests in the State, and we believe *we* can say, without egotism or vanity, one of the best Agricultural and Home Journals of the day.

Our list of contributors and friends that aid with valuable information, cannot be equaled by any journal of the kind, and our resources for useful intelligence superior to that of any other, by reason of a knowledge of the subject and familiarity with it for twenty-five years, in almost daily practice. We therefore invite the attention of our friends and the public to our forthcoming illustrated numbers, for one of the best Home Journals ever yet published.

Causes of Excessive Mortality of Infants.

We ask the special attention of our readers to the important and valuable Lecture of Professor Blake, of the Toland Medical College, which we give, in part, this week. The subject is one of so much importance to Humanity that we give it in full. This Lecture speaks volumes, and we trust that every *Mother* in the land may read it. Bold, fearless and truthful, it tells home as to the causes by which the slaughtered innocents are sent by thousands to their early graves. The conclusion we will give next week.

This able Lecture, of Professor Blake, is worth ten times the whole cost of this College, to suffering innocents.

THE great American farm of Hale & Spring, Buenos Ayres, is doing grandly. No flock this year has done badly, and some have gained fifty per cent. That farm will ship two hundred and fifty bales of wool this year, of eight hundred and fifty pounds each, being over one hundred tuns of wool.

SEEDS FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—Our subscribers from the country, who visit the city, are invited to call our rooms, and obtain such seeds as they can use to advantage, and such varieties as we have now on hand for distribution.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER!

$500 in Premiums!

Splendid Inducements to Clubs!

Desirous to offer inducements to all who will form Clubs for this journal, we offer the following liberal Premiums:

For every Club of FIVE, and $25, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey's Lady's Book, $3, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5, for one year.

For every Club of TEN, and $50, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey, $3, Harper's Monthly, $4, Arthur's Magazine, $2, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of TWENTY, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, $3, Arthur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $5, the Eclectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $5, and an extra copy of the FARMER, $5.

For Clubs of FIFTY, and $250, we will give as a Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain *Sewing Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

For Clubs of SIXTY, and $300, we will give as a Prize a Sewing Machine, valued at Seventy-Five Dollars, the Atlantic, Harper's and Godey,

For Clubs of EIGHTY, and $400, we will give a splendid Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, valued at One Hundred Dollars, with two selected Magazines.

For a Club of ONE HUNDRED, and $500, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's best Machines, with all the Extras, worth One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and two Magazines selected by the party.

The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

☞ We will suit the wants of all who procure us Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scientific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genessee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agriculturist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Colleges and Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those Artists who shall be connected with the Drawing Departments. We therefore offer the following:

For the best Pencil Sketch, of *three offered*, of the Buildings only—a richly chased Gold Thimble.

For a Drawing of the Buildings and Grounds—a Ladies' Rich Needle Case and Materials, worth double the First Prize

For a Crayon Sketch of Buildings and Grounds—a Prize the value of the Second offered.

For an Oil Painting—a Prize worth double the latter—an Opera Glass, or a Japan Writing Desk.

For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
M. K. Laudenslager, Principal.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commenced January 4. *Miss M. Lamamond, Principal.*

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.—Invoices of this seed can be purchased in lots of from 100 to 500 lbs., by calling on the Editor of the FARMER.

Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street, established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression of quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best means of relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any nameable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease have been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill-treated by quacks, the names of which shall not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to be physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person, this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and all diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health. The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Electropathic
7 Institute, 645 Washington st., San Francisco.

REMOVAL!

NEW STORE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THE former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS

And Importers of all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds,
Clothes Lines,
Strawberry Boxes,
Market Baskets,
Corn and Potato Baskets,
Oyster Baskets,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,
Feather Dusters,
Bird Cages,
Blacking, Wicking,
Steamer Chairs,
Mouse and Rat Traps,
Sieves,
Chopping Trays and Bowls,
Baskets of all kinds,
Clothes Pins,
Pastry Boards,
Children's Wagons,
Wisp Brooms,
Children's Gigs,
Skirt Boards,
Wash Boards,
Trays,
Mats,
Brushes of every description,
Whitewash and Window Brushes,
Rolling Pins,
Wooden Bowls and Trays,
Faucets,
Chopping Knives,
Churns,
Clothes Horses,
Hand Bellows,
Shoe and Stove Blacking,
Butter Ladles and Moldes,
Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes,
Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores, to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Flue Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always on hand.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
7 403 and 408 Battery street, near C

NOLAN'S GARDEN

KNOWN AS THE

Belle View Nursery,

Opp. Pacific Female College,

TELEGRAPH ROAD,

OAKLAND.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,

Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants,

Hanging Baskets, Choice Bouquets,

..ALSO..

Bulbous Roots, etc.

A Farm for Sale.

260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN ITS respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under cultivation, about Fifty Acres has been in crop; soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 30 by 40 square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with plenty of fruit, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Oxen, a Steer, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty or sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; three convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a never failing spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it. Two Ploves, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's Tools, and most of the Household Furniture.

Its is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for Cash in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. Wilson, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with a work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms, and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to the above, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential.

...our through Northern California and Oregon

BY LISLE LESTER.

PAPER NO. 2

The California Stage Company's route, passes through Trinity Center directly north of Shasta to Yreka, the most northern county seat in the State; in making this part of the trip it is necessary for the traveler to make up his mind to put on the heaviest coat of patience and long endurance he can obtain. If the journey is made in the winter one needs the good use of energy, good humor and a good blanket. Crossing "Scott's Mountain," a place notorious for difficult ascent, snows and frequent "mists," lasting eleven months of the year, the human depraved heart begins to learn, that it requires considerable good disposition to become a good traveler. All nights on that mountain are schools of education, never to be forgotten; the winds whistle dirges of whole notes, chants requiems of frightful solemnity bordering upon the unearthly, shriek graveyard horrors through the moaning pines, and down in the valleys verge off into wails, groans and sounds appalling. The rain pours and patters, then freezes in long icicles to the pines, the curtains of the stage, your hair and whiskers, for all stages have a fashion of catching water *inside* as well as out; and passengers learn the beauty of a "dripping bath," by process more to be imagined than described. It rains until it seems as if the clouds might grow tired, then down comes the snow; then a blast from the windy elements cutting one's warm sensibilities into wee atoms of ice and bits of frost-work, while the easy (?) "thorough-brace," "cushion-covered" vehicle, sidles around on the slippery grade, testing the nerves to the very verge of desperation, and setting the heart into a kind of clog-dance, more painful than pleasant. Now and then a staccato movement of the entire concern, lifts you by unseen force, to a sudden proximity with the "top of the inside," and sending you back to the battered cushions with an emphasis which might be detrimental to bones, flesh and muscles. One night of this kind of staging and we are over "Scott's" mountain, rushing through "Scott's" valley, past Fort Jones to Yreka.

Yreka is the county seat of Siskiyou county, and was formerly called *Shasta Butte City*. The name "Iereka" was an Indian word from which the place derived its present name. Siskiyou is also an Indian word, and the name of the county is supposed to be derived from it, although it is attributed to the French words, meaning "Six-stones," applying to the fact; that in the old trail crossing the Trinity river there were formerly six large stones; others claim that it received its name from the Indian words, meaning a "bob-tail" horse, and the following explanation is given: A band of traders (Indians), were crossing the Siskiyou mountains, and from some mishap were obliged to leave, on the summit, a "bob-tailed" horse, which was unable to perform the balance of the journey; they were accustomed afterwards to speak of the mountain as Siskiyou, or the Bob-tail-horse mountain. The Indian signification of *Yreka* is "a pile of rock covered with snow," which refers to Mount Shasta, apparently quite near to the valley, which is far above all surrounding peaks and ledges.

Yreka is a busy spot, clinging to olden California times with more adhesiveness than other places we have passed through. Miners are more like the rough unshorn men of '49, and the gambling houses are more crowded, than in the more southern portion of the State. The description of a Miner's Life, given by a rather inelegant-named writer, "Rural Betts," of Oregon, is applicable here, where we have seen so much to remind us of the description of early mining life:

"Back to his lonely camp at close of day
The luckless miner wends his weary way,
In pensive study where on earth to make
Another raise, a small provision stake.
Uncombed, unwashed, unshaven, and unshorn,
His clothes in strips by chaparral torn;
Toes peeping from his boots, and battered hat,
Tired, wet, and weary as a drowned rat:—
How changed from him we in the city knew,
In stove-pipe beaver, and a long-tailed blue,
Cigar in mouth, and carpet sack in hand,
By steamer bound to California land.
His store of wood collected for the night,
To dry his clothes, and cook his little bite;
A broken shovel fries his meat, and bakes
A hasty mixture of unleavened cakes;
An oyster-can for tea-pot will suffice,
And pine or fir leaves Hyson's place supplies.
His supper over, he improves a chance
To patch with flour-sack his demolished pants.
In musing mood he listens to the sound
Of night winds moaning in the woods around;
The mountain wolf or cougar's long-drawn howl,
The shrill coyote and the hooting owl;
While as he plied his busy task, thus ran
The meditations of the lonely man."

Of which "meditations," says the editor we have only space to give the eight concluding lines, which certainly imply that there may be disadvantages connected even with gold-digging:

"Poor as the Prodigal who fed with swine,
His dimes all spent in rioting and wine,
Chased by misfortune over hill and dale
Like a stray dog with a tin-pail at his tail;
Too poor to leave, and out of luck to stay,
The chance is small to ever get away;
Thus thousands live, exposed to all the ills
The luckless miners suffer in the hills."

In this county we found many natural caves of immense size and singular appearance, and when explored will prove of great interest to the public. We cross the Siskiyou mountain, and at a distance of about two hundred miles from Yreka, when the Golden State is behind us, and Oregon before us. Oregon! With what fear and trembling a traveler crosses the line, in the winter season, can be judged by those who are used to the prevalent stories, bug-bear tales, and reports spread into the belief of visitors by Californians, of this new and interesting State. Long before we reached Shasta we saw grave shakes of the head, at the idea of a trip through Oregon in the winter. Their stories of "*Mud, Water, Eternal Rains, Falling Mists*," of "Ignorant Heathens," and "Web-foots," until had we been anything of a coward we should have fled in terror, from the nearer approach to the State of Oregon. Courage being a well developed bump of our nature, we determined to *see*, and commenced at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville is the first town of any size north of the dividing line of the two Pacific States; by the time we had reached the "Stage House," called Hotel, we had heard numerous tales of the State of Oregon, and its society, and for the benefit of those coming behind us, a word or two of advice may not be out of place. First of all, believe nothing of what will be told you by Californians of Oregon; remember the spirit of rivalry that ever characterizes two near adjacent States, or neighboring cities, and be prepared to find its narrations, mere results of rivalship and envy. The first new term or phrase which will meet your ear, of Oregonians, is "*Web-foot*." The State will be spoken of as the "Web-foot country," and you will be told by the wise Alderman, and the loquacious Stage Agent that "you will drown out before spring up among the 'Web-foots.'" This term has grown out of the *damp* fact, that the rainy season of Oregon is protracted into the Spring and Fall (like wings of the winter), and sometimes rains almost incessantly from October to June; and a most disagreeble, unhappy rain at that; it comes down in a fine penetrating mist, reaching into the very buildings, its unpleasant dampness swelling the brooks to great rivers and the rivers to floods, and rapids, flooding the valleys to the utter destruction, sometimes of stock, buildings, villages and cities. Much is said of "Oregon Mists;" it is a common subject of mirth and joke among travelers and especially Californians, who in speaking of Oregon will remark, "they are having *some mist* in Oregon, just now," or if a person says "it rains this morning?" some fun-loving face will assume a very meaning look, and the reply will be a significant "yes; a little of our mist." The "*Oregon Mist*," is a native product of which the State has an undisputed right and title.

To be Continued.

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
9 New York.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention our CLOCKS, which are o The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE.

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROS², DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES--SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK. MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

HUBBARD SQUASH.

THIS VERY BEST OF ALL SQUASHES SHOULD BE planted by every person who wishes the best Squash that can be grown.

The HUBBARD SQUASH is different from all other Squashes; has a hard rind, but very rich meated, sweet and luscious as the finest Carolina Sweet Potato.

The Hubbard makes the finest Pies in culinary art, superior to a Custard Pie—the Squash, however, is to be baked only. Saw the Squash in halves, bake in the shell, and scoop it out when baked, or serve it on the table in the shell. For Pies, first baked, then scooped out, and used as other squash.

Fresh Seed just received from the East, pure from the grower's, for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Packages $1 each; $3 per pound 3

MAN WANTED TO GROW SUGAR BEET.

A WEALTHY MAN, DESIROUS OF TESTING THE capabilities of our climate and soil for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar, desires to find a man who has had experience in growing the Sugar Beet for this purpose. To such a person a liberal offer will be made, and no other person need apply than one who has knowledge and experience.

Address or call on the Editor of the California Farmer. 1

TO NURSERYMEN.

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TO OUR PATRONS.

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We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several thousand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

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Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.

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Home Miscellany.

PRO PATRIA.

L. M. S., Jun.—Sept. Dec. 21, 1864.

[The following appropriate yet sad and touching requiem notes on the grave and to the memory of the brave and gallant soldier, Lucius M. Sargent, Jr., of Boston, are from the pen of the afflicted parent, Hon. Lucius Manly Sargent, a man of eminent standing in the Old Bay State.]

Drift, snows of winter, o'er the turf
That hides in death his cherished form!
And roar, ye pine-trees, like the surf
That breaks before this eastern storm!

O turbulent December blast!
O night tempestuous and grim!
Ye cannot chill or overcast
The tender thought that dwells on him!

Wilder the tumult he defied,
Darker the leaden storm he braved,
Where swept the battle's smoking tide,
And banners, torn and blackened, waved.

Not scatheless he amid the fray:
"Shot through the lungs,"—the message went:
Now surely Love shall find a way
To hold him here at home content.

"Oh, thou hast done enough," Love cried,
"For duty, fame,—enough, indeed!"
He touched his saber, and replied,—
"It is our country's hour of need."

Back to the field, from respite brief,
Back to the battle's fiery breath,
Hurried our young high-hearted chief
To lead the charge where waited Death.

Oh, fallen in manhood's fairest noon,—
We will remember, 'mid our sighs,
He never yields his life too soon,
For country and for right who dies.

THE RETURN OF SPRING.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Have I passed through Death's unconscious birth,
In a dream the midnight bare?
I look on another and fairer Earth:
I breathe a wondrous air!

A spirit of beauty walks the hills,
A spirit of love the plain;
The shadows are bright, and the sunshine fills
The air with a diamond rain!

Before my vision the glories swim,
To the dance of a tune unheard;
Is an angel singing where woods are dim,
Or is it an amorous bird?

Is it a spike of azure flowers,
Deep in the meadows seen,
Or is it the peacock's neck, that towers
Out of the spangled green?

Is a white dove glancing across the blue,
Or an opal taking wing?
For my soul is dazzled through and through,
With the splendor of the Spring.

Is it she that shines, as never before,
The tremulous hills above,—
Or the heart within me, awake once more
To the dawning light of love?

Causes of the Excessive Mortality of Infants.

Introductory Lecture delivered at the Toland Medical College, by James Blake, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

The subject on which I propose to offer a few observations is one which at first sight appear not to be of much interest to a general audience; but I trust before I have concluded, to bring forward facts which have been observed during the last few years, which will invest it with sufficient importance to render it worthy of the serious consideration of all who take an interest in the welfare and progress of society. In order to show how important is the subject, I propose first, to bring before you some statistical observations showing the fearful mortality that prevails during the first years of childhood, and then to trace it to its causes, at least in so far as the present state of sanitary science will enable us so to do.

To many of you it is probable that the term sanitary science is even a novelty—and yet it a branch of knowledge that can be readily shown to involve some of the most important interests affecting our race. In alluding to it as a science, however, I would not have you consider that it is a subject only to be studied by the philosopher, or that its consideration belongs more particularly to medical men. This would be a great mistake. In order to be of any practical utility, it must be taught in our schools, it must be learned by our children, by the mothers and fathers of the next generation, as well as by ourselves, and more particularly by women. It is to them that we must, after all, principally look for carrying out the principles of sanitary science. They have constant opportunities of practising its teachings in their households, of inculcating them in their conversation and correspondence, and visiting with messages of mercy places where ignorance of its dictates is most productive of misery and suffering. Legislation can undoubtedly do much towards improving the sanitary state of the community, but there is still a large amount of preventable disease and death which legislation can never reach, and which can only be remedied by those quiet teachings, those silent influences of which woman is so eminently the apostle.

If we now come to consider more particularly the subject of infant mortality, the first startling fact that strikes us is that of all the children born, more than one-fifth of the number, or twenty-two per cent., die within the first year, and at the end of five years but little more than half of those born remain alive. If we compare this with the death rate of the general population, we shall see the great excess of mortality of infants, for whilst in a thousand individuals living of all ages, the number who die in a year averages about 20; yet in the same number of children under one year of age, 220 would die in the same time, or more than ten times as many. These are facts surely calculated to attract attention, the more so when we consider that a very large proportion of these deaths arise from preventable causes. we talk a great deal of the loss of human life in war. We are the fools of smoke and noise. Because there are cannon balls, gunpowder and blue coats, and because it costs a great deal of money, and makes a great deal of noise in the newspapers, we think what a terrible thing war is. And yet there is something going on every day under our own eyes, infinitely more terrible than war, and this is the retribution of outraged nature on those who neglect her laws. A writer on sanitary reform in England has given expression to those ideas in language far more eloquent than I could command. The Rev. Mr. Kingsley observes, "Nature, insidious, inexpensive, silent, sends no roar of cannon, no glitter of arms, to do her work; she gives no warning note of preparation, she has no protocol, nor any diplomatic advances, whereby she warns her enemy that war is coming. Silently, I say, and insidiously, she goes forth; no—she does not even go forth—she does not step out of her path, but quietly, by the very same laws by which she makes alive, she puts to death. By the very same laws by which every blade of grass grows, and every insect springs to life in the sunbeam, she kills, and kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing until she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only to be conquered by obeying her. And bear in mind one thing more, Man has his courtesies of war, and his chivalries of war; he does not strike the unarmed man, he spares the woman and child; but Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child, with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man with the musket or pick in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England, the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year. And would that some man had the logical eloquence to make them understand that it is in their power, in the power of the mothers and wives of the more educated classes, I will not say to stop it all—God only knows that—but to stop as I believe three-fourths of it." Such are the words of this eloquent writer, and although his remarks was addressed to a society whose object was the promotion of sanitary science generally, still they are fully applicable to that limited portion of it which we are now considering.

As I have before stated, the mortality amongst infants attains a large proportion when compared with that of the general population. That out of 100 children born, 22 should die before they have completed the first year of their existence, is a most startling fact, and invests with the greatest interest every inquiry tending to throw light on its causes. Among the young of no other animal except man, the Lord of the Creation, does anything like such a mortality exist. If the shepherd loses five lambs in the hundred during the first year, he is dismissed from his employment, unless he can point out to his employer some satisfactory reason for the loss; and should he feel a proper interest in his flock, he will not rest without at least using every endeavor to find out the cause of such an unusual mortality. And shall we show less solicitude in endeavoring to discover why we lose twenty-two infants out of every hundred born? Some persons will probably think the comparison I have just made as irreverent, or misapplied. They are very fond of looking upon the loss of children as an *affliction*, or as a *dispensation* of Providence; but the writer whom I have just quoted, and who as a clergyman of the Church of England, is much more entitled to be heard on this point than an anatomist, observes, "I see this, that three persons out of every four are utterly unaware of the general causes affecting their own ill health, and of the ill health of their children." (*And remember this lecture was delivered before an audience composed of the best educated classes in England*). They talk of their "*afflictions*" and their *misfortunes*, and if they are pious people, they talk of *the will of God*, and of the *visitation of God*. I do not like to touch on these matters, but when I read in my Book, and in your Book, that "It is not the will of our Father in heaven that one of these little ones should perish," it has come to my mind with very great strength, that that may have a physical application as well as a spiritual one, and that the Father in heaven who does not wish the child's soul to perish, may possibly have created that child's body for the purpose of its not dying, except in good old age. Not only in the lower classes, but in the middle and upper classes, when one sees an unhealthy family, then in three cases out of four, if one takes time, trouble and care enough, one can, with the help of the doctor who has been attending them, run the evil home to a very different cause than *the will of God:* and that is, to a stupid neglect, a stupid ignorance, or what is just as bad, a stupid indulgence."

I will now endeavor to point out the causes which can be shown to exert an influence in causing the increased mortality amongst children. The chief of these are:

Overcrowding and vitiated air.
Bad feeding.
Want of exercise in the open air.

Of these causes I believe the first is the most important, even in our comparatively sparsely populated city, as it undoubtedly is in the more densely inhabited districts of the Old World. Of all the processes that are concerned in maintaining life, that of respiration is by far the most important, and that by which we are most directly brought into vital contact with the surrounding media. More particularly is this the case with the infant, the rapidity of whose respirations is double that of the adult. Only imagine a human being, and that human being a baby, taking a small dose of poison forty times in a minute, which it is certainly doing while breathing a vitiated air. The word poison, perhaps may appear too strong an expression, but when I have related the following facts which directly prove the deleterious influence of vitiated air, I think you will be ready to admit that, taken in such repeated doses and for days and weeks together, it must be about as certain a poison as arsenic or strychnine. In the Rotunda Hospital, in Dublin, some years since, of 17,050 children born there, 2,944, or 17 per cent., died within the first fortnight after birth, and of these, 19 out of every 20 died of convulsions. Dr. Clarke, who was at that time master, entertained a strong opinion that deficient ventilation was the cause of these too familiar nine day fits, as they were then called, and accordingly he took efficient means to secure a much more free circulation of air. The result was, that of 8,033 children born subsequently to the wards being ventilated, only 419 died, being at the rate of 5.20 per cent., or less than one-third of the previous mortality. Under additional improvements, the death rate of these infants became reduced to 1.7 per cent., or about one-tenth of what it was before; whilst convulsions as a cause of death were reduced to a still more insignificant figure. Fortunately we have no such well marked examples of wholesale slaughter in the recent records of our foundling hospitals, but the census returns from some parts of Europe, where the returns show the mortality in town and country districts, and also the ages at which death takes place, furnish figures which prove plainly the same fact. In statistics derived from the French Foundling Hospitals, it appears that in 52,883 foundlings placed in establishments in the cities, 72 per cent., or 38,160, died before they reached the age of five years; whilst of 112,110 foundlings placed in institutions in the country, only 6,090 died, or about 11 per cent. Had the 52,883 town foundlings been placed in the country, 32,070 lives would have been saved in five years. In the city districts, the mortality of infants is more than twice as great as in rural districts, and there can be no doubt but that the greater part of the difference is due to the greater purity of the atmosphere in the country. We have the same fact plainly indicated even by the figures furnished by the interments in this city. In the Catholic graveyard, where the greater portion of our Irish citizens are buried, the interments of children under three years of age, generally equals nearly the half of the whole number of interments, whilst in the Protestant Cemetery the proportion of children's interments generally average about one-fourth of the whole number. There can be no doubt but a large proportion of the excess of deaths among the children of our Irish population is caused by their breathing a vitiated atmosphere. In using the term a vitiated atmosphere, or at least as applying to a degree of vitiation capable of injuring the health of an infant, I would not be understood as meaning an atmosphere which is so far impure as to be cognizable to our senses. Unfortunately the human olfactories are incapable of detecting the slightest shades of deterioration in the air we breathe; and still more unfortunately, habit will at length deaden them, even to odors which are very far indeed from that of Otto of Roses. But it can easily be shown, that even a comparatively moderate amount of vitiation of the atmosphere to a degree which is not at all cognizable to our senses, does exert a most deleterious influence on the human frame, even in adults, in strong and apparently healthy men.

"Dr. Guy investigated with great care the circumstances attending certain derangements of health in 320 of the journeyman printers of London. He found that he could, after careful inquiry, divide them into three classes nearly equal in numbers. In the first class, the men were habitually breathing in their workshops an atmosphere of less than 500 cubic feet of air per man; in the second class, the quantity was between 500 and 600 cubic feet; in the third class, it was more than 600 cubic feet. Now, taking as his guides two of the leading symptoms of consumption, which could easily be detected by questions, he found the difference between the first and the last of these classes of workmen was as follows: Of the *first* or *worst-off* class (as respects air) 12½ per cent. had spat up blood, and a like proportion had been subject to catarrh; while of the *third* or *best-off* class, only 4 per cent. had suffered from spitting blood, and only 2 per cent. from catarrh. The medium class of workmen occupied also a precisely intermediate position, with respect to both these unfavorable symptoms."—*Gairdner, Public Health in relation to Air and Water.*

Dr. Cotton, physician to the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, England, has drawn up a table showing the relative frequency of consumption, in persons of various occupations. The occupations are placed in two lists, one containing those pursuits which are conducted principally indoors, as tailors, shoemakers, etc., and the other containing those which are conducted principally out-doors, as bricklayers, cabmen, etc. In 1,000 cases of phthisis, 841 were furnished by those who had been engaged in in-door occupations, and only 159 from amongst those whose occupations were principally in the open air. Nothing can more plainly prove the ill effects of breathing a vitiated atmosphere than the above figures, and it must be remembered that these tables only include adults, on whom the influence of disease-producing causes act with far less intensity than on infants. It has been proved by comparing the death rates of adults and infants in the healthy and unhealthy districts in England, that whilst the most unhygenic conditions in which any portion of the population exists, increases the yearly mortality but 15 in 1,000, yet amongst children under six years of age a difference of 90 deaths in 1,000, and in children under one year of age, a difference of 200 deaths in 1,000 is found to exist between the healthy and unhealthy districts; so that the same amount of bad air and bad food that will take off during the course of a year 15 in 1,000 adults, would kill 200 infants under one year; or in other words, that the power of unhygenic conditions, is more than twelve times as great on infants as on adults. And yet in the face of such facts as these, how often do we see children shut up during the day in ill-ventilated school-rooms, and during the night in still worse ventilated bedrooms. Surely it is time that the teaching of sanitary science were made available in the education of those who are to be the fathers and mothers of the next generation.*

There can be no doubt but that this excessive mortality amongst infants placed in unfavorable sanitary conditions, is a complicated fact, that it does not depend entirely on the contamination of the atmosphere. Other causes have to be taken into consideration, such as bad nourishment, want of care, and neglect of other laws of health; but still it is an important element, and as it admits of being remedied perhaps more easily than any other, it is deserving of our serious attention. That infants should suffer more than adults from breathing a bad atmosphere would be rendered probable on physiological grounds, even had not experience proved that such was the case, for from the rapidity of the respirations in infancy as compared with that of adults, any poisonous element existing in the air they breathe, would be taken in much more frequent doses by the infant. Respiration in the infant at birth takes place 44 times in a minute, and at the age of five years the respirations are still at 26 in a minute, whilst in the adult they are but 16 in the same time, so that the infant takes in 44 doses of the poison whilst the adult takes but 16. True it is we are not able to detect the poisonous element in this vitiated air; it is something more than a little excess of carbonic acid or ammonia, something that our reagents cannot discover; but the same is the case with other morbid poisons. The poison of small-pox, of measles, of scarlet-fever, even in their most concentrated form, totally escape our most searching means of chemical analysis, and like the poison of a vitiated atmosphere, only reveal their existence by the diseases they produce.

* As regards ventilation, it is difficult to say how much crowding will vitiate the air. In the prisons in England, 1,000 cubic feet of space, or a space of 10 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 10 feet high, is considered the proper allowance for each prisoner. It is probable that in a healthy individual, with a good constitution, the conservative power of the body would suffice to resist any vitiation that would be caused with such a supply, but in a person with any innate cause of disease in his system, either accidental or constitutional, what an advantage would this limited supply of air give it in undermining the vital powers. In consumption, for instance, where shall we say the vitiation begins? Give the patient 1,000 feet and he will die. Give him 2,000—10,000—and still the result will be the same. But send him out to live in the open air, away from the crowded town, up in the mountains, where the purest, the most uncontaminated of the atmosphere is to be found, and then, and then only, will the disease be cured, and health permanently restored. Had you witnessed cases of advanced pulmonary consumption, such as have come under my observation, cured by this out-of-door treatment, you would have a living faith in the sanitary influence of pure air—an influence which in this disease far surpasses that of any or all of the drugs in the pharmacopia.

(To be concluded in our next.)

How to Make Pencil Writing Indelible.—A correspondent of an Agricultural paper gives the following information, which may be of service to some of our readers:

"A great many valuable letters and other writings are written in pencil. This is particularly the case with the letters our brave soldiers send home from the army. The following simple process will make lead pencil writing or drawing as indelible as if done with ink: Lay the writing in a shallow dish, and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any spots not wet at first may have the milk placed upon them lightly with a feather. When the paper is wet all over with the milk, take it up and let the milk drain off, and whip off with a feather the drops which collect on the lower edge. Dry it carefully, and it will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed, even with India rubber. It is an old recipe, and a good one."

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BOWEN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we handle none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1860. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts there and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantage besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

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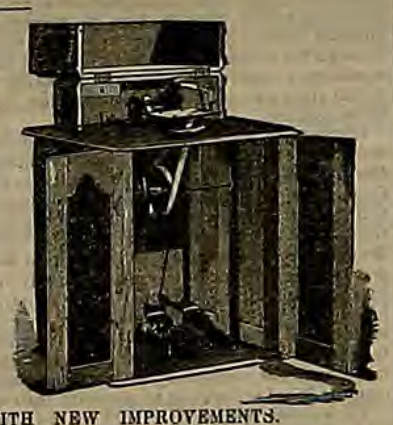

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Publishers of the Farmer.

A Fine Farm in Yolo County,

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc, some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

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A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN TOBACCO RAISing would like to enter into contract with some good man who has proper land and good location, and will have suitable buildings erected for that business. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches and can make it profitable to both. He is also familiar with Grape Growing, and can lay out a Vineyard and take care of it. He feels confident he can give satisfaction. A letter addressed to "Tobacco Grower," and left at the Farmer Office will be attended to. 17

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

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THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

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This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, near when used and ornamental when not in use.

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With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

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A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

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COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

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Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
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REVERE HOUSE.

Second Street, Opposite the Court House,

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GOODRICH & DEMMITT, Proprietors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken the above named well-known Hotel, and fitted the same up in superior style, would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish excellent accommodations to permanent and transient guests.

The house is built in modern style, and the rooms are large, airy and pleasant. Families can be accommodated with elegant suits of rooms at reasonable rates.

THE TABLE AND BAR will be provided with all the substantials and luxuries to be procured in this market.

The location of the house is central and convenient. A fine Livery Stable adjoins the premises, and the Telegraph Office is next door. The offices of all the stages running out of town are in this Hotel.

☞No effort will be spared to make the Revere House one of the best Hotels in the State. Public patronage solicited. GOODRICH & DEMMITT.

Napa, Oct. 1st, 1864. 13

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On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

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SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel. 19

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, th with steady progressive steps, advanced this until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be le to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-9 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From the New England Farmer, Boston.

"The Practical Shepherd" is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

From the Maine Farmer.

The name of the author, Hon. H. S. Randall, is a guarrantee of its completeness and reliability,

From C. I. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag't Society.

It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. Randall.

From the New York Tribune.

In this volume the author has exhausted the subject, and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and a general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartily commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise on sheep husbandry.

From the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Randall has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry.

From the Ohio Farmer.

The reputation of the author—who ranks as THE authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd."

From the Prairie Farmer.

The illustrations of sheep are by the best artists of New York, and well done. The letter press and paper are all that could be desired in a work of this description. It will undoubtedly meet with the large sale its merit demands.

From the Scientific American, New York.

It is vastly important that those who raise sheep should obtain all the information possible how best to manage their flocks, and we unhesitatingly recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as the most interesting and reliable work on the subject extant.

☞THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The demand for the work was, for months, greater than the supply, and hence it has not been offered or advertised in the Pacific States. It comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price $2, Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

This Book will always be for sale at the Farmer Office. 19

First Premium Pianos.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Jacob Zech

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many patrons that

THE FIRST PREMIUM

has been awarded to him for his TWO PIANOS exhibited at the late Exhibition at the Pavilion of the Mechanic's Fair,

The undersigned having been, for many years, a

Manufacturer of Pianos

in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

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ever offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

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Red and White Wines

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San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street.

Wanted a Farm Manager.

A PRACTICAL MAN, THOROUGHLY INFORMED in farming in a dry climate on a light loam on a porous subsoil. A Scotchman with a Californian or Australian experience preferred. Experience in a dry climate is absolutely necessary. Address, "Farmer," Lock Box 943, San Francisco P. O., giving particulars of past experience. 12

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23t

Pomology.

Hon. M. P. Wilder, of Massachusetts.

We are most happy to announce the gratifying intelligence, received by the last steamer, that Mr. Wilder who has been long ill, has so far recovered as to be again among his friends, heart and soul engaged in the cause he so loves. The Horticultural world will rejoice at this intelligence.

The Colors of Pears.

It is an interesting question, how far the colors of pears may be influenced by climate, soil, special manuring, mulching or other treatment. It is quite certain that some cultivators produce fruit much more delicate in complexion, and more highly colored than others. The Duchesse d'Angouleme, which is generally of a pale green, changing to a dull yellow, is frequently seen with a bright glossy skin and a brilliant scarlet blush on one side, adding much to its beauty. The red color on the Louise Bonne de Jersey is frequently very intense, while other specimens are of a dull brown. Dr. Boynton, of Syracuse, New York, once exhibited some pears at a meeting of the National Pomological Society, covered with a skin like glass, and tinted with the most brilliant hues, crimson, scarlet, and gold. We have never seen any fruit since equal, in finish and color, to those specimens. Dr. Boynton attempted to explain the cause of this perfection and color, by some geological theory and special manuring; but either pomologists could not understand him, or he did not understand himself; nothing ever came of it.

How far is it possible to discover and control the causes of *color?* Many cultivators of fruit have no doubt observed that sickly trees, or those in a stunted and unhealthy condition, will generally produce fruit more highly colored than healthy and thrifty trees. The fruit will probably be smaller than on more vigorous trees, but will take on a much richer color. This may perhaps be attributed to the fact, that growing slowly, the juice of the fruit and the fabric of the skin may be more perfectly elaborated early in the season, and hence may be more thoroughly acted upon by the rays of the sun. It has been remarked by Prof. Balfour, a distinguished English botanist, that "the colors of flowers appear to depend upon the oxidation of their juices." The colors produced on the leaves of trees, in autumn, we are constantly told by vegetable physiologists, is due to the action of oxygen upon the juices and the texture of the foliage. We are also told, by the same authorities, that the sap of trees carries up with it common air, carbonic acid and oxygen, as gases, in addition to the mineral elements which may be in solution in that fluid.

Now from these facts it would appear that a stunted or checked growth, and free oxidation of the juice of the fruit would tend to increase the brilliancy of the color.

But to obtain a good ambrotype, you must have a plate properly prepared for the action of the sun's rays; and to get highly colored fruit you must undoubtedly have a texture of skin fitted to take on the desired tints. What shall be the constituents of this skin? and how shall these constituents be collected and organized?

The first evident constituent or element of a proper skin is a somewhat dense fiber; next, a certain amount of silica, as in the cornstalk and bamboo; then perhaps (for all this is something like guess work) some iron and other minerals, in free supply; after these, what acids? or what phosphates? Who can tell?

One of the substances employed in manure, which has been supposed to have a great influence on the colors of *flowers* is *charcoal.* Whether there are any facts in existence to show what the effect of charcoal is upon fruit, in respect to color, we do not know. We have used many hundred cords of fine charcoal, about fruit trees, as a top-dressing, and as a mulching agent, without discovering that it produced any effect on the color of the fruit. That charcoal attracts oxygen with considerable avidity, and yields carbonic acid gas pretty freely, we presume there is little doubt. Further experiments in its use, in respect to its effect on color, are to be desired.

Of the mineral substances which enter into the composition of manure, the alkalies, oxide of iron, and sulphate of iron, have been supposed by some writers to have an influence upon the color of fruit.

We must confess that although we have tried some experiments with a view to produce color in pears, by a special treatment, we have not yet arrived at anything like certainty in this respect. But we are still experimenting, with the hope of greater success.

Of one thing we feel convinced, and that is, that the art of manipulating the soil and managing the trees (special manuring and training), is still in its infancy, and much improvement may yet be made in these departments of gardening. We should be gratified to see this subject further discussed by the Editor of this Magazine, and other pomologists, who have succeeded in growing highly colored pears. Has any body ever so looked into "the womb of time," as to discover the process by which their most beautiful pets were produced?—[J. S. Houghton, in Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

Meeting of Fruit Growers.

The annual session of the Ohio Pomological Society was held at Painesville last week, and it was our privilege to attend. The meeting was well attended by the leading fruit-growers of the State, and also by gentlemen from Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York. The citizens of Painesville and the country thereabouts manifested an interest in the meeting, which imparted a goodly spice of encouragement and was highly appreciated by the members of the Society. In this particular we have never seen a meeting of the Pomological Society go off with as much zest and satisfaction.

But not to stop with a commendable spirit of general hospitality, the citizens of Painesville got up a bountiful banquet to which the Society was invited and made heartily welcome, and where they met over a hundred of the best gentlemen and ladies of the town, in which brilliant company the night was made joyful with the good cheer of the ample tables and the flow of wisdom and wit which clustered about them. Altogether it was most handsomely done, and the recollection thereof will remain as a benediction in the hearts of all who shared in the compliments of the occasion.

The transactions and discussions of the Society were reported at length, and will be published.—[Ohio Farmer, Cleveland.

[Why should we not organize such a Society, here, and sustain it?

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—The ranchmen located on the east bank of the Sacramento, between Sacramento city and Freeport, and indeed the occupants of all the tule lands between the two points designated, are suffering from the accumulation of water to as great an extent as the residents of the lower part of the city. The substantial levees built along the American and Sacramento rivers, so far as they extend, fully answer the purposes for which they were constructed. During a great portion of the winter the rivers have been found so high that a large area of the lands referred to would have been deeply inundated except for the interposition of the levees. The difficulty encountered, however, arises from the percolation and from the accumulation of the rain which falls within the lines of the levees. In addition to the water which seeps through the earth along the river and finds the surface of the low grounds, the entire drainage from the valley lands finds its way to this point. The small sloughs and ravines descend of course toward the river. From these causes the most productive lands in the county are rapidly being rendered useless for the present year, unless some remedy can be adopted. The loss of these lands for the season is not all, for in many places grain, which is sown and up, is likely to be destroyed, and fruit trees and shrubbery are in danger of being ruined. In view of this state of affairs it is not surprising that the Swamp Land Commissioners' Office, at the Water Works building, was visited on Saturday by from one to two dozen ranchmen and fruit-raisers from Sutter and Franklin townships. At a meeting of the Board, held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the facts of the case were presented, and the subject generally canvassed. Engineer Reese was instructed by the Board to stake out a line of canal to connect the several sloughs or lake at Sutterville with Beach's Lake, for the purpose of securing permanent drainage. There is no money in the treasury of the district to pay for digging this canal, and it is believed that the only way to complete it at present will be for the ranchmen to turn out along the line *en masse* and do the work themselves, unless money can be raised by subscription to pay for it.

—On the passage of the missionary packet Morning Star, from the Micronesian Islands to Honolulu, says the Advertiser, Captain Gelett discovered a new island, located in north latitude 24° 4′, and east longitude 154° 2′, or about 800 miles N. N. E. from Guam. On the evening of December 16, he observed numerous land-birds, which increased in number the next morning, and remarked that land must be near by, which was discovered at 3 P. M. of the 17th. The Island is about five miles long, densely covered with trees and shrubbery, with a white sand beach, and rises in a knoll at the center, perhaps two hundred feet above the sea. The brig passed within three or four miles of it about sunset, and breakers were seen all around. There were no signs of inhabitants living on it, though all hands on board kept a close lookout. A reef extends to the north of the island. On the old Admiralty charts a doubtful island is noted in the vicinity of the one discovered, but on Wilkes' American chart and on Laray's London chart none is laid down within one hundred miles of the spot. The discovery of this fertile island is important, and is reliable. We propose to name it Gelett Island, in honor of the captain of the brig. It ought to be visited by some war vessel, and fully explored. It lies directly in the track of whalers bound from Ascension to the Ochotsk or Arctic.

—In common with others of our colemporaries, says the Scientific Press, we have been in error in attributing to Mr. Fairbanks, the discovery of the new species of turpentine, to which we made lengthy reference two or three weeks since. The real discover is Mr. J. W. Jacobson, of Marysville, to whom was awarded the State premium bounty for producing the first thousand gallons of California turpentine. Mr. J. has no associate in the discovery, and is entitled to the fullest credit therefor. He was also the first to produce camphene in this State through the agency of steam.

—A new school is to be established on the Island of Oahu—an Industrial and Reformatory School—to be conducted under the direction and supervision of a board of education. The purposes of said reformatory school are to be solely the detention, management, reformation, education and maintenance of such children as shall be committed or surrendered thereto.

—The Statesman says the following are the current rates of farm products in Salem, Oregon: Wheat, $1 30 per bushel; oats, 75 cents; bacon, 15 to 20 cents, and scarce at that; fresh butter, 37½ to 40 cents; eggs, 30 to 33½ per dozen; potatoes, $1 per bushel.

—A destructive fire occurred at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, on the evening of the 25th ult., by which twenty-three buildings were destroyed, including the Union Hotel, where the fire originated. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance $20,000.

—The State of Nevada has adoped a concurrent resolution protesting against the taxing and selling of the mineral lands for Government purposes, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

—The Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory passed a Specific Contract Act, and also an act against the admission of negroes into the Territory—both of which Governor Evans vetoed.

—A bill has been introduced in the Nevada Legislature for the repeal of the Specific Contract Act, and another providing for the adoption of the paper currency.

—The Mazatlan Times claims that 30,000 emigrants will leave San Francisco for Northern Mexico this season.

—The Napa Reporter announces the discovery of petroleum springs on Eel River, Mendocino county.

—The Grand Jury at Portland, Oregon, has been endeavoring to rid the town of Chinese, by indicting them as a nuisance.

—The San Francisco and Alameda railroad has been extended from Oakland to San Leandro, a distance of ten miles.

—The contract for building the Western Pacific Railroad, from Sacramento to San Jose, has been let to Mr. McLaughlin, for $5,400,000.

—A gentleman named Bernet has established a glue factory in Marysville.

How to Get Early Tomatoes.—A correspondent thus writes: "A large turnip is far better than any bothed for propagating early tomatoes. Cut off at the top, and scoop out into a shell three quarters of an inch thick. Fill the cavity with rich mold, plant half a dozen seeds, and place the turnip in a box of loam. Should the turnip send out roots, pinch them off, and the shell will soon rot, affording a fertilizer to the tomato plant, that will send it ahead wonderfully. A dozen turnips tomatoized will afford an abundant supply of early tomatoes for an ordinary family."

It is proposed by some English capitalists to go into the business of raising ostriches at the Cape of Good Hope, for the sake of the feathers, which may be plucked every six months. Each plucking of feathers will be worth from £10 to £15 for each bird.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Toon & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] March 3d.

Markets for all kinds of Grain and Produce are firm and prices rule high, notwithstanding the liberal supplies that are arriving from Chile, of Wheat, Flour and Barley, "with Flour from the East," and the large quantities of Grain and Flour from Oregon, our market rates have advanced until the highest prices, for years, have been reached. That there is any actual necessity or any well-founded grounds to warrant or sustain present ruling rates we very much doubt, knowing, as we do, that *speculation* is the prime and sole cause of the advance. Our present Market is inviting shipments from abroad, that will doubtless work a great injury to the future Crops, which from appearances promise large and abundant yield. The present cold weather has had the effect to retard the growth of early feed and cause more demand for Oats, Hay and Barley, etc., which have advanced a shade. Many farmers are yet planting, and have been buying seed, which had the effect to stimulate and sustain the price of Wheat and Barley. Beans are more in demand at better prices.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 9,234 sks; Barley, 1,467 sacks; Beans, 1,022 sks.; Mustard Seed, 16 sk.; Flour, 7,852 qr sacks; Hay, 1,350 bales; Straw, 116 bales; Oats, 4,237 sks; Potatoes, 5,001 sks; Wool, 86 bales; Bran, 1,621 sks; Middlings, 110 sks; Corn, 270 sks.

Wheat, ₹ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₹ bbl—	
Milling, ...	5 00@ 5 25	Superfine, ...	13 50@13 50
Do Oregon ...	@ 5 00	Extra.....	14 00@15 00
Seed	...@ 5 50	Oregon superfine.. ..	@13 00
Do Chile ..	...@ 5 50	Chile (in bond).....	@....
Barley ₹ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₹ ton—	
Feed.....	3 12@ 3 25	Domestic Feed	70 00@75 00
Seed	... @ 3 75	Eastern ₹ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Do Chile.. ..	2 87@ 3 00	Hay, ₹ ton.....	25@15 00
Oats ₹ 100 lbs—		Bran ₹ ton.....	45 00@50 00
Seed.....	...@ 3 50	Middlings, ₹ ton	60 00@65 00
Feed.....	2 75@ 3 12	Rye.. ₹ 100 lbs	5 00@ 5 50
Oregon	2 90@ 3 00	Buckwheat.. ..	2 75@ 3 00
Corn ₹ 100 lbs.	3 00@ 3 12	Potatoes, ...	2 50@3 75
Beans, ₹ 100 lbs	3 00@ 4 50	Onions..	7 00@10 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₹ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides ..₹ lb	9@ 10
do best Am Fall clip	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium & low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, woolen ..	@ ..
do Short Staple..	12@ 14	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry.....	9@ 11	Goat skins...	each ..@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	90@1 00	Refined Tallow ₹ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals..₹ lb	..75@ 90	Cheese, Cals ₹ lb	37@50
do Eastern ..	38@ 40	" Eastern ₹ lb	..@30
Eggs.. ₹ doz ..	28@ ..	Farallon eggs ₹ doz	..@ ..

San Francisco Cattle Market.—March 3d.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality, 18@20c ₹ lb
Spanish, 1st do, @12@15c.
do 2d do @10c.
Mutton— 13@15c ₹ lb. Lamb—@
Pork—undressed, 10c; dressed @18c ₹ lb.
Veal—10@15c ₹ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—March 3d.

Hens .....₹ doz	8 00@9 50	Tame Geese ₹ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₹ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys.... .. ₹ lb	25@ 30	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₹ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,.....	1 75
Ducks, wild,.....	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild,.....	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—March 3d.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₹ lb ..	@ ..	Crab Apples.. .. ₹ lb ..	@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches....	.. @ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes....	₹ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	@1 00
Duch'se d'Angouleme	@ 8	Lemons,.. .. per doz	.. @ ..
Winter Nelis.. ..	8@ 12	Pine Apples.. ..	each 50@75
Flemish Beauty	₹ ..	Bananas..	.. @ 12
Easter Beurre....	6@ 8	do ₹ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₹ lb	.. @ ..
Fall Butter..	.. @ ..	Syrian	.. @ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	.. ..	Muscat de Alexandria	.. @ ..
Madelaine	@ ..	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	@ ..	Hamburgh..	@ ..
Strawberries.. ₹ lb.....	@	Los Angeles..	@ ..
Raspberries..	@	Common.....	@ ..
Gooseberries, common..	@ ..	Cherry Plums.....	@ ..
do English..	@ ..	Yellow Gage.... ..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums..	.. ..
Blackberries wild....	@ ..	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries ..	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum	@ ..
Cherries, com var	@ ..	Almonds Cals..	.. 35
Bigarreau..	.. ..	Filberts....	.. 35
Black Tartarian	.. ..	English Walnuts.... ..	.. 15
Apricots.....	@ ..	Green-gages....	@ ..
Nectarines..	.@ ..	Pie-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons.. ..	each 12@25
Peanuts...	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	.. @ ..
Citrons ₹ doz	.. ..	Cantaloupes..	.. 15@25
Bloodgood Pears	.. ..	English Black Currants	.. @ ..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..	.₹ lb ..	Okra, Dry.. ..	₹ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₹ doz 75@1 00	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts	₹ lb @ 12	Potatoes..	@ 5
Beets.. ..	₹ doz 37	do New..	.. @ 12
Broccoli..	₹ doz .. @ ..	do Sweet Carolina	.. @ 12
Cabbages.. ..	.. 75c@1 00	do Yams (S Isls)	.. .. ..
Cauliflower.. ..	.. 100@1 50	Pumpkins..	 4
Carrots..	 37	Parsnips..	₹ doz bunches.. 37
Celery..	..₹ bunch.. 12	Parsley..	 37
Cress.. ..	₹ doz bunches.. 37	Pickles, in jars..	each 50@ 62
Cucumbers.. ..	per doz @ ..	Rhubarb..	..₹ lb.. @ ..
Cranberries..	₹ gall .. @1 00	Radishes..	₹ doz bunches.. 30
Dried Herbs.. ..	₹ doz.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg-Plant..	.. .. ..	do black,	₹ bunch .. 12
Garlics, new.. ..	.. @ ..	Red Peppers.. ..	₹ lb.. ..
Green-Peas..	@ ..	Summer Squash.. ..	.. .. ..
Green-Peppers.. ..	.. @ ..	Squash, Marrow tst..	.. @ 5
Green-Corn, ears	₹ doz .. @ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce.....	₹ doz 37@ 50	String-Beans.. ..	.. .. @
Mushrooms, open grth	₹ lb 25 50	Spinage..	.. .. @ 12
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Salsify.. ..	..₹ bunch. @ 5
Onions..	..₹ lb 10@ 13	Turnips.....	₹ doz..@ 25
...		Tomatoes, fresh..	₹ lb @ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..	₹ lb 50@ 75	Cheese.. ..	₹ lb 35@ 50
do Eastern....	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	22@ 25
Eggs, Cals..	₹ doz 75@ 80	do Eastern.. ..	15@ 18
Duck-eggs.. ..	.. .. @ 75	Honey, in comb ..	.. @ 50
Farallon-eggs ..	.. .. @ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..	₹ lb 25@ 30	Leg Mutton	₹ lb.. 25
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb..	.. .. @25
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	each.. 12
Veal....	 25	Bacon, California..	₹ lb.. 25
Veal Cutlet.... ..	 20	do Oregon.. ..	.. .. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. @ 15	do Imported....	.. .. ..
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues...	each.. ....@ 75
Pork chops.... ..	 25	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	.. 25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

(The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.)

Salmon....	.. ₹ lb 22@30	Crabs, large....	₹ doz..1 25
do smoked	.. @ 10	do small.. ..	25@50
do pickled ..	₹ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	....@4 00
do do ..	.. ₹ lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts	.. .. @12	do fresh.. ..	.. .. ..
Perch..	.. 15@18	Shrimps.... ..	.. ₹ lb 12½
Rockfish.. ..	.. .. @12½	Flounders.. ..	.. .. @ 20
Codfish.. ..	.. .. .. @ ..	Sea Bass.. ..	.. .. @25
Herring, fresh,	 10	Halibut (rare)..	.. .. ..
do smoked ..	₹ lb	Sturgeons	.. .. 8@10
Tomcod.... ..	.. .. ₹ lb 25	Crawfish.. ..	 5
Sardines (fresh) ..	 10	Oysters.... ..	.. ₹ 100 1 25
Sole-fish	 25	Anchovies.....	 5

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild,	₹ pair 50@1 00	Snipe....	..₹ doz..1 50@1 75
do tame....	.. 1 50@2 00	English	.. .. 3 00
do Canvas-back	75@1 00	Venison smoked	₹ lb.. @ 25
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. ..	₹ doz 2 50@3 00
do Teal	₹ doz ... @2 50	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild	₹ pair.. @	do wild.....	2 00
do tame..	each 2 00@2 50	Hares.. ..	each.. 62@ 75
Chickens	.. 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys.. ..	..₹ lb.. 35@ 40	do wild.. ..	.. 12@ 15
Hens... ..	each. 75@1 00	Squirrel....₹ pair.	25@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—March 3d.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $1 50@4 50 ₹ box; Pears 10@15c ₹ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@22c ₹ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c. ₹ lb. Figs 20@30c ₹ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 40@15 cents ₹ lb. Lemons, $6 00@7 00 ₹ 100; do. retail, ..c@$1 ₹ dozen. Oranges, $4@7 00 ₹ 100; do. retail, 75 cents@$1 50 ₹ dozen.

Lemons are nearly all gone. The last, direct from Malaga, are long over due, so we may expect a supply soon.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, January 7th, 1865.

From the Annual Statement of Geo. Wm. Bond & Co., Wool Brokers, Boston, we copy the following details of the market:

Prices Current, in these times, are of little value, and we have published none since our last Annual Report. We have twice prepared them, but before they could be issued the gold fluctuations so influenced prices that they did not represent the market.

We give them as near correct as we can, and you must take them for what they are worth.

Few articles, however, for so large a part of which, we must rely on foreign countries, have varied so little amid the severe changes of the currency, as Wool.

This is owing, largely, to the fact that in consequence of the reluctance of the growers to sell, in 1863, when gold was low, at a corresponding advance upon former prices, importation was stimulated, and again in 1864, by their call for a high duty upon Wool. Manufacturers, considering the increased duty inevitable, and foreseeing an advance in prices when the new tariff should become the law, freely purchased the Wool imported under the old duty, early in the season, and before gold had reached an extreme high point, when, owing to the large imports and the crowding of the balance of the clip of 1863 upon the market, which, as stated in our last year's report, had been held back, importers were ready to dipose of it at prices barely remunerative—say equivalent to 60@70c. for domestic fleece. Consequently, since the clip of 1864 has been on the market, though gold has averaged $2 34, the average price of fine Ohio fleece has not exceeded $1 05, equal to 45½c. gold, or, deducting for increase of duty, 10c., only 35½c. for comparison with prices of former years.

Meanwhile, the increase of machinery has been very great, and the machine shops, which have been enlarged, are still engaged to the full extent of their capacity.

It is thus seen that the growers of Wool, instead of reaping benefit from the increase of duty, have suffered from the effects following it, under the inevitable laws of trade. The same laws, however, decree that its influence is to be felt, as indicated by the import tables, which show that the imports have dwindled to an insignificant point during the last two quarters. Nearly all the Wool which has been imported during this period, has been shipped abroad, or remains in bonded warehouse. The stock of American Wool on the Eastern markets is about the same as last year; but it is supposed that the quantity yet back in the interior is much less than then.

During the last year there has been a great increase of combing machinery, and its extension is only limited by the supply of Wool. Long, coarse, combing Wools, like those of Canada West, are worth more than the finest fleeces. It is to be hoped that our growers will turn their attention to this class of Wools, for which the demand is sure to increase with the supply, as we are dependent upon Europe for an enormous quantity of worsted goods, which we could manufacture at home, if we had a supply of Wool suitable.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California Washed,	70@90c.
California Unwashed	55@65c.
California burry,	35@45c.
California coarse,	40@50c.

TOTAL IMPORTS OF WOOL, AT BOSTON, FOR 1864.

From England	1,327,027
" Buenos Ayres	9,473,658
" Turkey	2,810,924
" France	258,768
" Cape of Good Hope	5,107,262
" Brazil	———
" Peru and Chile	965,545
" East Indies	61,402
" Spain	———
" Russia	215,676
" Sundries	559,863
Total	20,780,129
Imported into New York, in 1864	51,504,374

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular.

New York, February 1st, 1865.

During the early part of January there was a healthy activity in our Wool Market; the sales to consumers were large, at rather improving prices, and some considerable parcels were bought by dealers and speculators; but towards the middle of the month business was checked by the decline in Gold and the announcement of several auction sales; these were well conducted, and passed off with better spirit than was anticipated, at a decline, however, of about 5 per cent. from rates previously current.

At the close we quote prices a trifle lower than thirty days ago, the demand fair, and many holders disposed to meet the market; some still maintain that there will soon be a material advance, and do not offer their stock.

California Wools are nearly out of importers' hands, and shipments have about ceased. We shall have a larger proportion than usual of burry Wool next season, as, owing to the drought, flock masters have been compelled to resort to localities unfavorable in this respect, in order to obtain pasturage.

Pulled Wools are rather dull, but there is not much accumulation, and we look for more activity.

Foreign Wools, of medium grades, have been in demand; sales of over 4,000 bales. Some movement also in fine Mestiza and Cape Wools. Blanket Wools are in light supply, and find a ready market.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 1,480,000 lbs, 85@115c., Pulled, 250,000lbs, 88@100c.; 365,000lbs. California, 50@65c.; 50 bales Canada, 90c.; 200 bales Cordova, 65@74 cents; 20 bales Guayaquil, 40c; 12 bales Montevideo; 120 bales Rio Grande; 20 20 bales Odessa; 10 bales Carimani, 60c; 3,400 bales Rabbatt, 23c., (gold;) 165 bales Douskoi, 32½c., (gold;) 200 bales Jaffa; 25 bales African; 1,582 bales Cape, 58@62c.; 5 bales Syrian; 600 bales Persian; 57 bales East India, on private terms.

At Auction—478,000lbs. Fleeces, 76@95½c.; 390 bales East India, 38½@85c.; 1,100 bales South America, 30@68c.

In Boston—Fleeces and Pulled, 1,525,000lbs., 90@110c.; Canada, 233,000lbs. 88@1.25c.; 87 bales Cordova; 20 bales Odessa; 109 bales Mediterranean; 250 bales Cape.

In Philadelphia—Fleeces, 802,000lbs., 90@110c.; Pulled, 35,500lbs., 83@87½ cents; 54,000lbs. Tub, 115@125c.; 100 bales Cordova; 25 bales Donskoi; 30 bales Smyrna, 73c.

The imports of the past month, as published, are—from London, 160 bales; Odessa, 508; Taganrog, 901; Aspinwall, 611; Rio Grande, 66. Total, 2,246 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 45@65c.
California Washed Pulled, 65@85c.
California Common Washed Pulled, 30@50c.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 45@60c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Coates, Bro's Wool Circular, of February 1st, says:

The Wool Trade, during the early part of the past month was characterized by increased activity and a gradual hardening in prices, more buyers appearing in the market than had been noticed for some time previously, and dealers had generally made up their minds that the tendency of prices would be for a higher range than during the month of December. The Mills at the eastward had also made arrangements for manufacturing their Spring products, thereby causing an increased inquiry for the finer grades of fleeces—the stocks, in consequence, were becoming gradually reduced, and it seemed as though, with a continuance of the demand, the supply would not be sufficient to last until the new clip could be made available.

Under ordinary circumstances this condition of the Market would lead to speculations and greatly enhanced prices, but the constant and repeated Peace rumors which have been daily occurring during the last two weeks have counteracted the upward tendency and have induced many holders of considerable lots to press their stocks for sale at the best price to be obtained, thus making the Market panicy and irregular and destroying the confidence of buyers. The month thus closes at a rather lower rate of quotations than at the commencement, and with a tendency for a gradually declining scale. Should there be, however, any absolute certainty that the war must continue through the Summer, there is little doubt that we would have a rising Market, and probably insufficient stocks to meet the demands for the next three months.

Cotton, our rival staple, has declined heavily since the fall of Savannah; and the decline in Dry Goods generally, but particularly in Cotton Goods, has been marked, Woolen Goods sympathising to a limited extent; while lower prices for Gold has also had the effect of checking any tendency towards advancing prices both in Foreign and Domestic Wool; at the same time it is evident that manufacturers have no large supplies on hand, and to keep their machinery in motion, must be steady purchasers on the best terms that the market affords, future prices depending very much upon the persistency with which those who own the Wool are willing to part with their stock.

The auction sales in New York, on the 25th and 26th, although at rather lower than previous quotations, did not have the effect of breaking down prices to any considerable extent.

The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleece and Pulled, foot up about 1,500,000 pounds, within the range of 95c. to $1 10 for Fleeces, and 80@92c. for Pulled.

In New York, we have reported sales of 1,380,000 pounds of Fleece and Pulled, at 85c. to $1 10 for Fleece, and 88@96c. for Pulled.

In Boston, 1,375,000 pounds of Fleece and Pulled at 94c. to $1 10 for Fleeces, and 90c. to $1 15 for Pulled.

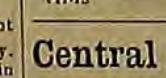
PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

Fine Unwashed Fleece, 50@65c.
Medium Unwashed Fleeces, 45@55c.
Common Unwashed Fleeces, 35@45c.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.



THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched on the following named days:

Mar. 3.—GOLDEN CITY.....Capt. W. F. Lapidge.
Mar. 11.—GOLDEN AGE.....Capt. E. S. Farnsworth.
Mar. 21.—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watkins.

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
1 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

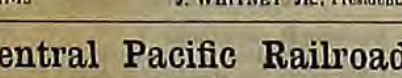
NE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.



Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, Until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

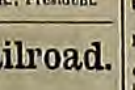
The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

C. CROCKER,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

GRAPE VINES.



50,000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANDARD Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McCrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. S. WEST, Sonoma.

Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.

4-tf S. W. SHAW.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Magnificent Stock Farm For Sale.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOCK FARMS for sale to be found in the State. The location is a Valley in the Coast Range, and in a situation unequaled for excellence. A place secluded from all of Stock by mixing, etc.

There are 1200 acres all inclosed with a fine stock oak fence with strong riders, to this can be added many thousands of Uncle Sam's acres as may be wanted. The fenced land is the best of bottom land. During late dry weather a large amount of Stock has been driven to these hills for feed and have been profitably kept.

This Ranch produces a big yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats Corn, Root Crops, etc. Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, etc. can also be raised most profitably. Floods never reach it, and it is never affected by drought.

On this Ranch are good, ordinary Buildings, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Corrals, Smoke Houses, etc., to this Farm belong Harrows, Teams, working Oxen, etc., to do the work of the place.

On this Ranch there is now the following Stock:
One Jack of the very best character
100 Mules from 1 to 3 years old.
1 Stallion, No. 1.
20 American Mares, No. 1.
80 Mares one-half and three-quarter breed. These Mares are all in foal, mostly by the Jack, and will be sold at a ready sale at high prices.
100 Horses, mixed Stock.
500 Head Horned Cattle, American Stock and high breed.
400 to 500 Swine, good Stock.

The Stock now on the place can be sold with the Ranch and thus put the purchaser into a business position able at once. This Ranch is so situated that a range surrounds the range on one side and mountains on the other to which the Stock have a fine run without any interference from any source, thus giving the Stock a complete eating. Without reducing the original Stock can be sold annually from this Ranch 50 Mules, 100 Horses. 100 Beef Cattle, 300 fatted Hogs, worth in aggregate $10 000, three fourths of which is clear profit.

The timber is abundant Pine Oak, and other woods Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine can be made in abundance.

This is one of the Rare Chances, such an one as seldom offered.

Easy terms as to payments: A portion of the money can remain on time if secured.

For all particulars call on the Editor of the Farmer. 22

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANT Homesteads, located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and on terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Soft Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing, yielding a handsome income yearly. All these Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price similar. These are really worthy special attention. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all under with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance and Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $ a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $ A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on most favorable terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer.

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and regain his lost health—no other inducement could induce the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, containing all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State.

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and all appurtenances make the whole complete, a beautiful prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEARS COME, and any person having ready cash of that amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To one of the best chances for a Fort

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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A Valuable Essay to the Cultivators of the Soil.

We present to our readers the following letter from Father Accolti, S. J., of the Santa Clara College, whose means of observation of men and things are extensive, and whose opinions and decisions upon the matters presented will be admitted to be sound and wise.

Father Accolti, from his stand point, can make observations and point to results as skillfully as a commander of an army who from an eminence sees the workings of all the troops in the field below and before him. We are truly grateful to him for such a letter. Coming from his pen it will be received by our farmers and those who are engaged in Agriculture as from a kind Parent who wishes them well and advises them in the true spirit of affection and good will.

We commend this letter most earnestly with our grateful thanks for the kind interest he manifests for the cause we love; for the kind manner he speaks of our efforts and labors, he has our warmest gratitude. We do wish all who are engaged in Agriculture would read our Journal, for we know *they would* be the gainers:

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, March 1st, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I will try to take advantage of some detached moments of leisure, and give you some scrawlings of mine on "Education," even with the risk of conflicting perhaps with some views of yours on this subject. I have presented your requests to some of our Professors, and they will try to do the same. We have read a good many communications in the FARMER and other Journals, concerning the all-absorbing topic of the day, "the Petroleum." Many opinions have been emitted in some of them which seem to be in open opposition to the most obvious principles of Chemistry and Geology, and therefore capable of misleading the mind of the uninformed. I have requested our learned Professor of Chemistry, Fr. Varsi, to enter into this field of disquisition. He has promised he would; but I am afraid he will not be able to redeem, so soon, his promise; for he is utterly taken up with his daily professional duties.

Meanwhile, be assured, my dear sir, that I think a good deal of the FARMER, and, indeed, I should wish to see it introduced into every fireside in California. It is almost the only paper in the State, that truly justifies the title it bears (and really is what it professes to be). It is pregnant with most useful information, and is the best calculated for educating our farming classes, according to the rules of Science, and conformably to the wisdom of experience. I do not intend to give you a puff of flattery, for this would be utterly foreign from the usual frankness of my character. I truly say what I think, and I mean what I say. This is so true that I never miss an opportunity for commending your valuable paper to our agriculturists, as a safe guide in every branch of an intelligent husbandry.

In a new country like ours, where everything is in a state of formation, people undoubtedly need to be guided by principle in everything, in order to lay down the right precedents of a prosperous future. Our present time is fraught with great responsibilities towards the coming generations; and unless we establish now the foundations of good systems in every department connected with the prosperity of this State, and the happiness of its inhabitants, we will not escape the blame, and even the scorn of our posterity. To be sure, amongst all other branches, agriculture is one of the most important departments, upon which the weal of a nation depends; but, at the same time it is one too much acted upon by common people, so to say, mechanically, and on that kind of traditional rule "so my father has done and so must do I;" or "so this or that is done in my native country and so must I do here." In this way men may be considered simply as living machines, but not as living intelligent beings. Forsooth, we give all credit and praise to the agricultural systems prevailing in New England, in Illinois, Ohio, and elsewhere, but, although we may avail ourselves of a good many things which have proved useful in those countries, yet I would not advise to accept their systems altogether. We want to establish here not an imported system, but a system of our own characteristic of California, and peculiarly adapted to our own circumstances. In order to do this the most of the people must be enlightened, and guided by the intelligence of their betters, lest they take a wrong way. In other countries, where the population is already settled, and the long experience of scores of years has already established the proper standard of husbandry, everything is carried on smoothly, and every new-comer already knows what he shall do. But here, we are still on the track of experiments, and the standard of agriculture is still uncertain and unreliable. Besides, in order to be a good farmer a person must be raised, so to say, in a farming atmosphere, and have his own mind full of all associations relating to, and connected with, husbandry. But here it is not so, at least to a great extent. Great many of our farming classes are people who have never lived on farms, and before coming out to this country, scarcely knew how to handle a plow. I know scores of farmers who have spent the early and better part of their life, some on whale-ships, some in the navy, some in blacksmith shops, others in a wheelwright shop, or in a bakery, others who had been nothing else but carpenters or cabinet makers, or saddle and harness manufacturers; and even some who had passed their days in a dry-goods store, in the genteel capacity of clerk, and so on. Perhaps, some from among them will become tolerably good farmers after ten or twelve years of blunders, disappointments, and shortcomings; but the most of them, and especially those who foster in themselves the pretention of knowing already everything well enough, very seldom will rise above the sphere of an averaging mediocrity in ability and prosperity; and not unfrequently, such persons, overcome by despondency, will abandon all exertions, and doom themselves to live almost entirely on the mercy of Mother Nature, accepting from her bounty what she may give, with the least work, in order to support a lingering and wretched existence. It would have been far better for them, if they had remained in the practice of their former trade; or, having made up their mind to devote their attention to farming operations, they would have spared a great deal of trouble and disappointment to themselves, if they had taken for guide, in their new sphere of action, the CALIFORNIA FARMER. But now I don't know what amount of knowledge and ability the children of such uninformed farmers will inherit after the death of their unfortunately misguided parent. Reared under the influence of unskillfulness, carelessness, and disappointments, they will grow up ignorant like their parents, and perhaps will surpass them in sluggishness, indolence and misery. We do not want here, my dear sir, more laborers, who work and toil all the year round, so to say, at random, without principles, and without knowing what they are about. We want farmers, true intelligent farmers, and not ground-scratchers, who drudge for two months in the beginning of the agricultural year, in order to secure their seeds in the bosom of mother earth, then two other months in gathering her returns, and then spend the rest of her time, between the two seasons, in filling up bills at the grocer's store, at the dry-goods store, and perhaps at the grog-shop, etc.

A true, intelligent, and industrious farmer should study thoroughly well the soil on which he spends his labors; test all its capacities, and let not one inch of it remain useless, and without producing something. He should never confine his own industry to one single item of produce; for, if that one fail, everything must fail with it. Under the mild and benignant climate of California, we have stretches of lands capable of affording a great variety of products. But, unfortunately, the generality of our farmers confine themselves too much within the compass of very few items, under the general denomination of grain, but they never think how to meet their eventual failure. If, on account of a drought, the high, or gravelly land fail to give a satisfactory crop of corn, it may, on the other hand give a satisfactory compensation in a copious yield of rich grapes, from which abundant and generous wine might be obtained for the market; likewise, if the low land, on account of superabundant showers in the rainy season, give more straw than corn, the deficiency might perhaps be made up by a copious crop of hops, which will always find a good price in the market; and so on. Thus, by establishing a systematical rule, so to say, of compensation, and devoting a piece of the tenement to the cultivation of some other items of produce, besides the principal one, a farmer may have something on which to fall back in case of failure in either of them.

I have often heard some common farmers say: It is no use to labor so much on our farms, for our labors never will receive a corresponding remuneration in California. I should wish to know from such kind of reasoners what compensation they derive from their doing so little, and from their wasting away the precious treasure of time, which might be profitably employed in improving their lands. If every one thus improved his landed estate as to increase its actual value five per cent. every year, at the end of ten years he would be possessed with such a property as to command a great credit; and credit is a good capital, too; for, I would not credit ten dollars to a man who is backward in every point concerning his principal business. Besides, even supposing that the labor employed will not produce a great deal of money, if a farmer can come out square at the end of the year, without incurring new debts, at least, he will have the inward pleasing satisfaction, which will give to him the consciousness of having avoided idleness—the mother of all mischief—and of having set before his children the good example of steady and industrious habits, and thus secured for them the most valuable inheritance he may ever bequeath to them after his death.

It is impossible, I think, that a farmer who understands well his own business, and attends to it with thoroughness, should ever have a moment of leisure; and, if he have any to spare, he should devote it, at least, in keeping everything around clean, orderly, and even ornamented with the natural beauty of luxuriant growth. I wish that every traveler through our agricultural districts should feast his own eyes in looking around, and be refreshed by the sight of fine and well-kept rural homesteads, on both sides of the road. But I am afraid that people, generally, in this country are very exuberant in selfishness, and have very little of what the French call, with a comprehensive name "*amour propre*," which near about means "self-respect, or ambition." A man here will think that his back-bone is too stiff to stoop down and remove a stone of three pounds weight, which may be in the way between the fence-gate and his residence, unless he has some good reason to believe that underneath that stone he will find a solid and glittering dollar. Perhaps this looks something like exaggeration; be it so; at least it illustrates pretty well the spirit of the age. But this low groveling spirit is not conformable to the views and intentions of the Great Master of Creation. In His plan, the immediate destination of man is not rest and idleness; we leave this doctrine all to the benefit of the swinish herd of Epicureans and Sybarites; but man is made for labor and work, and even when labor is not required in order to obtain bread, it should be employed for creating beauty. When the first progenitor of mankind was put in possession of the enchanted, paradisiacal Garden of Eden, he was not dispensed from the duty of keeping it in good order, and exert the powers of his natural ingenuity, though the hand of the Almighty Architect had planned it with His creative power, and had lavished upon it all the exuberance of beauty, and made it a place of pleasure. "And the Lord took man, and put him in the Paradise of pleasure, to dress it and to keep it."—(Gen. ch. ii, v. 15.)

One of the greatest mistakes with our people here, is that every body thinks that he may become rich all at once, and wonders why he should not. Being under the influence of such a mistaken idea, he whets his desires, and directs its operations. He has no faith in gradual operations, he does not know, or can hardly believe, that Nature does nothing by jumps, but takes its time, and step by step reaches its great ends. The consequence is, that such people are continually laboring under disappointments from the beginning of the year to the end, and so on successively. Indeed they are always in the same predicament of an unskillful and impractical swimmer, who when struggling more against the waters in order to avoid drowning, then he is in greater danger of being swallowed up by the waves. A man, for instance, who has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, wishes to cultivate one hundred of them, if not more, in order to raise a very large crop of wheat, and make a very good thing of it. But, he cannot forward his plan alone; therefore he must hire help for plowing, sowing and harvesting, and whereas labor in this country is too high, so it must absorb a good deal of the profit. Had he cultivated only fifty acres, not in haste, but seasonably, giving to that tract of land all the attention that a good, industrious, and intelligent farmer should give to his business, and I am sure that the yield would repay him abundantly, and even better than if he tilled the full tract of his domain. But, some person may say, supposing he cultivates only fifty acres, what shall he do with the rest? Well, taking for granted that the fifty other acres, which gave a crop the previous year, remain in fallow, I have told before, he may devote another portion of his tenement to the culture of some other item in order partially to supply the eventful deficiency of the main crop; and then are there no cattle and horses to provide for? Undoubtedly they must have an eye to a certain proportional number of cattle, that they may be kept in good order not in Spring and Summer only, but all the year round, so that the dealers in beef may find them always in good condition, and ready for market, and give a good price for them. And why a farmer could not raise a certain proportion of peas, which are a first rate food for pigs, and produce a fat not soft and oily, but solid and consistent? Besides, the stocks of these leguminous plants, it is generally admitted, are a splendid fodder both for cattle and horses. Horse-beans, too, are (as the very name indicates), a very nutritious food for the cavaline species, and particularly adapted to swine kept in pens. And with regard to milch cows, what is the use of keeping ten of them, and then not to take a good and proper care for their keeping? California people are very much for big figures, no matter if the quality is not superior; and this is a great mistake, for this is the cause why in this country good butter is not more common, and unexceptionable cheese is even less. Thus by keeping more cows than the owners can support properly and profitably, they will not give milk enough to compensate for the occupancy of a space of land set apart in order to supply them with a meager pasture. Five cows fed in stalls, and allowed to rove in the pasture for only three or four hours a day, would give more milk with less feed, than would ten cows let free in the pasture all the time, and devouring the double of feed. Of course such a system would require the raising of some roots, as beets, turnips, carrots, and I would greatly recommend also the cabbages of Brittany, of which we have plants as tall as ten feet; but all this would be exceedingly justified by the yield of abundant milk, and by the sparing of a good tract of land, which, not being required for their continued pasture, might be turned to a more profitable use.

I wish every farmer should be convinced of this practical truth, that one hundred and sixty acres of land, and even less, are exceedingly sufficient for occupying their time and their own industry, and for making themselves and their families not only comfortable, but even independent, and, I dare say, comparatively rich, provided they attend to their own business with steadiness and intelligence. These two conditions will dispense them from seeking other additional ranches in other far distant sections of the country, in order to enlarge the scope of their industry, and thus, by multiplying landed estates, diminish the relative profit; for it is impossible for any man to take good care of two ranches at fifty or sixty miles apart. Strength and efficacy generally are found nowhere except in condensation. I must confess the truth, my dear sir, I have no faith in extensive landed estates, and in very large herds of cattle held and raised by proportionably few persons. These, I think, are real obstacles to the development, weal and prosperity of the country. A country then, and then alone will be wealthy, when the lands are approximatively equalized among the masses of the population. It is not the soil alone that begets wealth, no matter how bountiful it may be, but it is the amount of labor and industry which is spent on it, that will fill up the safe. I do not care if a man is possessed with five or six leagues of land, under the sun, if he cannot make that tract really productive he is not richer than his modest neighbor who has only one hundred and sixty acres. Perhaps he may have ten thousand head of cattle on it, in order to supply the market with bad beef; but let a drought come on, and his large ranch will be covered with dead carcasses for the benefit of the crows and the coyotés; and perhaps he will be compelled to send to his humble neighbor of five cows for some milk in order to whiten his own tea. Had he divided and sub-divided gradually and successively, every year, his landed estates into small tenements of one hundred and sixty acres, and sold them, or given them in lease either temporary or perpetual, with the privilege of being redeemed and bought by the same lessee, after a certain number of years, and under certain equitable conditions, and he would have secured a fair profit to himself, and a home to many a family; would have increased the income of the public treasury, and in every respect really contributed to the substantial improvement of the country.

It is my firm conviction, my dear sir, that this State will never have any prosperity, unless manufacturers and agriculture receive proper attention. I have no confidence whatever in mining operations exclusively; merely mining countries have always been very poor countries. All the metal extracted from the mines goes into the hands of a few capitalists who, generally speaking, live out of the country, and all the rest of the people are nothing but slaves of labor for the benefit of capitalists. Only agriculture and manufacture will make us independent, provided the people at large are raised to the sense of the importance of these two branches of national prosperity, and know how to develop the natural resources of this magnificent country. This, my dear sir, is the glorious mission you have undertaken to fulfill in this State, and nobly, courageously, and steadfastly carried it on for more than ten solid years, and I hope you will continue to forward for many scores of years to come.

I had begun this letter with the intention of writing no more than a page, and I perceive I have overtasked your kind forbearance with a prolix and desultory "*causerie*." Please, then, to excuse me for my indiscretion, and take it as one of those conversational chats, I have so seldom the pleasure of entertaining with you.

Please kindly to remember me to friends and family, and believe me sincerely and affectionately yours. M. L. ACCOLTI, S. J.

The President's Message.

We give our readers one of the most remarkable documents, we think, that ever emanated from the Presidential mansion. One of the most brief, concise, emphatic and important documents that has ever been issued in our nation.

Every patriot and lover of his country must feel that President Lincoln's message just issued bears upon it the impress of inspiration. Abraham Lincoln wrote that message seemingly as if he stood in the presence of his Maker and felt the responsibility of his position, and was rendering up an account of his stewardship.

However great and important his other great message was, his Emancipation Proclamation, that was but the herald of the completion of his great work, and his inspired words fully prove that he has always been governed by the spirit of a God-fearing, God-serving Patriot and Christian.

Abraham Lincoln's Message should be printed in letters of gold and placed upon the door-posts of our dwellings, that coming generations may read and learn the lessons of this age:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than was at first. Then, a statement somewhat in detail of the course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which time public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new can be presented. The progress of our arms, on which all else depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and is reasonably satisfactory, encouraging all with the bright hopes for the future. No prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to the impending civil war; all dreaded it—all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in this city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. War came. One-eighth of the whole population was colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow to cause war. To strengthen the institution and extend its interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained; neither anticipated that the cause of conflict might cease, or the event happen before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, pray to the same God; each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask the just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men. These are facts. But let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully—the Almighty has his own purposes. Woe to the world because of the offense, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose American slavery an offense, the Providence of God must needs come; but this having continued through His appointed time, He now wills more than He gives to both North and South—this terrible war as a woe due those by whom the offense came. Shall we discern that there is any departure from these Divine attributes which believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly as we hope for the event, we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years unrequitted toil shall be sunk—until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. With malice towards none; with charity to all, with firmness and right, as God gives us to see right, let us strive on to finish the work we are into, and bind up the national wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, and do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.—Invoices of this seed can be purchased in lots of from 100 to 500 lbs., by calling on the Editor of the FARMER.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MARCH 10, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask cooperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

We have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Patent Rights.

IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Read the Letter on Greenhouses, by "Improvement," it contains a very good suggestion and we are glad to present it, approve it and earnestly recommend it.

We present our readers with another Letter from our esteemed New York correspondent which our readers will always welcome.

Draining Swamp Lands is worth reading. Read "Return of the Wanderer," it is a true picture of California Life.

Messrs. Newman Brothers.—By their card it will be seen that this firm, so long and favorably known in our city as the only regular Brush Manufactory and sale warehouse, have recently removed to the new and spacious double store, Nos. 406 and 408, Battery street, near Clay. We think all who desire to make purchases of such goods as are advertised by this house can be sure of being pleased, for there must be something in a name—a *New man* and *Brother*, a *New Store* and *New Goods*. This is typical of success, and this house deserves it, for their many years of steady attention to their business, and the excellent satisfaction they have given to their patrons.

PLANTING TREES.—Early planting in ordinary seasons is the best, but seasons like the present, when the earth is cold and wet, and the water stands in the earth to saturate the roots, it is highly injurious to the fibrous roots. We therefore urge the lifting of trees from the nursery and keeping them in some dry, cool place, until the ground where they are to be placed is in good condition. Practice this way, and trees can be safely planted as late as April or even into May, with success.

To Mothers!—Mortality among Children.

No subject upon which any journal could speak is of more moment than the one to which we now allude, the "Causes of the Excessive Mortality of Infants."

In the last issue of the FARMER we commenced the very able and highly important and instructive Lecture of Professor Blake, upon this subject, delivered at the Toland College. We give the concluding part of it in this number. Let every mother in our State read it and re-read it. We esteem it one of the most important and valuable Lectures ever delivered in *this* or any other State, and it is such documents that we take pleasure in laying before our readers.

Well does the lecturer say: If a shepherd loses *five lambs* in a hundred, he would be discharged as not worthy his place. But *mothers* see their precious lambs die—ten, twenty, thirty and even forty in a hundred, and *wonder* at the terrible calamity, and yet *this Lecture* shows the cause—will mothers read it? *Will mothers heed it?* And will a *New Era come* to these precious young plants in the *Garden and Nursery* of the Household, the Home, the Heart.

This Journal points out the way to raise and grow up beautiful *Trees, Plants and Vines*, but we never recommend sending out *dwarfed, stunted and crippled* stock, and expects good fruit from the result.

This Journal has done much to advance the cause of good Stock of every species, but we have ever and earnestly advocated the kindest care of the *growing brood*, for unless care *is* taken of Stock while young the result is always loss and ruin. Now the question is not *trees* and *plants*, sheep, horses and swine, but *human beings*. Shall we nurture with care and skill the first two classes, the vegetable and animal, and refuse aid to the Immortal beings entrusted to our care. The appeal is made to *parents*, to *mothers* especially, and we hope the appeal will not be made in vain.

Professor Blake's Lecture should be scattered world-wide. It is indeed a happy thought to know that Light is breaking on this subject and truths are being uttered.

The Song of Spring and the Song of Birds.

The time of the Singing of Birds hath come! Spring-time and Bright Flowers is with us, and on hill-side and valley the Song of Birds come to woo us to the country. Bright Flowers cover the hill-sides and every tree is musical with the feathered tribe who now go forth to find their mates and thus add melody and happiness to every strain they sing.

But every citizen cannot go into the country—to the hillside among the flowers, nor to hear the song of birds; but every citizen can have a pretty garden spot full of flowers that send their fragrance into their dwellings, and they can have sweet-singing birds in their gardens and in their balconies, and thus with the music of birds and the perfume of flowers they can almost believe they are in the God-made country, for they can thus ask Nature's aid to make their Homes bright, beautiful and pleasant for all, and thus make it a "Happy Home."

Spring-time is with us, let us receive the voice and blessing of Spring with true, grateful hearts and enjoy it to the utmost. Awake with the early light and go forth and hear the song of birds and inhale the early perfume-breath of flowers. Every Home should have beds of flowers, they are a part of Home. Go by all means and secure, for each home these God-praisers of the morning, whose anthems are the first offered to the Deity. As in the strains of the beautiful poetess, "Amelia:"

"Birds of the pure and dewy morn!
How soft thy heavenward lay,
Floats up where life and light were born,
Around the rosy day!"

Letter from Sacramento.

[We give the following Letter, although it was a private communication on business, and the season for trade, etc., because it has many valuable hints, such as we hope Planters of the Vine will note. The Orange and Lemon we know can be grown to advantage in all our warm sections with perfect safety in our open gardens. Mr. Gaffanesh is a good and skillful cultivator and has a pretty garden spot and Plants and Vines worth looking at, and we feel pleased to know has met with large sales. This is the result of advertising wisely. See his card in our columns:]

SACRAMENTO, March 7th, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

There has been a large demand for Vines and Cuttings, so far, during the season, principally for Table, Raisin and Market kinds. I regret to notice that so few of our wealthy men, farmers and others, do not cultivate more of our approved European Wine Grapes, such as Burgundy, Medocs, Reislings, Auvernas, Claeuvers, Orleans, Tokay, Alicantee, etc. The rage runs altogether on the *largest bunches and berries*, they, as market grapes bring, for the present, the highest price, but the time is not far distant when the people will know the good from the poor grapes, and then there will be a change in the market. Many of the now neglected kinds may not bring as much per pound but will average more per vine, or per acre—the same rule is to be applied to the Wine Grape. The one that plants to-day the most approved kinds for generous Wines, will not have cause to regret it; he will sell his Wine at a higher price, and always dispose of his stock.

The late frosts have been rather hard on our early Fruit Trees, such as Apricots, Almonds and Plums, yet I think there is no harm done as there will be just enough left to do well both for the fruit and the tree. As a general thing we leave more fruit on the trees than they can well afford to bring to perfection.

Grapevines are beginning to move and things, in general, look green in and around this city.

The sale of Plants, Evergreens and Shrubs is good. I have a fair lot of Sweet Orange trees in full bloom, they are selling from five to ten dollars each, as it is proven that Orange trees will do well in many locations in this State.

I am very busy just now—some other day I will speak to you again. Respectfully yours,

A. GAFFANESH.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received two valuable and interesting volumes "The Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society." These volumes contain the full doings of that very flourishing Society, with Reports of various Committees, full of interest. Also the Reports of ceremonies of laying the corner stone of their new and splendid Hall, erected at a cost of *one hundred thousand dollars*. We shall, in our next, give these interesting ceremonies, addresses, etc., and sketch of building, etc., as a matter of great interest, and an example to the world of what can be done for the cause of Horticulture.

We have, by this steamer, also, Thorburn & Co.'s New and Supplementary Catalogues of Farm, Garden and Florist's Seeds and Bulbous Roots.

Randall's great work on Sheep, received last steamer. See the advertising columns.

We have received a communication from Columbia on the "Cultivation of the Grape," touching the subject of distance in planting, etc. It will appear next week.

We have received a large and valuable package of Seeds from Hon. Isaac Newton, Washington, D. C., which came in good order and which we have quickly scattered, and had the quantity been ten times the amount would have as quickly gone. The good accomplished we hope to report at harvest time from those to whom we have dispensed them. The Bi-Monthly Report for January has been received, as usual, full of valuable statistical matter, of which we shall avail ourselves at an early day.

Greenhouses.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

In your last paper, you gave a beautiful picture of a Model Conservatory and Graperies, by that celebrated Horticulturist, Wm. Chorlton, of New York. As you have given that for the benefit of those who are blessed with means to gratify their taste, allow me to suggest a plan for many of your more humble patrons, who cannot command *feet* sufficient to erect such an expensive edifice.

There is scarcely a house but has a porch or piazza which is, or can be, cheaply enclosed with glass, and formed into a miniature conservatory, or Plant cabinet. Instead of having the roofs of such places of wood or tin, make them of glass, which is nearly as cheap, and as durable, and will be the means of gratifying one of the most humanizing tasks, the cultivation of plants. How many choice plants can be grown in some place of this kind, forming a picture from the windows of the rooms, such as no lace curtains or Brocatelle would be permitted to hide. One of your correspondents gave a hint of this kind a short time since, on Rustic Adornments for Homes of Taste. There is not a family in the city or country, who, if they should try an experiment of this kind, would afterwards consent to do without it at any price; it would become as necessary to the pleasure and comfort of the inmates as the sitting-room. I have known cases where it became the chief sitting room and living room of the house, with the clear light from above, the bright and cheerful green of the foliage, and the moist air that falls so exhilarating to the invalid that they cannot be induced to leave it.

To those who have the means and desire to have a more extensive place, and have not the space or location suitable, how easy to form the tops of their houses into splendid Greenhouses, or *Hanging Gardens*. Instead of the wood or tin roofs, substitute glass; the floors can be made sufficiently tight to prevent any leakage. As most of upper stories and garrets are mere receptacles for rubbish, this would be putting them to a far better use, and the increase of health and exercise obtained by going up and down stairs, would be ample payment for any extra expense in arranging it. In such a place, all kinds of plants could be grown in the greatest perfection, as the air would be more pure, and not subject to the cold damps of a greenhouse on the ground; the free light, no shade or shadows from other buildings, all would tend to develop the full capabilities of plants or fruits, and it would open up a new era in amateur plant culture; it would be so pleasant to invite our friends to *walk up stairs* and see our grapes, and Camellias, instead of out in the *cold air* of the lower regions.

Who will try this? Think for a moment what a delightful addition can be made to your house at a trifling cost, and how soon it would repay itself in fruits and flowers, and be a constant source of pleasure. Here the occupants or attendants could be as private as they chose, and not be overlooked or intruded upon by any one.

To an invalid, what a new life it would impart, and in many cases be the means of restoration to health.

Who of your readers will try it?

IMPROVEMENT.

THE SEVERE LATE FROSTS.—From all parts of the State we have accounts of severe frosts, in many instances doing considerable damage, cutting down young Vegetables, Peas, Potatoes, etc., so much so as to cut short the supply of early stock for market, and caused an advance in price. But we do not think the damage is very serious, in fact we look upon the check to vegetation a wise provision of nature, the earth is full of water, and the rapid advance of hot weather would cause trees, vines, etc., to advance too rapidly; then a check would be fatal to a whole crop—now a partial check is a blessing to our fruit trees—the loss of half will give better fruit and more in weight.

PLANT THE "BRIGHT FLOWERS."—Lovers of the "bright flowers" should bear in mind that flower seed of many kinds should be planted every month, in order to have a continuous blooming. This can always be had the whole summer long. S. W. Moore has received per last steamer, some very rare and choice Flower seed. The bright sun will now bring them forth readily.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER!

$500 in Premiums!

Splendid Inducements to Clubs!

Desirous to offer inducements to all who will form Clubs for this journal, we offer the following liberal Premiums:

For every Club of FIVE, and $25, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey's Lady's Book, $3, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5, for one year.

For every Club of TEN, and $50, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey, $3, Harper's Monthly, $4, Arthur's Magazine, $2, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of TWENTY, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, $3, Arthur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $5, the Eclectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $5, and an extra copy of the FARMER, $5.

For Clubs of FIFTY, and $250, we will give as a Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain *Sewing Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

For Clubs of SIXTY, and $300, we will give as a Prize a Sewing Machine, valued at Seventy-Five Dollars, the Atlantic, Harper's and Godey,

For Clubs of EIGHTY, and $400, we will give a splendid Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, valued at One Hundred Dollars, with two selected Magazines.

For a Club of ONE HUNDRED, and $500, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's best Machines, with all the Extras, worth One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and two Magazines selected by the party.

The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

☞ We will suit the wants of all who procure us Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scientific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genessee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agriculturist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Colleges and Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those Artists who shall be connected with the Drawing Departments. We therefore offer the following:

For the best Pencil Sketch, of *three offered*, of the Buildings only—a richly chased Gold Thimble.

For a Drawing of the Buildings and Grounds—a Ladies' Rich Needle Case and Materials, worth double the First Prize

For a Crayon Sketch of Buildings and Grounds—a Prize the value of the Second offered.

For an Oil Painting—a Prize worth double the latter—an Opera Glass, or a Japan Writing Desk.

For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

A Good-Sense Letter.

We give the following as a sample of many letters we are receiving, and it gratifies us to know that the cultivators of the soil are now beginning to be reading, thinking men:

SOLANO COUNTY, February 28, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Enclosed find a Five Dollar Greenback, for which send me your journal as long as you can afford, it being all I can spare. I wish for information respecting agriculture in this State, and do not know how I can procure it better than from your paper. Please send me the back numbers from the commencement of this year.

Yours, with respect, J. H. F.

Beautiful Plants in Oakland.—The citizens of Oakland cannot begin to beautify too soon, for Oakland is destined to be to San Francisco what Brooklyn is to the city of New York, and those who desire to increase the real value of their estates, should go to work and make them as beautiful as possible now. Every dollar expended now will bring ten back. Nolan's Belle View Nursery and Gardens, should be visited by all who love the beautiful. Mr. N. is an accomplished Gardner—a Master Workman—and lovers of Blooming Plants should by all means visit his Green Houses and see the Choice Plants there. An hour's conversation with one so thoroughly Master of his Profession, will give any person a new Love of Nature and compel them, by the Power of Truth, to become interested in Horticulture and Floriculture.

Special Notice.—We call attention to the Homestead advertised in our columns for sale, at Four Thousand Dollars. We are confident that if any one desiring a fine home will call on us, they will find it more than it is represented—we can convince them of it. Cash is the word, and a quick sale.

THREE ESSENTIALS.—The three great essentials to human health are: Keep the feet always dry and warm; have one regular action of the bowels every day; and cool off very slowly after all forms of exercise.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "The Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready and others will follow in such rapid succession that orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 454 large pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price only **Two Dollars.**

The Practical Shepherd was first published in October, yet has already reached its TWENTIETH EDITION, and so great is the demand for it that others are being issued as rapidly as possible. It is highly approved by both Press and People, and truthfully pronounced by far THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The work is indispensable to every owner of sheep, the chapters on Breeding, Management and Diseases being alone worth ten times its cost.

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may have very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Dutchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of the kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author desired to make—an impartial and useful book.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Having received the agency for the whole Pacific Coast for the sale of this valuable Book, we are now prepared, by the arrival of large invoices of this Book by the last steamer, to supply the Booksellers over the State.

There has never yet been a Book on this subject so complete in all its details, and no Sheep-raiser, Wool Dealer or Shepherd should be without it.

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

8 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

REMOVAL!

NEW STORE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to a large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,

And importers of all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds,	Skirt Boards,
Clothes Lines,	Wash Boards,
Strawberry Boxes,	Trays,
Market Baskets,	Mats,
Corn and Potato Baskets,	Brushes of every description,
Oyster Baskets,	Whitewash and Window Brushes,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,	Rolling Pins,
Feather Dusters,	Wooden Bowls and Trays,
Bird Cages,	Faucets,
Blacking, Wicking,	Chopping Knives,
Steamer Chairs,	Churns,
Mouse and Rat Traps,	Clothes Horses,
Sieves,	Hand Bellows,
Chopping Trays and Bowls,	Shoe and Stove Blacking,
Baskets of all kinds,	Butter Ladles and Moldes,
Clothes Pins,	Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Pastry Boards,	Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes,
Children's Wagons,	Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Wisp Brooms,	Children's Chairs,
Children's Gigs,	

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores, which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Flue Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always on hand.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

7 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.

NOLAN'S GARDENS

KNOWN AS THE

Belle View Nursery

Opp. Pacific Female College,

TELEGRAPH ROAD,

OAKLAND.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,

Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants,

Hanging Baskets, Choice Bouquets,

..ALSO..

Bulbous Roots, etc.

TO NURSERYMEN.

A FEW THOUSAND VERY GOOD SEEDLING PEACH Trees can be had at reasonable rates, if applied for soon. Nurserymen are aware that soon Peach Trees will die, and they should be planted now.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

...our through Northern California and Oregon

BY LISLE LESTER.

PAPER NO. 3.

It is indeed astonishing with what rapidity the ...egon roads become almost impassable and the ...idges are swept away, while the valleys become ...undated beyond all use or travel. In the Fall, ...e gradual change in public conveyances, as the ...aveler pushes northward, is highly suggestive of ...his sort, and its baleful effects upon the high-...ays. At Yreka or Jacksonville the transition is ...om the Concord coach to the little more conve-...ient thorough-brace, or "mud wagons," as they ...re termed, which every one of the present day ...an picture as a covered wagon, a little lower be-...ind than before; yellow wheels and red box, ...with a huge driver's boot, made of stiff leather; ...inside there are three seats, cushioned with leather ...cushions, more solid in feeling than the boards ...beneath, while the floor of this stage has several ...good large cracks, suitable for the free circulation ...of cold air, and which are highly instrumental ...in making the feet very uncomfortable. The backs ...of these seats are strips of cushioned boards, ...which reach just to that place in one's back where ...a little support is ever so agreeable, and yet *fails* ...to reach it so universally that the spinal column ...weakens after a few miles' riding, and the inclina-...tion is to get into a variety of positions, more to ...be felt than enjoyed. The curtains of this vehicle, ...devoted to the "comfort of passengers," have ...several air holes, or rather ventilation places, ...through which the wind makes a very sad and ...deplorable squeak, as it squeezes through and ...pinches the auricular attachments of one's aching ...head. This "stage" has capacities for carrying ...freight, mail and passengers, of enormous ampli-...tude. After piling on twelve or fourteen large ...trunks, six or seven valises and as many blankets, ...baskets and bundles, the *small* effects of passen-...gers usually, the mail is added, sometimes ten or ...more bags; then express boxes, made of pine ...wood, but mounted with an iron lock large enough ...to use on a London penitentiary; then a few box-...es "going by express;" at small stations along, a ...variety of loading is added, a Mexican saddle and ...a box of apples, for instance; then a ham for the ...man living on a ranch, thirty miles from Whisky ...Creek, somewhere; then a box of candles, a few ...pounds of old cheese, a pair of boots, to be mend-...ed at Bob Taylor's, down at the ferry; a small ...chicken coop and a new shovel for Smith, on the ...summit; a keg of mackerel, a bottle of old rye, ...a bag of corn and case of kerosine oil, "for young ...Douglass, who married Mr. Wheeler's girl last ...week, and lives about four miles from the third ...station, in that new house, on Grave Creek, be-...yond the Canon." The driver, whose name is ..."Bill," will please "see that it goes all right." ...Then if he can "take along a couple of letters, ...and drop into the office, all right." Bill cracks his ...whip, the leaders jump, plunge and dance, as if ...the blood of fiery war horses coursed in their ...veins, when "Hold on a minute, Bill," and an old ...citizen rushes out, pantingly, with "will you ...just stop at Wilson's when you come back to-...morrow, and put aboard the blacksmith-shop? the ...blacksmith comes down to-morrow to shoe the ...teams, and he told me to tell you to bring down ...his shoes and tools, and bring down his valise, ...he's going into town to the ball to-morrow night, ...and wants his traps; probably he'll ride down ...with ye." "All right," says Bill, and away goes ...the wild team until they turn the corner, then the ...coach gives a sigh of relief, and the hoofs of cat-...tle are not more secure in their tread than the ...peaceable going four-in-hand.

The next change is to an open lumber wagon, called "in these parts" "dead *ears*." This is more safe, and being heavier, easier to ride in—the driver has a spring seat, and the travelers have a seat with the spring left out. Every joggle is an emphatic dead bump, jarring the equilibrium of a good square position, and extending the shock along the bones up into the head, and through the back very much as if one had been set down very heavily on a stone pavement. The beauty of this style of coach, of "the California Stage Company running splendid Concord coaches through to Portland in seven days," is the easy access the passenger has of seeing the scenery and beauty of country lying around him. Nothing to obstruct the view now. About one hundred miles in this, and as the soil proves spongy and yielding, and the horses sink gradually lower into "bottomless road," we made yet another change. This is a two-wheeled *coupee*, balanced in the center with a box sometimes, and sometimes an airy, French-designed, open-worked enclosure, used primarily to bring China and earthenware safe to our shores. This being so light and tasteful in its braiding symmetry, the "stock" get over the road much faster, and the "mist" which in other stages might dampen the inside of the box, in this runs off, out of the convenient perforations, and so keeps the cage dry all the time. Passengers do not always appreciate the benefits arising from the use of these little *phetons*, used by the Stage Company for the comfort of their patrons, and with which they are surer of making good time, but they are conveniences (?) of vast importance, both to the "stock" and the traveler.

In describing the various means of making out a "line of stages," we have digressed from the "Web-foot" subject to one no less *damp*. Oregonians will always be known as "Web-footers," and the State will bear its now common name, "Web-foot," as long as there is one to remember the story of its origin and rise. Emigrants have been led to believe that the old settlers of Oregon were actually *web-toed*, and many still believe the foolish stories in circulation of children being born with their toes webbed, like ducks. An amusing incident is related of a man from Missouri who, in crossing the Plains, had heard these reports of the State he had set out for, to make his final home, and so exercised was he with these bugbear stories, his more knowing companions delighted to bore him with, he altered his mind and left the route, taking up his line of march for California. A few months later, he was found by one of his old traveling friends, who remarked to him that "he should have kept with the train and located in Oregon." Whereupon the poor man replied, "If I had been a single man probably I should, but I could not endure the thought of my children becoming deformed, and growing up with 'web toes,' like geese; that's too wet a country for me!"

Californians have been the instruments in the getting up of these ridiculous stories and phrases, and have spared no pains to give the State of Oregon a most decided slur, as regards its facilities and society. While they have been loud in their coarse jeers of this new State, they have been very earnest in their desire for a little more of its "mist," and have been gladdened by the rise of their muddy apologies for rivers, and been made to rejoice as the northern brooks swelled into cascades and inundated their dirty valleys, that they might have the wherewith to live and eat. Much as they may disparage the State of Oregon, they are, to an eminent degree, entirely dependent upon her for many actually necessaries.

To be Continued.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East

NUMBER FORTY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18th, 1864.

California Politicians—Gold and Stocks.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

How strange it seems to meet with the old Democratic leaders of California, and talk with them about parties and politics. To their honor be it said, the best of them sustain the Administration with an earnestness of purpose that contrasts strangely with the narrow-mindedness of New York politicians. It excites a strange feeling to know that the party to which we all used to belong, has fallen into the hands of unscrupulous demagogues, and that it is no longer what it used to be, a National Party, a People's Party. Any honest Democrat who will come to New York will get over his attachment to the name. It is used here as a cloak to cover disloyalty. Think for a moment of the Express and World being the leading opposition papers, and such Know Nothings as Brooks being leaders. Mentioning the name of the Hon. Booby (as the Herald calls him) Brooks reminds me to say that his cowardice in the Butler matter is heartily laughed at, and his speeches are quoted as examples of sublime ignorance. The great topic of conversation is of Peace. It will be a National misfortune if peaces is made in any but in one way. Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Farragut and Porter, are worth all the Blairs that can possibly arise. They are the real peace makers. God hasten their work, is the prayer of every patriot.

The merchants of the metropolis are as anxiously to stop the panic in gold and stocks as they can. What would be the gain of the country would be their loss, and they are therefore trying to keep up the premium on gold. It is to seen how far they will succeed. Certain it is that whenever gold falls, business is at a stand still, and when it rises trade becomes brisk again. The conviction is becoming general that there will come some of these days a sudden fall in gold that will play the mischief with those who are not prepared. The conduct of Congress, in not raising more money by taxation, is much deplored. The representatives of the people are too much afraid of taxation. They are not up to the intelligence of their constituents in this matter. Congress, evidently, thinks the Nation would rather submit to the high premium on gold than be taxed openly and aboveboard. Most thinking men are sure that Congress is wrong. Some very intelligent persons, however, argue that it makes but little difference. Sure it is, that the people so far bear every burden most cheerfully. This proves that this is emphatically a people's war.

Wealth and Poverty—Small-Pox—Weed and Opdyke.

One of the first things to strike the eye of a stranger in New York is the splendor of the private equipages, and the showy liveries of the servants. Many of them are not only dressed in brilliant-colored garments, but wear very expensive fur capes, and Rip Van Winkle would surely, if he should wake up in this city, believe that the Republican order of things had been overthrown, and would doubtless ask what all the heraldic devices on the carriages meant. Some irreverent mud-sill might tell him, "Pshaw, they are only polite signs of cobblers, tailors and workmen." The foppishly-dressed broker would stop his whistling to answer, "Petroleum, Uncle; Shoddy, Uncle; Greenbacks, Uncle;" and would walk away, leaving "Uncle" very much in doubt of his sanity.

Amid all the gaiety of New York a gaunt figure stalks, and his hideous presence creates an excitement. His victims are published as having died of small-pox. In the dreadful tenant houses of New York wretchedness reigns supreme. It is a shame that in an American city there should be such dwellings for the poor.

The Opdyke-Weed trial is over at last, and by this time nearly forgotten. The knowing ones think that Opdyke has cleared his character from the stain of corruption, but that he is evidently a bungling hand at managing the hangers-on of party politics. I pity any man who becomes a New York politician.

Theatricals, Amusements, Lectures and Music.

Mr. Hackett has been giving a series of entertainments in aid of the Shakspeare Monument Fund, that have attracted much attention. He is an inimitable imitator of character, and it is a great treat to hear him. Edwin Booth has been playing all Winter at the Winter Garden the character of Hamlet, and yet the rush to see him is as great as ever. The talk of the town is John Owens' representation of Solon Shingle. The best critics pronounce his rendering of the character perfect. The greatest treat to me is an evening at Wallack's. The acting, the music, the scenery, is each in its way faultless, and one goes home satisfied. At most of the other theaters the star actor alone is interesting, and one's pleasure is marred seriously by the other shortcomings. At Wallack's the play is perfectly cast, and the author is the only cause of criticism.

At present we have any quantity of good concerts. The public, however, indifferently patronize them. A single exception may be named in the case of the Philharmonic Society. Of lecturers we have about the usual complement. Gough draws the best audiences. I would advise him to visit California. He would be sure to "take' anywhere.

I have often heard of the fashionable congregation of Bishop Southgate's church, on Murray Hill, Madison Avenue, and last Sunday morning went up to judge for myself. It was almost immost impossible to obtain standing room, every seat being occupied before the singing of the "Venite." If I had been ignorant of the character of the church, I would have at once guessed it by the splendid costumes of the ladies. The gaudily decorated altar and the elegant memorial windows harmonized well with the gorgeously-dressed worshipers. In a former letter I spoke of the fact that the celebrated choir of the Roman Catholic Church on Twenty-eighth street had, by the offer of larger salaries, been induced to sing at Bishop Southgate's, and I was very curious to hear how the chants of the Episcopal Church would sound adapted to florid Italian music. The effect did not please me at all, and when in his sermon Bishop Southgate eloquently called upon his people to unite more fervently in the responses, and complained that they seemed to him to have grown lukewarm, I could have told the distinguished preacher that perhaps florid Italian music sung by Italian singers had destroyed the solemnity of the service for others beside myself. The "Te Deum" alone occupied half an hour, and was certainly splendidly sung, particularly the basso solo, by Centemeri; but it sounded to me more like the finale of an opera at the Academy of Music than a chant at Zion Church. In the "Inbilate" the soprano had a solo that was full of running passages, and embellished with a profusion of trills that would have disturbed the prayers of a saint.

Hope's Painting of the Army of the Potomac.

The exhibition of Hope's picture of the Army of the Potomac is particularly interesting, from the fact that this celebrated artist joined the army not only from motives of patriotism, but in order to study the picturesque events of a soldier's life. In this picture he places before the visitor the army as it appeared at Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunky.

This was the only occasion on which any one of our large armies was ever encamped on a single field. On this field, two by three miles, were encamped for a single night only, the whole Army of the Potomac, eighty thousand men. The magnificence and grandeur of the scene made it to be remembered by every officer and man on the ground.

For the truth of the painting, the highest testimonials have already been received from a number of the leading Generals of the army. As a historical picture it is of the greatest National interest. In the extreme distance are seen the hills near Richmond; on the right the Pamunky with gunboats and transports; near by are the General Headquarters; on the left, the army has already taken up its line of march, and the lines of infantry, cavalry, and the wagon train, are seen moving out. Also a group of secesh prisoners are being brought in under guard. In the center foreground are the commanding General and staff.

The Draft—Rowdyism in New York.

Of course the coming draft excites a great deal of apprehension. Outside of the city the feeling prevails that New York dodged the last call for men, and that this time she ought to furnish her quota. The repeal of the commutation clause, which was so violently demanded by the Democrats, they now feel very sore over. Grant and Sherman assure the country that a prompt appeal for men *now*, will save a long war. It is to be hoped that there will be no delay in giving them all they want. The New York way of raising soldiers is very generally condemned, except by bounty jumpers, bounty brokers, and by the open enemies of the National cause.

Think for a moment, New York city pays equal to five hundred thousand dollars in gold for volunteers. You can see at a glance what a chance there is for corruption. Rowdyism is so powerful here that a respectable citizen belonging to the Citizens' Party, was nearly killed by the men in the employ of Boole, the City Inspector of Streets, because he wished to investigate the reputed frauds in this one department. If ever the people of San Francisco allow the People's Party to be broken up, they will deserve the reign of terror which is felt in New York.

The hotels of New York are so crowded at present that the last passengers from California had difficulty in finding first class accommodadations. My fair California friends tell me that furs, silks, velvets, and all costly dress goods, are much cheaper in San Francisco than in New York.

California Schools—Personal.

I must not forget to say, that the other day I was walking with a young friend who has been placed in one of the first class educational establishments on the Atlantic coast. I asked him, "Well, D., do you like —— Cottage better than the Collegiate Institute at Benicia, do you fare as well, and do you think you learn as much?" "It is a pretty good place, sir, but we live poorly, and I am sure we are not going ahead much." I am sure, from my observation, that the boy spoke the truth. I am astonished that any Californian will go to the extra expense of sending a child East to be educated. The schools in California, rest assured, are equal, and in many respects superior, to the boasted establishments here.

I met one of the Senators from Nevada the other evening, and after I went home, and after thinking over the conversation, I could not help regretting the choice of the Silver State in not sending some man like B. C. Whitman to Washington. A good lawyer, a fine scholar, a finished orator, a polished gentleman, Mr. Whitman would have wielded a powerful influence in Congress. I hope that some of these days both Mr. Whitman and Mr. Edgerton will have a chance at Washington. If I should be asked to name the orators of California in regular order, I would place the names thus: T. Starr King, Baker, Tracey, Edgerton, Whitman, and so on. As it is, the Pacific coast has no one who can answer Charles Sumner. Mr. Conness is making an influence which will be valuable, but if he could debate as eloquently as either Edgerton or Whitman, he would be a leader indeed.

M. A. S.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
M. K. Laudenslager, Principal.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Franciscisco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commenced January 4.
Miss M. Lammond, Principal.

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression of quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure, the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best method of relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any curable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease has been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill-treated by quacks, the names of which should not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to have a physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles, and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person, this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and those diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor is he wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him a source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health! The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Electropathic
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260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

It is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

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PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER. 5

MAN WANTED TO GROW SUGAR BEET.

A WEALTHY MAN, DESIROUS OF TESTING THE capabilities of our climate and soil for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar, desires to find a man who has had experience in growing the Sugar Beet for this purpose. To such a person a liberal offer will be made, and no other person need apply than one who has knowledge and experience.

Address or call on the Editor o the California Farmer. 1

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I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE VINE-GROWERS of the State of my large Collection of

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My collection numbers near TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT KINDS. They are not surpassed for either

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To Farmers.

All Farmers are to send their guns for repair to WM RUDOLPH, Gunsmith, 216 Pacific street, near Battery, to save money. He does his work well and works at the lowest rates. He also keeps a fine Stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Game-bags, Powder-flasks, and all other sporting articles on hand. Farmers can send their guns by Express and the work will be executed just as well, and no higher charges asked, than if they came themselves.

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WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount, Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 7-

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

RETURN OF THE WANDERER.

From childhood and youth, I've roamed o'er the ocean,
When I last left my parents the parting was sore:
O! I ne'er can forget with what painful emotion
I bade them farewell, and my dear native shore.

The charming, sweet Lucy I clasped to my bosom,
And kindly endeavor'd to soothe all her fears;
I kissed her fair cheek, she blushed with confusion,
Then bade her adieu and left her in tears.

She turned to depart; with heart nigh to bursting
I hastened on board, for fair was the wind,
And sail after sail aloft quickly spreading,
Home, parents and Lucy were soon left behind.

Months, years, long had passed, ere I turned my face homeward,
For disaster and shipwreck had marked me its own;
And the hope that had lightened my burden, as onward
I pressed in life's battles, had vanished and gone.

The locks that once were as black as a raven,
Are bleached by the storms and turning to gray,
The once youthful cheek by care-lines is graven,
And the lithe limbs of manhood are wasting away.

When, on the lone isle of the blue boundless ocean,
I thought of the fair one who look'd (but in vain),
For the hour of my coming, and, with earnest devotion,
Breathed a prayer for the return of the absent again.

My thoughts did not paint her but as when I left her,
With the same buoyant step, as to meet me she sped;
Adown the green lane, where often I met her,
And talked, while she blushed, of the time we should wed.

Thirty years! O! Time. Hast thou spared her?
My anchor of Hope—of Desire the bright goal;
Or has Death, the insatiate monster, ensnared her,
Does earth shroud her body; an angel her soul?

Lo! In the distance the church spire is gleaming,
And soon shall I be in my boyhood's loved home;
Here's the brook 'cross the lane, its pure water still running,
And the seat 'neath the maple with moss overgrown.

The lane is still green, the birds and the flowers
Seem the same as I left them—I cannot be old—
The air flushes with fragrance, songs gush from the bowers, [bold.
And—God help me,—Yes! 'tis Lucy, 'tis her I be-

I stood in the shadow and waited her coming,
She tripp'd o'er the grass, approaching the brook,
And the "lang syne" song melodiously humming,
Sought the shade of the maple in the old cosy nook.

Was it all mockery, and was I but dreaming?
My heart its pulsations apparently stay'd;
It could not be real, yet, verily seeming
To be my own Lucy, this beautiful maid.

The maiden arose, as the name I'd long buried
In my heart I uttered, and as to me she came:
Who called you thus, my bright one? I queried.
"My own dear aunt Lucy, she gave me her name."

As she spoke, in her eyes the tears trembled; and dropping
On the hand that clasp'd hers, like heavenly dew;
And where is dear aunt? She answered, with sobbing:
"She lies in the churchyard, beneath the old yew."

And your own dear mother? "She lies there beside her;
I ne'er saw my father, he died years agone;
I was but an infant, and cannot remember [down."
The great storm on the ocean when his vessel went

And now you're alone? "Yes; but aunt and my mother
Oft said I'd find friends; their words have proved true,
And they told me of one whom mother called brother,
But aunt Lucy taught to me to call Uncle Hugh."

But where is your uncle? "O! I never have seen him,
He went away on the ocean before I was born,
And although *not* my uncle, yet I thus learned to love him,
And aunty was certain he'd sometime return.

For she prayed every night, when we all knelt together,
That God would protect him, where'er he might roam;
That He in his mercy would be his defender,
And speed his return to the loved ones at home.

I *know* God will do it, for nightly I thank Him,
—As Aunty and mother ever taught me to do—
For blessings received, and have faith when I ask Him
To bless and return again dear uncle Hugh."

God bless thee, my child, thy prayers have been granted;
Thy uncle's returned, and though rolling in wealth,
He values more highly the love that's implanted
In thy bosom, by those who are silent in death.

Then we entered the churchyard, and, kneeling together,
By four grassy mounds, beneath the yew tree,
I earnestly pray'd, that now and forever,
God would bless the fair being that was left unto me.

Ten years since have fled. When Spring with her flowers,
And wealth of warm sunshine unseals the clear brook,
In sweet, silent commune I pass many hours
In spirit with Lucy, at the old cosy nook.

Sweet Lucy that's with me has long since been married,
And golden-hair'd children now sport 'round the hearth,
While I thank the Good Master that thus long I've tarried,
To taste of His mercies bestowed upon earth.

O! when in peace thy servant shall leave them,
And rest 'neath the yew tree with those he doth love,
Guard them through life, from error's ways shield them,
Then gather them home in Thy mansion above. ‡

WOODBRIDGE, Feb. 28, 1865.

Causes of the Excessive Mortality of Infants.

Introductory Lecture delivered at the Toland Medical College, by James Blake, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

[Concluded.]

As I trust the above facts will suffice to prove to you the importance of bad air as a cause of infant mortality, we will now proceed to consider the cause that takes the second rank in the slaughter of the innocents that is going on in our midst. As I have before stated, this is bad and improper nourishment. In a former part of this lecture, we had to quote the statistics furnished by the French Foundling Hospitals, to show the great difference of infant mortality in these institutions according as they were situated in the town or in the country, and it is from the records furnished from the same source, that we shall draw the most striking facts, showing the effect of diet on the mortality of infants. In the foundling institutions at Lyons and Parthenay where the children are suckled at the breast, the mortality is 33 and 35 per cent. during the first year, whilst at Paris, Rheims, and X———, where artificial feeding is either entirely or very generally employed, the mortality rises to 50, 63 and 80 per cent., so that in this last institution designated by X———, out of 244 children received, 197 died before they were a year old.*

In these hospitals, so far as can be ascertained, the general management was much the same, with the exception of the feeding, so that it would seem, even comparing the most favorable examples Lyons and Paris, the mere substitution of artificial food for breast milk was the cause of death to 17 children in every 100, during the first year of their existence. In private life the effect of artificial feeding is undoubtedly far less fatal, but still tends greatly to increase infant mortality, even under the most favorable circumstances. There are cases, however, in which artificial feeding must necessarily be employed, and it but too often happens that under such circumstances a great deal of mischief is done by giving food which even a slight knowledge of the peculiarities of an infant's stomach, would at once point out as improper. Pap and farinaceous substances generally are an abomination to the stomach of a young infant, as they are with great difficulty digested by them, and even if digested they do not furnish the elements of nutrition that the infant requires. Arrow-root and farina form occasionally useful additions to cow's milk, but with very young infants they should always be avoided if possible. Even where infants get their natural nourishment, a great deal of mischief is often done by improper nursing; either the child is nursed too frequently, that its food has not time to digest, or else too long an interval is allowed to elapse so that its stomach becomes weakened, and then being overloaded, indigestion is produced and as its consequence, diarrhea. In most well conducted households, the greatest regularity is observed as to the meal times of the older members of the family; but it too often happens that a prolonged visit, or an evening at the theater or at a party, is allowed to interfere with the regularity of the meals of the infant, although its delicate stomach is much more easily upset by such neglect than that of the adult. In young infants particularly the stomach is small, and digestion going on rapidly, they require to be fed every two or three hours. When too long an interval elapes between the times of feeding, the infant overloads its stomach, infant dyspepsia is the result—a disease much more easily established than cured. I am confident a large proportion of the children who die of what is called summer complaint in the Atlantic States, are killed by injudicious nursing. When the hot weather sets in, the stomach of the infant as well as that of the adult feels its influence, a certain amount of dyspepsia is produced, which in the adult leads to a lighter diet; the infant feels uncomfortable and cries, the remedy is to nurse it more frequently, it gets feverish and thirsty, it is put still oftener to the breast, and thus its stomach soon becomes entirely incapable of digesting its food; diarrhea is the result, naturally not curable by drugs, as long as the cause which first started it still keeps it up, and the child soon dies the victim of mistaken kindness, in fact poisoned by its own mother's milk. No sane woman would give her husband beefsteaks to relieve the pain of a dyspeptic stomach, or propose rich soup to quench his thirst when feverish, yet the absurdity of so feeding her infant when it is sick never strikes her.

Another cause of disease amongst children is improper clothing, although elder children are greater sufferers from the absurdities of fashion in this respect than infants, nevertheless, a great deal of disease is produced even amongst infants by the irrational manner in which they are dressed. Physiology plainly shows us that there are many peculiarities in the organization of an infant which render it much more susceptible to the influence of cold than the adult. There is, for instance, in the child a much larger surface exposed, in comparison with its bulk than in the adult, and this surface is defended by a much thinner skin, so that the blood-vessels and nerves are more directly affected by cold; thus the blood is readily driven from the surface, giving rise to interoal congestions and inflammations. Besides this, all young animals possess the power of generating heat less rapidly than adults, so that they react against cold less readily. And yet, notwithstanding these facts, which are plain and undeniable, infants are made to wear low-necked dresses and short sleeves, whilst their mothers are clothed well up to the neck and down to the wrists. Hartwick, in his treatise on the Physical Education of Children, observes: "The absurd custom of allowing young children to be about with short stockings, bare knees, thin drawers, short frocks, and uncovered necks and arms, has been the first cause of many a consumption, croup and early death; and can in no case be of advantage, for weakening and impeding the functions of an important organ (the skin) is surely not the proper way to harden the constitution." Another evil indirectly resulting from this irrational way of clothing infants is, that in order to keep them warm, the room in which they live has to be kept at a higher temperature, thus interfering with ventilation, whereas, were they properly clothed, they could breathe a less vitiated atmosphere. In these remarks on the prejudicial influence of cold on infants, I would not be understood as including the washing of the body with cold water, the effect of which is the very reverse of the prolonged application of cold from insufficient clothing, for whilst the latter gradually lowers the vitality of the skin, the momentary application of cold water to the surface, is, in a healthy infant, always followed by a speedy reaction which raises its vitality. I cannot conclude this part of the subject without calling your attention to the manner in which gradual deformity of the infant's foot is produced from the time it begins to wear shoes, and which is the source of much suffering in after life, under the form of corns, bunions, and all sorts of misplaced toes. The foundation for these deformities is generally laid in infancy, being carefully developed as the child grows up, and bitterly paid for in later years. They are owing entirely to the faulty construction of the shoes, but as more rational views on this subject are being brought to bear on the shoe manufacturers in Europe, and I believe in the Eastern States, it is to be hoped that this absurdity will soon be remedied.†

Another fertile source of disease and mortality in children is the indiscriminate drugging to which they are too frequently subject at the advice of every old woman or nurse who chooses to pretend tht she "*knows a great deal about babies*," although in the whole circle of her ignorance it is probably the subject on which she knows the least. For my own part, even after many years of study and experience, I never approach the cot of a sick infant without feeling that I have a more than usually difficult problem to solve—the derangements of the finest and most delicate of living mechanisms to investigate and set right. With as much reason would you give a delicate Geneva watch to be mended by a village blacksmith, as to drug an infant on the advice of an ignorant nurse.

But the hour informs me that I must bring my remarks to a close, although I have not exhausted the catalogue of morbific influences that hover around the cot of the infant. I have, however, endeavored to point out those which I believe to be the most powerful for evil, and at the same time the most capable of being alleviated. Amongst the twenty-two deaths that take place in every hundred infants during the first year of life, I believe that fully one-half might be prevented by the diffusion amongst the people of a few of the common sense dictates of sanitary knowledge. There are two methods by which this can be effected—through the organization of local sanitary associations by the ladies, for the direct diffusion of sanitary knowledge amongst their neighbors; and secondly, by some radical improvement in the present system of public and private education, by which the rising generation shall not be left in entire ignorance of those principles of sanitary knowledge, which will be of far more importance to their happiness as future fathers and mothers, than any other branch of knowledge that can be taught.

We cannot have a more striking proof the good to be effected by organization than by the result of the efforts that have recently been made in our midst to alleviate the suffering of our wounded soldiers; and a tithe of the energy and a hundredth part of the expense that has been devoted by the ladies of the community to this noble object, would, if employed in the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the poor and ignorant in our midst, be rewarded by a still richer harvest in lives saved and suffering alleviated. It is, however, to the general diffusion of the teachings of sanitary science by a more rational system of education, that we must look for the radical cure of that ignorance which at present consigns so many infants to a premature grave. But this can only be accomplished when the fathers and mothers of to-day shall have so far modified their views of education, as to feel that it is a more useful accomplishment for their daughters to be able to interpret the cry of a sick infant, than to translate the pages of a French novel, and that of the knowledge of the changes in that cry which would reveal whether the seat of its sufferings is in the head, or its chest, or its stomach, is more valuable than that which would serve to detect a false note in an operatic air. This, however, is not the place to enter on the subject of education, but the following remarks from Spencer's work on education contain so much common sense that I cannot avoid quoting them:

"If by some strange chance not a vestige of us descended to the remote future save a pile of our school-books or some college examination papers, we may imagine how puzzled an antiquary of the period would be on finding in them no signs that the learners were ever likely to be parents. 'This must have been the *curiculum* for the celibates,' we fancy him concluding. 'I perceive here an elaborate preparation for many things; especially for reading the books of extinct nations and of coexisting nations (from which, indeed, it seems clear that these people had very little worth reading in their own tongue); but I find no reference whatever to the bringing up of children. They could not have been so absurd as to omit all training for this gravest of responsibilities. Evidently, then, this was the school-course of one of their monastic orders.'

"Seriously, is it not an astonishing fact, that though on the treatment of offspring depend their lives or deaths, and their moral welfare or ruin, yet not one word of instruction on the treatment of offspring is ever given to those who will by and by be parents? Is it not monstrous that the fate of a new generation should be left to the chances of unreasoning custom, impulse, fancy—joined with the suggestions of ignorant nurses and the prejudiced counsel of grandmothers? If a merchant commenced business without any knowledge of arithmetic and bookkeeping, we should exclaim at his folly, and look for disastrous consequences. Or if, before studying anatomy, a man set up as a surgical operator, we should wonder at his audacity and pity his patients. But that parents should begin the difficult task of rearing children, without ever having given a thought to the principles—physical, moral, or intellectual—which ought to guide them, excites neither surprise at the actors nor pity for their victims.

"To tens of thousands that are killed, and hundreds of thousands that survive with feeble constitutions, and millions that grow up with constitutions not so strong as they should be; and you will have some idea of the curse inflicted on their offspring by parents ignorant of the laws of life. Do but consider for a moment that the regimen to which children are subject is hourly telling upon them to their life-long injury or benefit; and that there are twenty ways of going wrong to one way of going right; and you will get some idea of the enormous mischief that is almost everywhere inflicted by the thoughtless, hap-hazard system in common use. Is it decided that a boy shall be clothed in some flimsy short dress, and be allowed to go playing about with limbs reddened by the cold? The decision will tell on his whole future existence—either in illness; or in stunted growth; or in deficient energy; or in a maturity less vigorous than it ought to have been, and in consequence hindrances to success and happiness. Are children doomed to a monotonous dietary, or a dietary that is deficient in nutritiveness? Their ultimate physical power and their efficiency as men and women will inevitably be more or less diminished by it. Are they forbidden vociferous play, or (being too ill-clothed to bear exposure), are they kept in doors in cold weather? They are certain to fall below that measure of health to which they would else have attained. When sons and daughters grow up sickly and feeble, parents commonly regard the event as a misfortune—as a visitation of Providence. Thinking after the prevalent chaotic fashion, they assume that these evils come without causes; or that the causes are supernatural. Nothing of the kind. In some cases the causes are doubtless inherited; but in most cases foolish regulations are the causes. Very generally parents themselves are responsible for all this pain, this debility, this depression, this misery. They have undertaken to control the lives of their offspring from hour to hour; with cruel carelessness they have neglected to learn anything about these vital processes which they are unceasingly affecting by their commands and prohibitions; in utter ignorance of the simplest physiologic laws, they have been year to year undermining the constitutions of their children; and have so inflicted disease and premature death, not only on them but on their descendants."

In conclusion, I have to apologise for the very imperfect manner in which, owing to restricted time, I have been able to treat the subject of Infant Mortality, and also for having detained you so long in bringing before you facts which, judging from the manner in which they are neglected are not of a nature to please the intellectual tastes of the present generation. It is possible at some future period, when our race shall more completely have thrown off its intellectual gorillaisms, and shall more firmly have secured its position as being composed of rational beings, that as much attention will be given to saving the lives of one-half of our children, as is now devoted to teaching those that survive to spin in unmeaning gyrations over the floor of a ball-room, and that even the charitable instincts of our species will find as agreeable and useful an employment in saving the lives of half the infants that perish, as in feeding and clothing a few orphans amongst the survivors.

* In face of this sad mortality, it is not surprising that the person who drew up these statistics hesitated in exposing the name of the institution so fatally celebrated as an example of mismanagement.

† A sensible little pamphlet on the subject, entitled, "Why the Shoe Pinches," by Meyer, a celebrated German anatomist, has been translated into English, and after running through several editions in England, has been republished by Trall & Co., New York. It can, I believe, be found at the Book Stores in this city.

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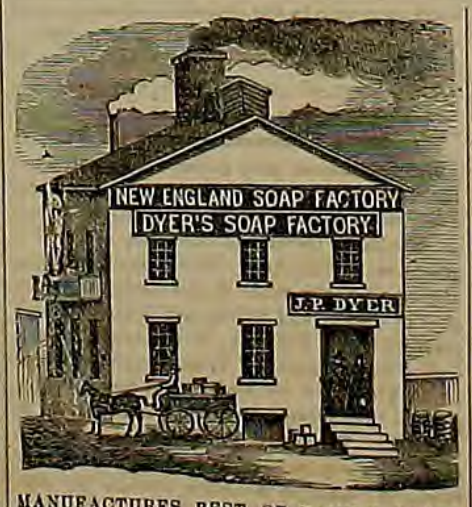

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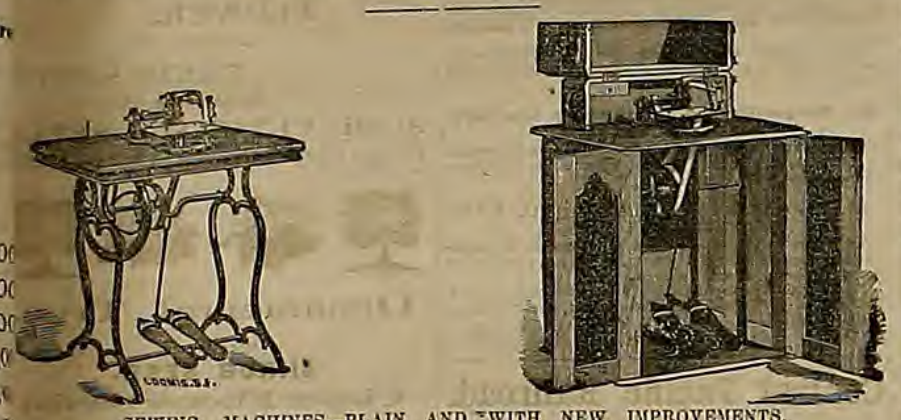

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BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

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THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

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"The Practical Shepherd" is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

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As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

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The name of the author, Hon. H. S. Randall, is a guarrantee of its completeness and reliability,

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It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. Randall.

From the New York Tribune.

In this volume the author has exhausted the subject, and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and a general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartily commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise on sheep husbandry.

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The reputation of the author—who ranks as THE authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd."

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☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The demand for the work was, for months, greater than the supply, and hence it has not been offered or advertised in the Pacific States. It comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price $2, Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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Literary Shrubbery.

THE following verse contains every letter in the alphabet except E:

A jovial swain may rack his brain,
And tax his fancy's might;
To quiz is vain, for 'tis most plain
That what I say is right.

CONUNDRUMS.—Which is at once the easiest and hardest of occupations? The musician's—for he plays when he works, and works when he plays.

A good husband is all that a wife can expect; but a good wife is no better than she ought to be.

A good way to "kill time"—sleigh it. Yes, sleigh it without distinction of age or sex.

Why are chickens liberal? Because they give a peck when they take a grain.

It is not kind to say of an actor that he succeeded in *executing* his character.

—Carlyle says: When I gaze into the stars, they look down upon me with pity from their serene spaces, like eyes glistering with tears, over the little lot of man. Thousands of generations, all as noisy as our own, have been swallowed up by time, and there remains no record of them any more; yet Arcturus and Orion, Sirius and the Pleiades, are still shining in their courses, clear and young as when the shepherd first noted them on the plain of Shinar. What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!

"TALKIN' of law," says Pompey, "make me tink of what the mortal Cato, who lib most a tousand years ago, once said, 'De law is like a groun' glass winder, that give light enuff to light us poor mortals in de dark passage of life; but it would puzzle the debbil himself to see troo it.'"

A MAN who contemplated attending the great fair at Springfield, last Spring, applied for accommodations to the agent, and said he wanted a "box stall for his horse, himself, wife and daughter, which is one of the best animals that ever stood on American soil."

AN IRISHMAN going to market saw a farmer with an owl. "Say, Mister, what will you take for the big-eyed turkey?" "'Tis an owl," replied the astonished farmer. "Divil a bit do I care whether its *owld* or young."

To The Seed Trade.

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Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS.

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

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A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES. VINES, etc., is offered for sale by the undersigned at the

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Near Petaluma.

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A. SHAWE, Santa Rosa,
MAXWELL & SHAFER, Healdsburg.

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W. H. PEPPER.
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A GENTLEMAN, EVERY WAY QUALIFIED FOR the Superintendence of a Farm, who is from the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family and every way qualified. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by referring to the Editor of the Farmer, or a note to A. B., Farmer Office. 11

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.

An Invoice just received. Apply at FARMER OFFICE. 3

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER. 3

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application at the Farmer Office.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—A destructive fire occurred in Yreka, on the night of the 6th inst. The office of the Union newspaper, with several other buildings, was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Total loss about $12,000.

—The fare to New York by the steamers Golden City, via. Panama, and America, via. Nicaragua, on Monday next, March 13th, is as follows: Golden City, first cabin, outside state-rooms, $150; dining saloon, $115; second cabin, $56; steerage, $40. By the America, first cabin, $110; second do, $65; steerage, $35.

—The work of grading the Western Pacific Railroad from San Jose to Stockton is progressing finely. About seven miles of it is completed, and it is the intention of the overseer to have it done to the county line within ten days. The iron of the road is now en route from New York, and will in a short time arrive in San Francisco. The most difficult part of the work will be through the Livermore Pass, but the Company are determined to push through to Stockton with all possible speed. So says the San Jose Courier.

—At last accounts there were ten feet of snow in American Valley, Plumas county, and good sleighing.

—Parties who arrived here from Arizona last week say that the several mining districts now exhibit signs of new life; the result of renewed energy. Some forty-five arastras are now in operation, working quartz from the Vulture lode, at the Hassiamp Diggings. A number of new arastras were being erected, which would increase the number to over sixty. It is stated that the quartz taken from the Vulture pays over $150, in gold, to the ton, when worked in the above manner.—[Los Angeles Star, Feb. 28.

—The late decision of the Supreme Court, in the Bear River case, establishes these points: State and county taxes must be paid in gold coin. A contract made in writing to pay gold will be enforced. Greenbacks are a legal tender for debts, where the debtor did not specially contract to pay in gold. Greenbacks are a legal tender for all debts contracted prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act by Congress.

—The Buena Vista Vineyard, in Sonoma county, is the largest in the world. It consists of 6,000 acres, with 272,000 vines planted previous to 1865, and 700,000 planted or to be planted this year. Last year, the yield was 42,500 gallons of still wine, 60,000 bottles of sparkling wine, and 12,500 gallons of brandy. One hundred men are constantly employed, and double that number during the vintage. There are 8,000 fruit trees, and 2,000 varieties of grapes.

The Voice of War at Fort Fisher.

We who are dwelling on the quiet, peaceful shores of the Pacific, know but little of the calamities of the dreadful war that has raged for the last four years, carrying death and desolation in its train.

Our newspapers can make only a feeble attempt at description, although now and then we find a description that gives a true conception of it.

In a letter from one of the 7th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, a description is given of the bombardment of Fort Fisher. Here we have a picture that gives some idea of what the reality must have been. The writer says:

So continuous and telling was the fire that the garrison was driven into the bomb-proofs and made no reply with their guns, several of which were already dismounted. At this time, the parapets, traverses and sloping sides of the vast earthwork were furrowed and notched by the unparalleled fire which had been concentrated upon the fort three days and nights. Yet the work was not weakened or damaged to any considerable extent. Although shot and shell fell either upon or within the fortress, to the number of 360 a minute, or 21,600 an hour, it was not breached nor swept away, but stood with distinct and dim outlines nearly as perfect as when the first gun opened upon it. This, and many other engagements, conclusively show that the most formidable offensive and defensive works are those made of earth. The bombardment, as it progressed on this day, can be but meagerly described. It was grand, terrible, impressive beyond the power of human description. The most concentrated and powerful fire had been reserved for this day. The uncomely monitors ran close in-shore, and delivered their huge shells with the greatest accuracy and fine effect. The frigates Colorado and Wabash, mounting two tiers of heavy guns, took their positions farther out than the vessels of lighter draught, and poured in their terrible and rapid broadsides. They were constantly enveloped in clouds of sulphurous smoke, through which lurid tongues of fire leaped from their oaken sides. Our other gunboats were formed in line of battle, and vied with each other in the terrible contest. The peaceful sea was overspread with a vast extended cloud of battle smoke, through which the sun could not force his genial beams. Probably a more concentrated and powerful navy fire was never witnessed—probably was never equaled. So powerful was it that the solid shot and shell hurled by our largest guns, penetrated in some instances through 15 feet of solid earth and exploded against or within the bomb-proofs. I was told by Col. Lamb's secretary that the concussion within the fort, from exploding shells and solid shot, was most terrible and deafening. It seemed as if volcanic fires were leaping and thundering from the earth. The air hissed, quivered, flamed with missiles of destruction. One unceasing thunder of artillery shook the earth. On this occasion, I saw what I never before observed in a bombardment. Large wreaths or rings of powder smoke frequently issued from the muzzles of the heavy guns, and rising slowly and regularly, increased in diameter and preserved their original form for a long time.

Use and Abuse of Ice.—The drinking of iced liquids in considerable quantity is highly injurious, and in some cases their use has been attended with inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and even sudden death—not always accounted for by the person being at the time in a heat. Ice, or iced water, retards digestion, chills the body, and often reproduces most dangerous congestions. On the other hand, ice or iced water applied to inflamations, croup, etc., has been productive of the best effects; it diminishes the quantity of blood in the vessels, and carries off the excess of heat. A piece of ice laid on the wrist will, in many cases, stop bleeding of the nose. If milk or butter is cooled with ice, it must be used at once, otherwise it will lose its freshness.

Wendell Phillips on Edward Everett.—In a recent speech, Mr. Phillips spoke of Mr. Everett as one of the new converts to the theory of progress in politics, adding: "And when I name Edward Everett I desire to say that I name the cap-sheaf of American magnanimity for the last three years. I know of few men in any age or language who at near seventy years of age, with such a career behind them, had the loftiness to stand before twenty millions of their countrymen and say 'I was mistaken.' Such men are rare in any age, and certainly deserve fair credit for such a confession. They are new converts."

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] March 10, 1

Markets for all kinds of Grain and Produce are firm with high prices ruling, although actual sales have been materially lessened, and only a Jobbing trade in a small way exists "since the advance." This may be said not only of Flour and Wheat, but also of Feed and Grains, in which the strictest kinds of economy is apparently being practiced, and lessening the consumption materially. The cry of *scarcity, famine, short crops, etc., advance in prices*, and an *intimation* that a *further* advance may soon be looked for, do not accord with our views, when *weekly* large shipments of both *domestic and imported Flour* are being made to China, Mexico, etc. In our opinion, these shipments go to *markets where California prices do not rule*, proving conclusively that holders and operators fear the quantity on hand and to arrive is large *and beyond their control*. Neither is it probable that these shipments are made at prices now ruling, and doubtless, like the sale of 5,000 brls Chile Flour to a distiller at a low price ($6), they are made to reduce the stocks on hand and advance the price of the balance. That there will be a demand from the interior for Flour, as soon as the roads are open, no doubt exists, but the extent of that demand will materially depend upon the prices ruling. Potatoes, Beans, and many other articles that could be used as substitutes, have been advanced and sustained, through the sympathetic means or Flour not by any actual scarcity that exists, as our numerous well-filled Store Houses will attest. We, like many others, like fair prices and good profits, but regret to see such a vacillating and unsteady market; such a stock-jobbing gambling course as now exists, that sooner or later, bolstered-up as it may be by a daily evening cotemporary, must result in temporary distress and the future discomfiture of the operators and country at large. We have reason to believe our harvest will be early this year, and from appearances, abundant; and from favored localities, we may expect Wheat by the 15th or 20th of June. Only three and a half or four months at farthest, before the New Crops will be upon us. Speculators will have to bestir themselves, for the period of high prices are short.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 8,726 sks; Barley, 1,408 sacks; Beans, 1,205 sks.; Potatoes, 6,773 sks; Flour, 26,474 qr-sacks; Hay, 1,734 bales; Straw, 590 bales; Oats, 5,592 sks; Onions, 100 sks; Bran, 100 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Milling, ...	5 00@ 5 25	Superfine, ...13 50@13 50	
Do Oregon	5 00@ 5 12	Extra..... 14 00@15 00	
Seed	...@ 5 50	Oregon superfine 13 00@14 00	
Do Chile	...@ 5 50	Chile (in bond) 11 00@12 00	
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Feed.....	3 12@ 3 25	Domestic Feed 70 00@75 00	
Seed	...@ 3 75	Eastern ₱ bbl 8 00@ 8 50	
Do Chile...	3 00@ 3 40	Hay, ₱ ton.....22@32 00	
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Bran ₱ ton.....45 00@50 00	
Seed.....	...@ 3 50	Middlings, ₱ ton 60 00@65 00	
Feed.....	2 75@ 3 12	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs. 5 00@ 5 50	
Oregon	2 90@ 3 00	Buckwheat.. .. 2 75@ 3 00	
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 00@ 3 12	Potatoes, ...2 50@3 75	
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00@ 4 50	Onions.. .. .. 9 00@11 00	

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	9@ 10
do Best Am Fall clip	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	12@ 14	Sheepskins, woolon	..@ ..
do Short Staple	12@ 14	do do plain	5@ 10
do Burry	9@ 11	Goat skins	...each ..@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	90@1 00	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	75@ 90	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	37@50
do Eastern	38@ 40	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@30
Eggs.. ₱ doz	@80	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	..@

San Francisco Cattle Market.—March 10th.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality, 16@20c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 11@12@15c.
do 2d do @10c.
Mutton— 13@15c ₱ lb. Lamb—@
Pork—undressed, 10c; dressed @18c ₱ lb.
Veal—10@15c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—March 10th.

Hens .....₱ doz	8 00@9 50	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys.... ..₱ lb	25@ 30	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,.....	1 75
Ducks, wild,.....	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild,.....	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—March 10th.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱ lb	..@ ..	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes....	₱ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	..@1 00
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ 8	Lemons,.. .. per doz	..@...
Winter Nelis.. ..	8@ 12	Pine Apples.. ..	each 50@75
Flemish Beauty ..	..@ ..	Bananas..	..4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	6@ 8	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@..	Syrian	..@...
LouiseBonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex dria	..@ ..
Madelaine	@ ..	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	..@ ..	Hamburgh.. ..	..@ ..
Strawberries.. ₱ lb	.....@	Los Angeles.. ..	.@ ..
Raspberries.. ...	..@	Common.....	..@ ..
Gooseberries,common	..@ ..	Cherry Plums.....	@ ..
do English	..@ ..	Yellow Gage... ...	.@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild...	..@ ..	German Prunes ...	..@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	..@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum ..	.. @ ..
Cherries, com var ..	..@..	Almonds Cala.. ..	 35
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	 35
Black Tartarian		English Walnuts....	 15
Apricots....	.@ ..	Green-gages.... ..	.... @ ..
Nectarines..	.@ ..	Pie-melon..	.. .. ..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons.. ..	each 12@25
Peanuts...	 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₱ doz	....	Cantelopes..	..15@25
Bloodgood Pears ..	.... ..	English Black Currants	..@..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..l..₱ lb	..@1 50	Okra, Dry.. ..₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts.. ₱ lb	@ 12	Potatoes..	@ 5
Beets.. .. ₱ doz ..	.. 37	do New...	@ 12
Broccoli.. ₱ doz ..	@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ 12
Cabbage..	75c@1 00	do Yams (S lals) ..	.. ..
Cauliflower..	100@1 50	Pumpkins..	.. 4
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₱ bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	.. 37
Cress.. ..₱ doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. ..per doz	@ ..	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱ lb	.@ ..
Cranberries.. ₱ gall ..	@1 00	Radishes.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 30
Dried Herbs.. ..₱ doz	.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg-Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics, new..	..@ ..	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb	.. ..
Green-Peas..	@ ..	Summer Squash.. ..	.. ..
Green-Peppers..	@ ..	Squash, Marrow'sat	.. @ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱ doz	.. @ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce..... ..₱ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans..	.@ ..
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	25 50	Spinage....	.@ 12
do cultivated..	..	salsify.. ....₱ bunch	.@ 5
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	10@ 13	Turnips..... ₱ doz	.@ 25
...	... ..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ .

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a..₱ lb	50@ 75	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	35@ 50
do Eastern....	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	22@ 25
Eggs, Cala.. ₱ doz	75@ 80	do Eastern.. ..	15@ 18
Duck-eggs..	..@ 75	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₱ lb	25@ 30	Leg Mutton .. ..₱ lb	.. 25
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb..	.. ..@25
Fork—rib, etc.. ..	.. 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	each.. 12
Veal....	.. 25	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb	.. 25
Veal Cullet.... ..	.. 20	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. @ 15	do imported.... ..	.. ..
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues... each..	@ 75
Pork chops.... ..	 25	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	50@1 00	Snipe.... ..₱ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame.... ..	1 50@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	75@1 00	Venison smoked ₱ lb.	@ 25
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	2 50@3 00
do Teal ₱ doz ...	@2 50	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair..	@	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	62@ 75
Chickens..	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys.. ..₱ lb.	35@ 40	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each.	75@1 00	Squirrel...₱ pair.	25@ ..

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole ..₱ lb	@15	Crabs, large.... .₱ doz	..1 25
do smoked	@ 10	do small.. ..	25@50
do pickled .. ..₱ bbl	12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	....@4 00
do do .. ..₱ lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts	..@10	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	12@15	Shrimps.... ..	..₱ lb 12½
Rockfish..	@12½	Flounders..	..@ 25
Codfish..	@12	Sea Bass..	..@25
Herring, fresh, ...	10	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb	..	Sturgeons	.6@8
Tomcod....	..₱ lb 25	Crawfish...	 5
Sardines (fresh)	.. 10	Oysters.... ..	.₱ 100 1 25
Sole fish	.. 25	Anchovies..... ..	 5

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—March 10th.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $3 50@4 50 ₱ box; Pears 12@20c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 40@55 cents ₱ lb. Lemons, $1 ₱ @1 25 ₱ dozen. Oranges, $5@$7 00 ₱ 100; do. retail, $1@$1 50 ₱ dozen.

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when our *name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several hous and Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

No "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

HOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Oppoai theentrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

GRAPE VINES.

50.000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANdard Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McCrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. D. WEST, Sonoma.

Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.
4-tf S. W. SHAW.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS

will be dispatched on the following named days:

Mar. 3.—GOLDEN CITY.....Capt. W. F. Lapidge.
Mar. 13.—GOLDEN AGE.....Capt. E. S. Farnsworth.
Mar. 23.—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watkins.
From foleom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

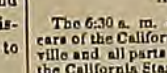
FOR PANAMA.

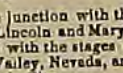
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
1 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE


Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

C. CROCKER,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

Tyler Brothers,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Photograph Albums,

Portfolios,
Juvenile Books,
Children's Picture Books,
Fancy Articles, Etc

632 Washington street,
23 *SAN FRANCISCO*

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

HUBBARD SQUASH.

THIS VERY BEST OF ALL SQUASHES SHOULD BE planted by every person who wishes the best Squash that can be grown.

The HUBBARD SQUASH is different from all other Squashes; has a hard rind, but very rich meated, sweet and luscious as the finest Carolina Sweet Potato.

The Hubbard makes the finest Pies in culinary art, superior to a Custard Pie—the Squash, however, is to be baked only. Saw the Squash in halves, bake in the shell, and scoop it out when baked, or serve it on the table in the shell. For Pies, first baked, then scooped out, and used as other squash.

Fresh Seed just received from the East, pure from the growers, for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Packages $1 each; $3 per pound 3

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, Etc.

W. R. STRONG'S American Seed Store

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses,

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE of many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to this climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and which he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS
Together with
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New Grasses, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Trees

....AND....

SHRUB SEED.

Choice Flower Seeds

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clover and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be for this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Naracissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in this clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and by the opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of the present growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled to their satisfaction as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will also be found in the yards connected with this Store during the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

W. R. STRONG,
20 206 J street, Sacramento

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN we are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION which is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds

ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KIND.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; also of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreen Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

22tf **C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLIER,**
Wholesale and Retail

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1865. NUMBER 9.

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J. W. SULLIVAN, *Washington street, San Francisco*
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M. DURAND, *Bookseller, Paris.*
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BARKER & Co., *Expressmen, Oakland.*

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Horticultural Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

[We have given a considerable space in our column to present to our readers the doings of this influential, prosperous, and admirably conducted Horticultural society. We feel a pride always in speaking of this society, because it has done so much good by its labors and exhibitions.

We remember well its early day—for we were a contributor for many years—its small beginning in an upper chamber in "old Cambell" its dishes, common white ware, without name, fame or means. It thus commenced, but its friends had hearts worthy of the cause, and that gave the spring to its prosperity that now shines upon it so resplendently when the Treasury nearly foots up a quarter of a million dollars. We intend to show the pecuniary prosperity of this Society hereafter, suffice it to say the new building cost over one hundred thousand dollars, and the Society have over one hundred thousand invested.

We know that it is the most prosperous society of the kind in the world. And this has been the result of a wise management from its beginning.]

The Corner-Stone of the New Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was laid on the 18th of August, 1864.

At a Special Meeting of the Society, called on the 13th day of August, at the rooms in Armory Hall, the President stated that the work of building the new Hall had so far progressed as to be in readiness for laying the Corner-Stone.

He remarked that the magnitude of the building was such, that it was deemed proper to observe the occasion in a manner commensurate with the importance of the work; and, although it was not the desire of the Building Committee, or be presumed of the Society, to make any ostentatious display, yet it was thought that some notice should be taken of such an event, and that the Corner-Stone should be laid with such ceremonies as were deemed appropriate. It remained for the Society to take such measures as would render the occasion interesting to the members and creditable to the association.

On motion of G. W. Pratt, Esq., it was voted that a Committee of ten be appointed by the President, with full power to make all necessary arrangements thought proper for the occasion, and the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee: George W. Pratt, S. H. Gibbens, W. H. Spooner, Jr., William Gray, Jr, C. H. B. Breck, F. Lyman Winship, J. C. Hovey, D. T. Curtis, E. W. Bushwell, R. McCleary Copeland.

Agreeably to the arrangements made by the Committee, the members of the Society, with His Honor Mayor Lincoln, the members of various kindred societies, and other invited guests assembled at the Rooms of the Society, in Amory Hall, at the corner of West and Washington Streets, at nine o'clock A. M., on the 18th of August. The meeting was opened by the President, who stated its objects and requested those present to form in procession in the Hall, and thence under the marshalship of Samuel Hatch, Esq., proceed to the site of the building, at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets. The Order of Procession was as follows:

Detachment of Police,
Chief Marshal,
Brigade Band,
Committee of Arrangements,
President of the Society and Chaplain,
His Honor the Mayor, and Members of the City Government,
Building Committee,
Stewards bearing the Boxes and Documents for deposit beneath the Stone,
Architects of the Building,
Past Officers of the Society,
Invited Guests,
Members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association,
Members of the Natural History Society,
Trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery,
Members of the Massachusetts Historical Society,
Members of the Institute of Technology,
Trustees of the Public Library,
Members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture,
Members of the Boston Numismatic Society,
Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The procession proceeded up West St., through Tremont Street Mall and Tremont Street, to the site of the new building, and formed upon the platform, a raised dais being erected for the President, Chaplain, and invited guests. After music by the band, the following address was delivered by C. M. HOVEY, Esq., President of the Society:

GENTLEMEN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY:—We are assembled here to-day, agreeable to your direction, to take the first formal step towards the erection of a building for the use of the Society, to more effectually carry out its purposes of "encouraging and improving the science and practice of Horticulture, promoting amelioration of the various species of trees, fruits, plants and vegetables, and the introduction of new species and varieties."

Such were the original objects of the Society, as named in the act of incorporation, and such, I am happy to say, they have always been, and I doubt not ever will be, as long as this beautiful edifice you are about to erect shall endure.

This is the second time that you have, in the course of your organization, erected a building for the Society. It will be just twenty years, on the 14th of September next, since the corner-stone of Horticultural Hall in School street, erected on the site of the old Latin school-house, was laid by your late President, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, now prevented from uniting in these ceremonies by long continued illness. It was the only important act of the Society since its foundation in which I have not been present or taken part; but absence abroad prevented me from witnessing the services on that interesting occasion, and I esteem it a source of the very highest gratification that, through your continued kindness and great confidence, I have now the honor not only to be present with you, but to take so prominent a part in laying the corner-stone of another magnificent structure, which will undoubtedly be the home of the Society long after we and many succeeding generations have passed away.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organized February 24th and incorporated June 12th, 1829, and it is highly gratifying to me, and I doubt not to every member, to recognize among those who are assembled here to-day, gentlemen whose names are borne upon the charter, and many others who were prominent and active members the first year of its organization. Though thirty-five years have glided away, and age may have lessened their active labors, it has not checked their enthusiasm, diminished their zeal, or lessened their devotion to the interests of a pursuit which, in their younger days, was a source of instructive occupation and pleasure, and which now amuses and solaces their declining years.

It would scarcely be possible, should I make the attempt, in these brief remarks, to recount the progress of the Society, from its small beginning in State street, up to that period when the old hall in School street was erected, since which time its history is more familiar; but I should be recreant to duty did I not, standing on these solid foundations, refer to one who did more than all others to place the Society in its present flourishing condition, and enable it now to undertake the building of an edifice of such magnitude and architectural beauty. Need I say that I refer to the late General Dearborn? Without detracting in the least from the labors of a band of intelligent and distinguished men, who were pioneers to the enterprise, it is not too much to say that to him are we indebted for the "sacred garden of the dead," Mount Auburn Cemetery, and the consequent results from his plan of an experimental garden. His enlarged knowledge, liberal views, accomplished mind, practical skill, and elevated character, alone carried the project through. His pen was never idle in gathering facts and writing reports to show the undertaking a safe one, and the objects to be attained worthy the consideration of the whole community. By the happy combination of an experimental garden and cemetery, horticulture was to be recognized as an art and science, and the dead removed to secluded and shady groves, away from the busy marts of crowded cities, and though a combination of circumstances changed a part of his favorite scheme, it is undoubtedly owing to its failure that we are indebted for the means to erect this Temple, no less calculated "to foster and extend a taste for pleasant, useful, and refined gardening." We love and revere the name of such a noble man: we shall never forget his unselfish labors, and when our edifice is completed, it will, I am sure, be the hope that his statue may have a prominent place within it. But whether his statue or bust will ever grace our hall, this building will be the enduring memorial of his genius and services, and his name will be held in grateful remembrance by a thousand generations.

But it is since the completion of the former hall that the progress of the Society has been more rapid, and its influence felt throughout the entire country. New life and fresh vitality were infused into the Society. It had the sympathy, as it had been the substantial aid, of the public. It was appreciated as its founders intended it should be. Its object seemed all at once to become apparent. It encouraged and promoted the science and practice of horticulture; it stimulated the production and introduction of new flowers, fruits, trees, and plants; it rewarded the cultivator for the best specimens of his skill; it gathered together, for the use of its members, a library of the most celebrated English and French works on gardening; it made known through its weekly and annual exhibitions of all the choicer productions of the garden, the orchard and the greenhouse; it awakened a taste for ornamental and landscape art, and it disseminated through its annual reports a vast fund of information upon every branch of horticulture.

Who does not see in whatever direction he may turn, the results of the influence which has gone out from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society? Beautiful villas enrich and embellish all parts of the country; suburban gardens of greater or less extent give a cheerful and picturesque aspect to our towns and villages; and even the little gardens and city lots denote some unseen influence which has changed these weedy and neglected places into verdant and fertile spots. Who will compare the rural aspect of the country thirty-five years ago with its present appearance, and say the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has wasted the resources with which a liberal public have in part endowed it, for objects so beneficent, and for purposes which confer both individual comfort and happiness upon the people.

Thanks to the generous men of Boston, that after they had witnessed our good stewardship, they reposed every confidence in us, and came forward liberally with their aid, determined that no loss should come from an enterprize then deemed hazardous for our means. Yes, gentlemen, we were the owners of a new hall, but beyond that we had little to accomplish the great objects in view, namely, to create a laudable competition by the offer and distribution of liberal prizes, and thus attract the people to see the superior specimens which the skill of our cultivators could produce. We had not, fortunately, any occasion to wait; and I deem this a most fitting opportunity to allude to their liberal acts. Few of the large number of members, who have recently joined us, know by what means we have reached our present prosperity, and, if they did, we should be ungrateful were we to forget those among the dead, or those among the living, to whom we are indebted for aid to more effectually carry forward the great objects of our association.

This building, it is true, is erected by the funds of the Society principally received from Mount Auburn Cemetery. This beautiful location, however, was only secured by the most persevering efforts of the Committee appointed for that purpose, who believed it possessed all the facilities the Society required, and was just within the means of the Society to purchase. Two years have your Committee assiduously labored to bring the work to its present state. We hope and believe the Society will never have cause to regret what they have done.

And we have established funds, the income of which we distribute yearly in premiums. This has been the life of the Society; and, the larger the amount at our disposal, the more rapidly will the art of Horticulture be promoted, and a genuine taste for gardening be encouraged.

And now let me name, because first, and just at the right time, just at the time we had expended our funds in the building of the old hall, came the liberal donation of the venerable merchant, Samuel Appleton, whose many benefactions to various institutions will render his name honorable, and cause his memory ever to be cherished.

Next, we have the same generous gift from the public spirited and well-known gentleman, the son of one who presided at the first formal call to organize the Society, and whose name is intimately associated with everything connected with the early improvements in horticulture around Boston. Need I name John A. Lowell? "Not being able," as he says in his letter to the Society, "to actively coöperate with you, but wishing to contribute in a moderate way, I send you one thousand dollars." May he long be spared to witness the good results of his timely aid.

And now, standing conspicuously in the group of our many benefactors, we have another name, not only associated with horticulture and agriculture, but with the finer art of landscape gardening. Who does not remember the once and yet elegant demesne at Waltham, where, years gone by, the beautiful deer might be seen bounding o'er the lawn, or gently reposing beneath some graceful elm? Need I name Theodore Lyman, Jr.? who bequeathed us the munificent sum of $10,000, having during his life made the same generous gift as those already named. His memory will ever be dear to us and our successors.

And yet we have the aid of that kind-hearted and liberal merchant, Josiah Bradley, whose aim it was to see the effects of his liberality during his own life. Not only was his donation of one thousand dollars most gratefully received, but his many acts of friendship towards the Society, in its time of need, are indelibly recorded in our memory.

Then we have the legacy of one who was among the earliest friends of the Society, always an active and honorable member, and for many years one of its Vice Presidents; whose special and successful culture of one of our most valuable fruits has been of great service to pomological progress. The appropriation of the income of the French fund to the encouragement of one particular fruit, has already been highly beneficial, and the yearly exhibition of superior specimens of apples will always remind us of his early and later participations in the prominent acts of the Society.

Others among those who have gone from us, and whose ashes repose beneath the fragrant turf, or lie beneath the shady groves of Mount Auburn, have made us participators of their bounty. Each and all will be remembered by every member of our association.

But, gentlemen, there is one at least among the living who has given us recently and so liberally,—encouraging us by his sympathy and devotion to our interests,—that I think I shall not be transgressing the bounds of friendship to mention. I refer to H. Hollis Hunnewell, whose beautiful country residence at Wellesley so many of you have seen and admired, and which displays so much taste in its arrangement and keeping. His generous gift of $2,500, just now that we wish to increase rather than curtail our premiums, is most opportune. Mr. Hunnewell is now absent in Europe; and from these foundations we waft across the broad Atlantic our best wishes for his health and prosperity, and a safe return to his home.

Of other donors it would be a pleasure to speak, but I am not permitted to do so.

But the most colossal edifice which associated wealth could erect, though it might be a perpetual monument of architectural taste and skill, would be of little avail without the aid of zealous and coöperative association; and while we recount with pride these many benefactions, we ought not to forget that to a host of intelligent amateurs and cultivators—to Cook, Downer, Lowell, Manning, Kenrick, Winship, Perkins, Prince, Phinney, Vose, Cushing, Walker, Lovett, Harris, Teschemacher, Haggerston, Williams, and many others—not to enumerate the living—are we indebted for the invaluable services and unflagging zeal which have given to the Society a renown second to no other horticultural association in the world.

And now, gentlemen, as we are to place beneath this granite block the records of what we have already accomplished, with the object of transmitting them to distant generations, let us hope that, whenever, at some very remote day, when these walls crumble and decay,—for decay, though slow, is the destiny of all earthly things,—and these memorials shall come to light, they will at least serve to show that the objects of the Society were solely to promote all those pursuits which bring pleasure and happiness to the social and domestic life; to enrich and embellish our homes and country; to create a refined taste, and to open new and exhaustless sources of instruction and wealth.

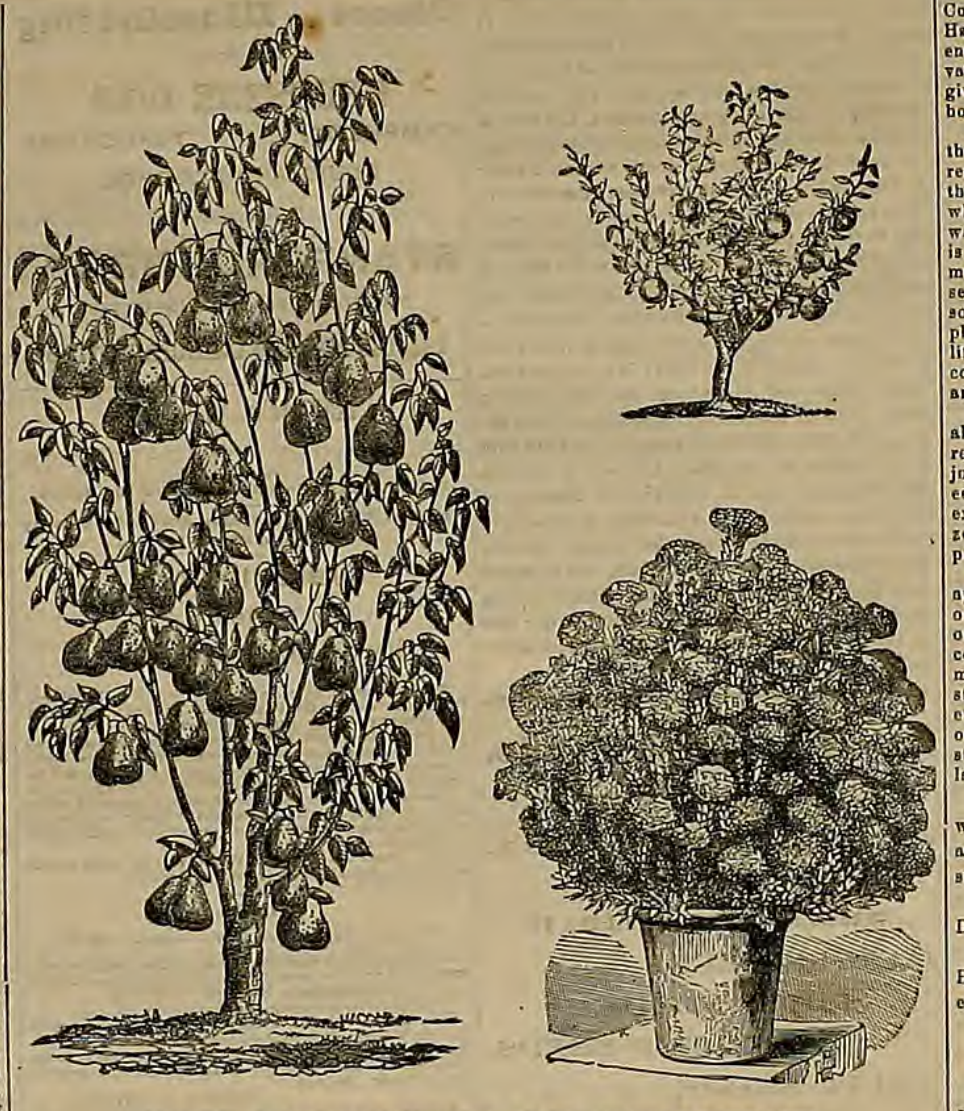
With the increased means with which the liberality of the public have in part endowed us,—the resources from the investment now believed to be judiciously made,—and the greater facilities afforded by this edifice, we shall be called upon for fresh exertion, greater activity, and the same persistent zeal which have thus far given us a name and reputation at home and abroad.

We feel the responsibility of the task, but an appreciating and enlightened public will cheer us on; and as those who have been so prominent in our councils are soon to pass away, and the "places which know them shall know them no more," may our successors, animated with their zeal, stimulated by their example, roused by their energy, and enlightened by their knowledge, not only preserve the Society in its present flourishing state, but extend its usefulness, increase its popularity, and give it an imperishable renown.

At the close of the Address, the Corner-Stone was laid by the President, who was presented with an elegantly burnished steel trowel for the occasion.

An appropriate prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Chaplain.

The whole audience then joined in singing Old Hundred, after which the ceremonies were concluded with a Benediction.



THE PICTURES OF PROMISE.

We present the above cuts to show the form and style that should be observed in growing Fruit Trees and Plants.

The larger tree is a Pyramidal Dwarf Pear, illustrating the manner the tree should be formed in order to fruit it well.

The smaller fruit tree is a Dwarf Apple, grown on the Paradise stock. These are now only grown in borders for ornament. When carefully attended to are very handsome; neglected, they are worthless.

The Flower represents an exhibition plant of the Kalosanthes—a Cape plant which is not generally liked on account of the difficulty of growing it, we give it however to show the *form* in which pot plants should be grown.

Drilling Grain—Inquiries.

MR. EDITOR:—Your journal, for which I subscribed recently, came to hand in "double quick," a transaction in mail matters rarely met with in these parts, I judge. In one number I noticed you advised farmers to sow some of their grain with a drill. Having been for several years in a part of the States where the drill is extensively used, I consider it good advice. The advantages of a drill are not well understood here.

Among those accustomed to their use it is considered one-fifth more grain is required when sown broadcast, as every seed put in with a drill is planted at the depth wished, in moist ground, where it germinates immediately, and *out of the way of birds*. It is a great saving of labor, also, as a man with one span of horses will put in from eight to ten acres per day. In this vicinity I have been unable to learn whether they were used, or whether they were kept for sale in this State. I have noticed none advertised among other agricultural implements, and if any have them for sale, they would do well for themselves, as well as the farming community, to advertise them in your paper, and also *state prices*—an item too often neglected. Will you please let us know, through your paper, the facts in the case. I should like to learn from the Editor, or some enlightened correspondent, whether the Osage Orange has been grown as a hedge in this valley sufficient to test adaptedness to this part of the State, and if any reason is known why it will not succeed.

Will you please give us a list of some of the different varieties of fruit (apples in particular) that succeed well here, and oblige a number of new comers.

Also, can you inform me whether Mole Drains, or the machinery for that purpose, has ever been introduced into California?

J. H. FISHER.

MAINE PRAIRIE, Solano Co., Cal., March 13, 1865.

We give the letter of our new subscriber with pleasure, we thank him for the *facts* on drilling grain—and hope others will profit by his advice—it has been practiced by some of our farmers in Alameda county with great success. Winter's Seed Sower is the *best* one we ever knew—we send our correspondent the Farmer, with a cut of Winter's Drill alluded to, which was advertised in the Farmer (for Mr. Winter was wise) before, however, our correspondent was a subscriber, (there's where he was a loser.)

The Osage Orange has been growing with success, large hedges are now in various parts of our State.

A list of fruits has been published in our journal some months ago.

Drain Tile is made over in Alameda county, if the maker was wise, he would advertise in the Farmer so our farmers could use them.

FINE SENSIBILITIES are like woodbines, delightful luxuries of beauty to twine around a solid, upright stem of understanding, but very poor things if they are left to creep on the ground.

—— A Portland (Oregon) paper says the "population of Portland is running to girls," and that something will have to be done to restore the equilibrium.

Agricultural Department.

Non-Swarming of Bees.

Mr. Miner, of the Rural American, says the season has been a remarkable one, in regard to bees swarming in Central New York. In some cases not a swarm has issued. We have about forty hives of bees, and have not had a single swarm, such a circumstance never before occurring in our own apiary. The reason why the bees have not swarmed in our apiary, is the fact that no drones have been reared in it this season. We never before, in twenty-five year's experience, knew of such a circumstance with our bees. Why no drones were reared we cannot tell; but without drones, swarms are useless, as the young queens cannot be impregnated; and the bees knowing this fact, destroy all young queens—if any are produced—and in the absence of queens, no swarms issue.

Similar complaints are made in England. In answer to a statement of a correspondent about the failure of his bees to swarm, the editor of the London *Field* says: "We have known an apiary of twenty or thirty hives remain without a swarm during the whole season. Queen-cells are generally formed and young queens partially reared; but it not unfrequently happens that if unfavorable weather occurs at the time when the swarms are expected to go off, these young queens are destroyed, and no swarm issues. Non-swarming stocks are the most valuable for honey-collecting purposes, if properly supered. If the bees continue to crowd outside, it will be found advisable to raise the hive by an addition of an eke or second hive below. Near London the season had been very strange. During the first fortnight in May the bees collected large stores, and a great number of swarms issued; since then the weather has been cold, but little honey has been collected, and the swarms have been much fewer. The white clover has now come into bloom, but there has been no honey collecting days; and unless we have some hot weather with the lime blossoms, and during the remainder of the clover season, the honey harvest near London will, indeed, be a very poor one."

PLANTING PEAS DEEP.—Deep planting is not generally resorted to under the impression that the seed will rot in the ground. This is a mistake. Peas covered six or eight inches deep will produce twice as much as those covered but an inch, they will continue flowering longer, and the vines are more vigorous and do not die down, as is often the case when shallow plantings are made. We have tested this matter, and therefore know from experience that if it is desired to get a large crop, the seed must be buried deep in the soil. A suitable piece of ground which had been enriched the previous year was deeply plowed in the fall and again in the Spring, and put in fine tilth. One-half of the piece was marked off in drills and the seed covered two inches deep. On the other half the plow was sunk beam deep and the seed scattered at the bottom of the furrow. In this way one-half the piece was gone over and afterwards merely leveled, leaving the seed at least eight inches below the surface. The peas that were plowed in were a little longer in making their appearance, but they shot ahead of the others, the vines were more thrifty and vigorous and produced double the quantity of those in the two inch drill by their side. The seed used was of the same lot, the Champion of England variety, and the soil, time of planting and culture (except the manner of putting in), were precisely the same for both pieces. This experiment convinced me that peas flourish best in deep planting, and we have repeatedly had our attention called to the fact in observing different crops and learning the manner of culture.—[Utica Herald.

PROCESS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE AT THE FARMER'S FACTORY, MARCY, ONEIDA COUNTY—PRIZE CHEESE.—Milk drawn to factory at nights and emptied into vats holding about five hundred gallons each, and water left running about the vats until the milk cools to sixty degrees; left until the morning's milk is added. Heat is then applied to eighty-two degrees; liquid annato is then applied for giving color to the cheese; the rennet is then added, and it is then suffered to stand about forty-five to sixty minutes. The curd is then broken up with a wire curd cutter, and it is then left to stand for about one hour, or until the curd settles. About one-third of the whey is then taken from the vat; steam is then applied to eighty-eight degrees, and the curd broken by the hand, and suffered to stand for about forty-five minutes, and then more steam applied until it reaches ninety-six degrees; the curd in the meantime must be occasionally stirred and broken by the hand. It is then allowed to stand from one to three hours, according to the condition of the milk and the temperature of the weather. After the whey becomes acid the curd is taken to a sink, and when the whey leaves the curd salt is applied at the rate of two lbs. seven-tenths to one hundred lbs. of curd. After the curd becomes cool it is put into hoops and pressed for twenty-four hours.—[N. Y. Agricultural Journal.

THE SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.—At a late meeting of the Wool Growers' Association of Vermont, a resolution was passed to the effect that as great improvements had been made in breeding the Merino sheep since its introduction into the United States, that the name Improved Spanish Merino be adopted, as the most appropriate to the thoroughbred Spanish sheep in New England, and that Agricultural Societies be requested to designate them as such.

BLOODY MILK.—A farmer writing to the Rural American says:

"I had one of the worst cases in my dairy that I ever saw. Knowing of no remedy, I experimented. I gave the cow one ounce of saltpetre and a handful of common salt in a bran mess and washed the udder thoroughly with strong soap-suds as hot as I could apply with my hands. A perfect cure was immediately effected."

F. W. Collins' Cheddar Cheese.

Cheddar cheese, made in Morris, Ostego county, by F. W. Collins, was exhibited at the State Fair, at Rochester, and was awarded a first premium, and pronounced by gentlemen familiar with English Cheddar in every respect equal to the best. We believe Mr. Collins is the only extensive manufacturer in this country, and finds a ready market at forty cents per lb. This cheese, known in market as Cheddar cheese, is made in Ostego Co., New York, after the plan of English Cheddar.

Process of Manufacture.—Warm all the milk at all seasons to about 90° before introducing the rennet. A curd is thus produced of the proper consistency to make one cheese at the heat. Use calves rennet, soaked in cold water, with plenty of salt to preserve it. When the curd becomes solid, and the whey commences to separate, cut the curd each way with a long knife, leaving it in blocks of an inch square, then leave it half an hour for the whey to separate, and the curd to toughen; then break the curd carefully with the hand, so as to help the separation of the curd from the whey, gently moving it for twenty minutes and gradually increasing the heat to 96 deg. The process of drawing off the whey now begins. The milk is heat by steam and the same degree of heat through the season. Keep the curd gently moving in order to retain all the cream of richness in the curd. In from one to two hours the curd will be sufficiently dry to receive the salt, which is an ounce to every five pounds of curd. It is mixed in the vat, and when sufficiently cool lift it into large hoops and put it under press for half an hour; it is then removed and ground (in a mill for that purpose) into particles as fine as Indian corn; it is then put into small hoops and pressed for two days, turning them once in the time. When taken from the hoops they are inserted into scalding brine to form a rind, which is impervious to flies. If the curd is sufficiently cool it obviates the difficulty of sticking to the stringer. The weight to be applied is 1,000 lbs. to every twenty lbs. of curd. Annato is used for coloring inside and out, and is mixed with butter for the outside. This cheese is sold in market at wholesale for forty cents per lb.; size of the dairy thirty cows, and will produce about two hundred and fifty lbs. each.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skilful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, Imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;
English Rye-grass, Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover, Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES,	TULIPS,	HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis,	Anemones,	Ranunculus,
Narcissus,	Tuberoses,	Peony-roots,
Gladiolus,		Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
414 California street.
11 SAN FRANCISCO

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AND—

Ambrotypes

....AT....

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 640 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs, the same heretofore taken at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, will hereafter be THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, ONE dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stones in the pavement with A. P. JOHNSON cut in it.
2

Horticulture.

The Clinton Grape.

Professor North, of Hamilton College, in a late agricultural address, gives the following account of the origin of the grape, its habits, etc., which, as it comes nearly from the fountain-head, is both interesting and valuable. We will merely prefix that we have cultivated this grape upon our premises, and found it a vigorous grower and abundant bearer—the bunches not being very compact, and the berry about the size of the Delaware. It remains long upon the vine, and a few visitations of Jack Frost helps its quality considerably. It is hardly fit for the table, but is regarded on all hands as one of the very best for wine. For jellies, preserving, etc., it is also excellent. Persons who have old trees, which are in a measure useless, should train a Clinton vine upon it, and if let alone would soon afford abundance of fruit. But to Professor North's statement:

The Clinton grape, described in our standard fruit books, with no account of its history, was so named from our village, and originated in the horticultural amusement of a student at Hamilton College. The original Clinton grape is growing over a tall elm on the east side of Dr. Curtis' house, on College Hill. It was planted there in 1821, 43 years ago, by Hugh White, of Cohoes, then a junior in college. Having a fondness for gardening and tree culture, he planted a quantity of grape seed two years before in his father's garden, in Whitesboro'. Out of many hundreds that came up, Mr. White selected one that looked more promising than the others, and planted it east of the house of Dr. Noyes, with whom he then boarded. This seedling vine proved to be a rampant grower, and wonderfully productive; with bunches long, compact, quite uniform; with berries small, a very dark purple when fully ripe; quite palatable early in September; yet improved in flavor by the frost. As a grape for making wines and jellies, the Clinton is a favorite in latitudes where the Catawba will not ripen. It has come to be a popular grape with the masses, who have no special objection to a little foxiness, when the vine is so thoroughly hardy, and the crops so unfailing and abundant. It is the glory of the Clinton grape that it takes care of itself, and asks no odds of any one. The more you let it alone the more abundantly it bears. —[Germantown Telegraph.

Fruit Preserving House.

Messrs. Nyce, Shirk & Co., of Indiana, came to Cleveland last season and erected a building for preserving fruits and other perishable articles, such as butter, eggs, etc., which are damaged by exposure to the common atmosphere. The building is made with double walls, like an ice-house, the outer casing being of sheet iron, the space between the walls filled in with shavings, saw-dust, etc. The storing room of this building is of the capacity of holding fifteen thousand bushels of fruit, which is placed on shelves in tiers and ranges, so as to be readily accessible when wanted. The atmosphere of the room is kept dry by the use of chloride of calcium, which absorb the moisture, and it is passed out of the building in lead pipes from gutters upon the floor. By this means Mr. Nyce says he gets rid of decay by destroying the elements which produce or support the decay. Mr. Nyce has studied this principle for years, and is fully satisfied that his theory is correct. This building is now stored with six thousand bushels of apples, seven tons of Catawba grapes, fifteen hundred bushels of tomatoes, and a large quantity of butter and eggs, punkins, etc. As the house was not ready until late in the season, the proprietors were not able to get it entirely filled when the time came for closing it for the season. This enterprise is deeply interesting to all who raise and would preserve our fine fruits, and its perfect success is devoutly to be wished for, a fact which we hope to be able to announce when the fruit rooms are opened next spring.—[Ohio Farmer.

GRAPES AT CINCINNATI.—Notwithstanding Mr. Yeatman's opinion that the culture of the grape has proved a failure in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, there are others who yet have faith in its ultimate success. Among these latter may be named E. A. Thompson, Esq., of Cincinnati, who informs us that he is preparing his grounds on the Kentucky hillside to plant, this coming spring, 16,000 vines. The varieties that he chooses—excluding, it will be seen, the Catawba—are as follows: 6,000 Delaware, 3,000 Norton's Virginia, 2,000 Concord, 4,000 Ive's Seedling, and another 1,000 divided among some twenty varieties.

[We give the above item from the Ohio Farmer so that our vine growers may note the fact that the celebrated "Catawba" is rejected. Why is this? Vine growers look to this.—Ed. Farmer.]

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The words of the English language are a compound of several foreign languages. The English language may be looked upon as a complication, both in words and expressions, of various dialects. Their origin is from the Saxon language. Our laws were derived from the Norman, our military terms from the French, scientific names from the Greek, and our stock of nouns from the Latin, through the medium of the French. Almost all the verbs in the English language are taken from the German, and nearly every noun or adjective is taken from other dialects. The English language is composed of 15,733 words—of which 6,732 are from the Latin, 4,312 from the French, 1,665 from the Saxon, 1,069 from the Greek, 691 from the Dutch, 214 from the Italian, 106 from the German (not including verbs,) 90 from the Welch, 75 from the Danish, 56 from the Spanish, 50 from the Icelandic, 31 from the Hebrew, 15 from the Teutonic, and the remainder from the Arabic, Syriac, Turkish, Portuguese, Irish, Scotch, and other languages.

TIME TO GO.—"What time o' night is it?" said a country lass to a dull spark, of whose company she was tired. "Why," said he, "I reckon it's just about now." "Then just now is the time that boys ought to be at home," replied Miss, as she lighted her beau to the door.

A BLOW.—Hearing a physician remark that a small blow would break the nose, a rustic exclaimed, "Well, I donno 'bout that; I've blowed my nose a great many times and I've never broke it yet."

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Magnificent Stock Farm For Sale.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOCK FARMS for sale to be found in the State. The location is a Valley in the Coast Range, and in a situation unequaled for excellenc. A place secluded from loss of Stock by mixing, etc.

There are 1200 acres all inclosed with a fine staked oak fence with strong riders, to this can be added as many thousands of Uncle Sam' acres as may be wanted. The fenced land is the best of bottom land. During the late dry weather a large amount of Stock has been driven to these hills for feed and have been profitably kept.

This Ranch produces a big yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats Corn, Root Crops, etc. Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, etc., can also be raised most profitably. Floods never wash it, and it is never affected by drought.

On this Ranch are good, ordinary Buildings, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Corrals, Smoke Houses, etc., to this Plows, Harrows, Teams, working Oxen, etc., to do the work on the place.

On this Ranch there is now the following Stock:
One Jack of the very best character
100 Mules from 1 to 3 years old.
1 Stallion, No. 1.
20 American Mares, No. 1.
80 Mares one-half and three-quarter breed. These Mares are all in foal, mostly by the Jack, as Mules are a ready sale at high prices.
100 Horses, mixed Stock.
500 Head Horned Cattle, American Stock and half breed.
400 to 500 Swine, good Stock.

The Stock now on the place can be sold with the Ranch and thus put the purchaser into a business profitable at once. This Ranch is so situated that a river surrounds the range on one side and mountains on the other to which the Stock have a fine run without any interference from any source, thus giving the Stock a complete swing. Without reducing the original Stock there can be sold annually from this Ranch 50 Mules, 30 Horses, 100 Beef Cattle, 300 fatted Hogs, worth in the aggregate $10,000, three fourths of which is clear profit

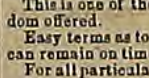
The timber is abundant Pine, Oak, and other hard woods. Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine can be made in abundance.

This is one of the Rare Chances, such an one as is seldom offered.

Easy terms as to payments: A portion of the money can remain on time if secured.

For all particulars call on the Editor of the Farmer. 22

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.



THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

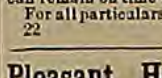
A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.



ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about A THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

EDUCATIONAL.

PACIFIC National Business College, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect."—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco,

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY AND PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; Journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Whole sale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of specimen Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

LECTURES

Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

DIPLOMAS.

Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month.	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

21 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 3d inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benica. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boaders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Militrry Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25
EXTRAS.	
Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

Miss Lammond,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF

BENICIA SEMINARY,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies,

No, 64 Silver Street,

S'AN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

formerly under the control of Mrs. M. B. SWEDENSTIERNA, and has removed there with her entire corps of

Superior Teachers and Professors.

The New Term Commenced

January 4th, 1865.

The location of this Institution (on the suburbs o the city) commands at once for its boarding pupils, the retirement of a country life, with the advantages of the finest professional talent from the city.

As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by calling upon or addressing

MISS M. LAMMOND,
10 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages;

nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $280—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, eier to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S American Organs.

SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD

FOR THE

American Home Circle.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing. It is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

SIBERIA OTT,

748 Broadway, New York City

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & C

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm hereto for. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade.

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones.* The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

Address all orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, New Yor

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,
PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time-keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given. Send for Circulars, an address

SIBERIA OTT,
22 748 Broadway, New York City.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MARCH 17, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safey and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have been favored with a pamphlet entitled "The Advantages and Necessities of a *Deep Drain Tunnel* for the *Great Comstock Ledge*." The pamphlet is issued by A. Sutro, Esq., a gentleman well known in our city, and now residing, and largely interested in the mining country of Nevada, and its surroundings.

The work is an address or proposition to the Mining Companies connected with the Comstock Ledge, and presents the subject of a Deep Tunnel system in so very important a light, that the owners of ledges have called a meeting to investigate the subject, and have highly approved the plan. We shall give a synopsis of the scheme at an early day, as it is highly important to our mining interest.

Messrs. Roman & Co. have sent us copies in pamplet form of that distinguished work recently published in England, called "Banting on Corpulence." This as a scientific publication is a work of great merit. With this letter of Professor Banting is a Review of the work from Blackwood's Magazine, and an article on Corpulency and Leanness from Harper's Weekly.

Every library should have this work. It is republished from the London Editors by Roman & Co., of this city.

[NOTE BY EDITOR—Strange idea of Messrs. Roman & Co., sending a work on Corpulency to Editors! Whoever heard of a corpulent Editor?]

We have a pamphlet from J. N. Hoag, Esq., Sec'y State Ag. Soc'ty, containing the Report of the Board of Agriculture to the State Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting, Jan. 26, 1865, with a Synopsis of the proceedings on that day. The plan presented in this pamphlet to employ a corps of professional men in each Department of Science, and attach them to the Society, is a grand one. Of this we shall speak in detail soon. One thing we think is of vital moment now,—that is for the Society to tell the public at once what they mean to do this coming year, and tell them so quickly, too.

The Auzerais Hotel, San Jose.

Progress is now the word with all our sister cities, and none more so than San Jose.

Since the completion of a railroad to San Jose city there has been a steady onward increase of marked improvement in property. The whole city and its surroundings indicates a coming improvement and prosperity beyond that of any former ear.

Availing ourselves of a very kind personal invitation of the proprietor to be present at the opening of the new Auzerais House, we took the cars and enjoyed the fresh breath of Spring as we swept by the green fields and blooming orchards on the route from city to city.

Never has Spring time opened more propitiously and looked more beautifully than the present year, and it is to be regretted that so few go forth to greet and enjoy the heart-refreshing scenes and life-giving energy which the season imparts.

The opening of the Auzerias House was quite an event at San Jose last evening, and was the cause of quite a large gathering of the citizens, their guests and friends, to celebrate the debut of mine host of the "Auzerias," S. W. Churchill, Esq., who has become lesse of this large hotel.

The Auzerais House of San Jose is truly one of the finest hotels in the State, and we can truly say that there is no hotel outside of this city can equal it. This hotel has been built by Mr. Auzerais, after whom it was named, not with an eye merely to show, but with strict reference to the wants of the public, their convenience and comfort, and also to the credit of the city in appearance, as well as durability and permanancy. The Auzerais has been built in the very best style of workmanship, outside and inside, with every new and valuable improvement for use, convenience or luxury. It has one hundred and ten rooms, including the parlors. The style of the inside finish is superb. The wood work finish is rich panelled oak with black walnut doors. The long vestibules with high wood work and rich mouldings, the arched doors with heavy architraved windows and high ceilings, the broad stairways and carved balustradings, give the inside finish an airy and grand appearance, a peculiar richness and completeness that we have not seen in any other hotel in our State.

The furniture of the Auzerais is in elegant keeping with the building. The carpets are rich and elegant, the curtains, etc., are of superb style, and hung in true taste. The carpets, curtains, etc., all the upholstery adornments were from the House of Wightman & Hardie. The rich furniture bedding, etc., were furnished by Messrs. Goodwin & Co.

The beds and bedding, and chamber appointments, the neat and chaste arrangements for washing bathing, etc., have never been surpassed.

This hotel building cost completed fully $100,000, and the furniture about $30,000 or more. The whole is highly creditable to Mr. Auzerais the gentleman who has erected a structure so beneficial to San Jose.

The grand opening night was a happy festive scene; when the hotel was fully lighted, the gay company of about one hundred and fifty persons, the lively strains of excellent music, the merry happy friends in full glee tripping it lightly and joyously, was a very beautiful picture, and we think "mine host" felt sure he had troops of friends.

A goodly number of San Francisco ladies and gentlemen were present, and happy men and beautiful women from Santa Clara and San Jose completed the happy material for a happy evening.

A very splendid supper was served at about 1 o'clock, and we challenge the artists of even the Lelands of the Occidental to surpass it in excellence or taste.

It was a pleasant circumstance, that we noted the presence of Mr. Sargent, of the American Exchange, in this city, Mr. Cameron of the Union of Santa Clara, and Mr. Bromley of the Continental of San Jose, and others, all Hotel-keepers, joining in these festivities, and wishing well to their friend and neighbor engaged in the same calling.

It is well for San Jose to have so splendid a hotel, for although they have an excellent Continental with a Bromley too, and the San Jose Hotel The increased business demanded the Auzerais, and it was again fortunate that so splendid a hotel has at its head so worthy a gentleman, one who has so excellent qualifications and experience as Mr. Churchill, so long and favorably known as the proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel, Marysville, and for a season at the American Exchange and the Lick House, where he has always made true friends by his sterling worth.

Travelers on a visiting tour to the lower country, or to the Almaden mines or the pleasant vallies of San Jose and Santa Clara, or to spend a season of rest, can find no better place than the Auzurais and with "mine host," Churchill.

Harvesting Machines.

Buy early! buy early! for the harvest of 1865 will be a heavy one, and owing to the drought of last year and the dullness of trade and the scarcity of money, there has not been an importation of harvesting machines large enough to meet the wants of the coming season.

Farmers, "a word to the wise we hope will be sufficient."

We now call your attention to the card of Messrs. Hawley & Co., and only repeat our advice, Buy early!

BOWEN & BROTHERS—NEW SIGNS.—The signs of the times now that attract attention daily are the large and showy signs of Messrs. Bowen & Brother, on Battery street, at their new wholesale and retail store—(see card.) Now if the farmers and ranchmen from the country, when they come in, would only call there, we think they would find it greatly to their advantage.

By telegraph—from the future.—Greenbacks, 2d day of April, 75c. Resumption of specie payments by the U. S. Government, July 4th and 5th 1865.

Important Essay.

We received last evening the annexed letter, justly commending the most excellent Lecture of Professor Blake, of the Toland College, and the letter of Father Accolti, of the Santa Clara College, both of which were published in the FARMER.

We fully agree with the writer as to the priceless value of such documents; we felt and appreciated their excellence, and did what we could to extend their usefulness—for we bore the costs of their publications in our columns, to the exclusion of money paying advertisements, and we sent out about five hundred copies at our own cost also, as we were glad to do it to serve the cause of Truth and Humanity.

For years it has been our aim and our pride to fill our columns with the most useful matter to be procured, to the exclusion of the *trash* usually found in such journals as are scattered over our State; we have done so to the exclusion of large paying advertisements of nostrums and quacks, and other matters injurious to the best interests of a family; but sometimes it seems as if respectable families prefer trash to better food.

We should indeed be glad to furnish our journal to every family in the land, for we know they would be the gainers by it ten times over, and we should be glad to publish as proposed, an edition of those two letters in handsome style on a card and send to every family in our State, and we will do so if it is desired, and "Improvement" may set the plan in motion. We have a few extra copies now of the articles referred to, four numbers, and will send them by mail, complete, for 50 cents remitted in silver, post paid.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Allow me to make a suggestion to some of your readers, who wish to be the means of benefiting the State, and the poor farmers in particular, and to add to the intelligence and wealth of the country.

For as many as have the noble hearts to elevate and instruct their fellow man, let them forward to you, means sufficient to print an edition of the Farmer of March 10th, containing the valuable essay to the cultivators of the soil, by Father Accolti of Santa Clara College at San Jose, and enable you to place a copy of that in the hands of every farmer on the Pacific coast, and with it the admirable lecture of Professor Blake, both of which are truly worth, to every family, the price of your paper for a year. Both of these essays should be printed on neat cards, in plain type, and then framed and hung up in the most conspicuous place, where the farmer would be daily reminded of his duties and shortcomings, and the wife and mother would also be reminded what was her duties to her offspring and those committed to her care. There are those who want to do better, but do not, for the want of information, and much, very much that is published is not of that practical kind that can be appreciated and made use of these two essays are eminently so, and they should be put in a more durable form and be constantly before the mind to cause thought and suitable action. Who that wishes to benefit his fellow-man, elevate him, and enable him to assume the proper position, can accomplish more permanent good than by forwarding you the means to publish an extra edition containing these two essays and aiding you in distributing a copy to every family in the land.

To any one making such investment it will prove more remunerating and productive of more good than any wildcat mine or oil ranch in the country.

I hope some of your readers may look at it as I do, and see the importance of spreading broadcast such plain practical information, so necessary to all. Now is the time to bring these views before the farmers, when they are all extending their lands and crops, cause them to think and see if they are pursuing the proper course for success before it may be too late, this may save thousands of dollars, and as Franklin said, "A penny saved was twopence earned," the same rule would hold good in this case. There is not a farmer, gardener or amateur, that has a foot of ground, but will be benefited more than double the price of your paper, by reading it for a year; there is not a person who can read that last number of your paper but will be benefited by it more than can be expressed in mere dollars and cents.

Had I the means I would get a hundred copies for distribution among my friends and acquaintances.

IMPROVEMENT.

New Buildings in San Jose.

The new buildings on the corner of Santa Clara and Market streets, San Jose, is quite a grand affair. It occupies one-half a block of ground nearly a hundred and fifty feet each way. The building is four stories high, and furnished with splendid stores, six in number, and will be as handsome stores as any in our own Montgomery street. The second story is occupied as offices of business and for professional men: the third story for Masonic and Odd-Fellows, of which there are three Lodges. Their rooms will be splendidly furnished.

This block is called the "Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Hall," and has been started by a company comprized generally of the citizens; it has been built with San Jose capital, and is truly an honor to these associations and a great credit to the city. The costs of this noble structure was over $50,000.

The Lick Block—By Jas. Lick, Esq.

An immense block of buildings will soon be commenced by this wealthy and public spirited citizen, on Market street, joining the Auzerais House, and continue to the corner of First, thence down First, the entire block. The intention is, we learn, to lay a very strong foundation, suitable for a grand block of four stories, if required, and to erect a fine row of stores now, at the present time only one story. They will be elegant, and the structure when completed hereafter will cost $200,000, and be one of the finest blocks in the State.

Another new block has been commenced on the corner of First and San Fernando street, by C. J. Ryland, Esq., and another on Colordo street. There will be many others to give life and animation to the business as well as the general prosperity of San Jose.

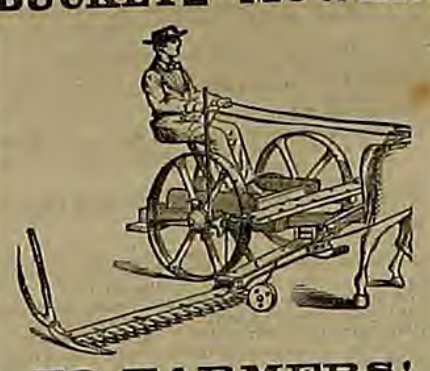
The Three Witnesses, or Perjury Unmasked—No 2.

We have a communication from *Veritas* with this caption, which will soon appear. It will be recollected by some of our readers that *Veritas* spoke in our columns on the *seventeenth day of June last*, and then said in his introductory these words:

I send you thoughts of what I witnessed, believing I wrote *truths* that some consciences must feel, if they are not "*seared* as with a hot iron." I will communicate farther, and send you more *truths* by-and-bye.

What we have *now* received we think will be apt to *scorch* more than *skin deep* into the conscience. Yet it is only the *truth*, and only a part of it Veritas says. More by-and-bye, still.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!

BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

Buckeye Mower,

Buckeye Reaper,

Haine's Illinois Header,

....AND....

Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,

Are by far the best Machines that are made.

For sale only in San Francisco by

HAWLEY & CO.,

9 Corner of California and Battery streets.

AUZERAIS HOUSE,

SAN JOSE,

Santa Clara street, bet. First and Market.

THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

REMOVAL!

NEW STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,

And Importers of all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds,
Clothes Lines,
Strawberry Boxes,
Market Baskets,
Corn and Potato Baskets,
Oyster Baskets,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,
Feather Dusters,
Bird Cages,
Blacking, Wicking,
Steamer Chairs,
Mouse and Rat Traps,
Sieves,
Chopping Trays and Bowls,
Baskets of all kinds,
Clothes Pins,
Pastry Boards,
Children's Wagons,
Wisp Brooms,
Children's Gigs,
Skirt Boards,
Wash Boards,
Trays,
Mats,
Brushes of every description,
Whitewash and Window Brushes,
Rolling Pins,
Wooden Bowls and Trays,
Faucets,
Chopping Knives,
Churns,
Clothes Horses,
Hand Bellows,
Shoe and Stove Blacking,
Butter Ladles and Molds,
Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes,
Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Fine Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

7 NEWMAN BROTHERS, 401 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER!

$500 in Premiums!

Splendid Inducements to Clubs!

Desirous to offer inducements to all who will form Clubs for this journal, we offer the following liberal Premiums:

For every Club of FIVE, and $25, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey's Lady's Book, $3, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5, for one year.

For every Club of TEN, and $50, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey, $3, Harper's Monthly, $4, Arthur's Magazine, $2, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of TWENTY, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, $3, Arthur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $5, the Eclectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $5, and an extra copy of the FARMER, $5.

For Clubs of FIFTY, and $250, we will give as Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain *Sewing Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

For Clubs of SIXTY, and $300, we will give as Prize a Sewing Machine, valued at Seventy-Five Dollars, the Atlantic, Harper's and Godey,

For Clubs of EIGHTY, and $400, we will give a splendid Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, valued at One Hundred Dollars, with two selected Magazines.

For a Club of ONE HUNDRED, and $500, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's best Machines, with all the Extras, worth One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and two Magazines selected by the party.

The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

☞ We will suit the wants of all who procure us Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scientific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genessee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agriculturist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Collegiate Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those Artists who shall be connected with the Drawing Departments. We therefore offer the following:

For the best Pencil Sketch, of *three offered*, of the Buildings only—a richly chased Gold Thimble.

For a Drawing of the Buildings and Grounds—Ladies' Rich Needle Case and Materials, worth double the First Prize

For a Crayon Sketch of Buildings and Grounds—Prize the value of the Second offered.

For an Oil Painting—a Prize worth double the Latter—an Opera Glass, or a Japan Writing Desk.

For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 454 large 12mo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price only **Two Dollars.**

The Practical Shepherd was first published in October last, yet has already reached its TWENTIETH EDITION, and so great is the demand for it that others are being issued as rapidly as possible. It is highly approved by both Press and People, and truthfully pronounced by far THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The work is indispensable to every owner of sheep, the chapters on Breeding, Management and Diseases being alone worth ten times its cost.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxon, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man should have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may have very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Dutchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of the kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the most careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Having received the agency for the whole Pacific Coast for the sale of this valuable Book, we are now prepared, by the arrival of large invoices of this Book by the last steamer, to supply the Booksellers over the State.

There has never yet been a Book on this subject so complete in all its details, and no Sheep-raiser, Wool Dealer or Shepherd should be without it.

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

8 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

TO NURSERYMEN.

A FEW THOUSAND VERY GOOD SEEDLING PEACH Trees can be had at reasonable rates, if applied for soon. Nurserymen are aware that soon Peach Trees will be scarce, and they should be planted now.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE. 1

[For the California Farmer.]

The Shamrock.

The national emblem of the Irish is supposed to be derived from St. Patrick, who, when preaching in Ireland, convinced his incredulous hearers of the Trinity in Unity, by exhibiting to them a Shamrock, or Trefoil, on which plant grow three leaves attached to a single stalk. Anciently the inscription of the Order of the Bath was "*Tria numina juncta in uno*," taken from the Holy Trinity. At the coronation of James I *numina* was omitted, and the motto is now looked upon as an allusion to the union of England, Scotland and Ireland, the word *Regna* being understood. The botanical name of the Shamrock, like that of the Scotch Thistle, is a matter of dispute. Mr. Bicheno in an amusing paper read before the Linnean Society, has with great ingenuity endeavored to show that the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*, is the true Shamrock, while Dr. Withering and Professor Rennie point out the White Clover, *Trefolium repens*, and Mr. Loudon marks the Black Medick, *Medicago lupulina*, as the genuine national emblem of Ireland.

XX.

As a fit accompaniment to the above we add "St. Patrick's Day," by the sweetest of Poets, Eliza Cook:

St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's Day! St. Patrick's Day,
Oh! thou tormenting Irish lay—
I've got thee buzzing in my brain,
And cannot turn thee out again.
Oh, mercy! music may be bliss
But not in such a shape as this,
When all I do and all I say,
Begins and ends in Patrick's Day.

Had it been in opera shape,
Italian squall, or German scrape,
Fresh from the bow of Paganini,
Or caught from Weber or Rossini,
One would not care so much—but oh!
The sad plebian shame to know
An old blind fiddler bore away
My senses with St. Patrick's Day.

I take up Burke in hopes to chase
The plaguing phantom from its place;
But all in vain—attention wavers
From classic lore to triplet quavers;
An "Essay" on the great "Sublime"
Sounds strangely set in six-eight tune,
Down goes the book, read how I may,
The words will flow to Patrick's Day.

I take my meal, and knife and fork
Must do ochestral leader's work,
And strike my plate with tinkling jar,
To mark the fall of every bar.
I call upon a friend, and, lo!
There's no end to my rat-tat-blow—
Striving to make the knocker play
That rattling jig, St. Patrick's Day!

I dream of it throughout the night,
I hum it at the morning's light,
Walk, talk, or sit, do what I will,
'Tis dinning in my cranium still.
Oh, let the droning bagpipes swell
Bring hurdy-gurdy, dustman's bell,
Or anything to drive away
That spectral tune, St. Patrick's Day!

Every reader, especially every reader of poetry, wishes to know something more of an author than can be learned from their works, though these generally give a tolerable idea of their creator's mental nature. The following is a familiar letter by one of the cleverest women of our own country, with a genius like that of her English friend. It is now about five years, remarks Mrs. Osgood since I met Eliza Cook in England. She was then just what her noble poetry would lead you to imagine her a frank, generous, brave and warm-hearted woman, stout and sturdy in form, with a face not handsome but very intelligent. Her hair was black and very luxuriant, her eyes gray and full of expression, and her mouth indescribably sweet. For several weeks before we met, we carried on a playful, and on her part, exceedingly amusing and original correspondence. Her letters are the most natural, spirited, off-hand and *off-heart* effusions imaginable. Our first meeting was rather a droll one, and perhaps an account of it will amuse you. Miss Cook was announced one morning, when, unfortunately, our only reception room—my husband's atelier, was occupied by a sitter—what was to be done? I must deny myself or receive her in the entry. I was far too eager to see her to do the former, so I seated myself with as much dignity as I could assume under the circumstances on the top stair, and desired the servant to show her up. She came. I told her gravely, that the staircase was my drawing-room *pro tempore;* and resigning, as courtesy required, the highest seat to my guest, I took the next at her feet. In five minutes—thanks to the informality of her reception—we were chatting as gaily and freely as if we had known each other for years. But our conversation was interrupted, to my dismay, by the arrival of more visitors, and the stairs were soon nearly occupied. It was a gay party I assure you, and Eliza Cook was the soul of it. The sitter happened to be the Hon. Mrs. Norton, imagine the surprise of that dignified and *distinguée* personage when she encountered that party on the flight of stairs. In a letter to a friend, Eliza Cook says of herself, I can only write from my heart, and that heart has been left from infancy to the mercy of its own intense impulses. My rhyming tendency developed itself at a very early age, but the tones of judicious praise or improving censure never met my ear. The advantages of an enlightened, nay even a common education was denied me, lest knowledge should only serve to foster Poetry and make a "sentimental fool" of me. I was left like a wild cat on the fresh and boundless common of nature to pick up a mouthful of truth wherever I could. The woods and forests became my tutors, the rippling stream and bulrush sighing in the wind whispered to me in sweet and gentle breathings, the silver stars in the measureless night sky, and the bright flowers in my morning path awoke my wonder, and opened the portals that led to the high and mysterious temple of Thought. God and Creation were before my eyes in all their glory and as an untaught child I worshipped the Being who had endowed me with powers to contemplate his works and "rejoice therein."

XX.

Short Valedictory Address of Dr. J. F. Morse, Teacher of Clinical Medicine, to the Students of the Toland Medical College, delivered February 27th.

[We are most happy to lay before our readers the excellent valedictory address of Dr. J. F. Morse one of the Professors of the Toland Medical College. It was our pleasure to be present and hear this valedictory delivered to the students who were about to graduate and go forth to practice their profession.

We feel it a very pleasurable duty to publish such an address; there is so much of earnest, noble enthusiasm in the words of the Professor, that it carries conviction of the sincerity and importance of that address to those pupils, and we can attest to the power of its truth and value, for we witnessed many a moist eye when those words of parting counsel, advice, and admonition were given. There is in this address a moral beauty and sublimity, worthy the imitation of all Professors, and we are happy to have it in our power to lay such documents before our readers.

We ask the special attention of our readers to the most felicitous allusion to "Spring time" as comparative to the student in his opening life—we think it the most touching and beautiful address we have ever read. There is a magic comprehensiveness in the language used, that makes it electric. Under such a Professor the student should be, nay he must be, a good physician.]

It may not be inappropriate, ere we pronounce the Good Bye and God Bless you of friendship, to linger for a moment upon the significant suggestion of surrounding incidents and parting season.

Soon you will close the record of an interval of interesting, zealous, and we hope, profitable study. A large majority of your number to return for a short season to your homes, or collateral employments; to prosecute as diligently and successfully as possible those branches of science upon which, for the first time you have been receiving formal oral instruction.

To you, there is an important lesson, not the less potent because inarticulate, springing from the inanimate walls that have shielded you from the storms and blasts of Winter.

Coincidentally with the movement of those mysterious influences which summoned you from various pursuits and objects to the sacred shrines of an exalted and beneficient vocation, other forces were put into operation, quite as mysterious in essence, summoning from beds of clay, from wells or runningbrooks, from fire and labor, from carbonaceous rocks, from timber and architectural skill, the elements necessary for a grand superstructural house for the noblest science of man.

You have already been welcomed to the fields of labor within this Temple and acknowledged as devoted and promising husbandmen. The edifice, from quite as various sources and mysterious powers, has risen until by its imposing prominence it has secured a pleasant and inspiring recognition. In a limited sense at least, one is the parallel of the other. In the incipiency, both have been incorporated into and pledged to the science and service of Medicine.

It is therefore, quite legitimate to ask the question, which shall surpass the other in fidelity to the Divine Calling?

Shall these mute walls, unwarmed by vitality, without heart, without sensibility or soul, shall these, with unchangeable constancy, throughout years of patient, plodding, wiered industry, echo purposes, and virtues, which you have forfeited? Shall this edifice stand honored of men—esteemed and lauded by society—acknowledged and cherished by the genius of Medicine—while for you is written the faithless history of vascillation—of broken faith—of abandoned purposes? Whilst these walls and roof preserve their integrity against besieging elements of destruction, will you retire from the weariments of study, or affrighted fly from the trivial besetments which hedge every pathway to real fame?

There is something beautiful in the unostentatious harmony into which the varied elements of a grand edifice are formed. How supportive the uncomplaining foundation—how firm and faithful the upright walls—the constant and unbending roof—how genial the light, and air, and warmth of the inner Temple!

From the consolidated purpose which the thinking mind perceives in the mute eloquence of a common building there is inspiration for the longest life and the most insatiable ambition.

Between you of the First Class and this College there is a coincidence, and ought to be an emulation of purpose. Both pointing to the same end—the achievement of something worthy of the hallowed science of Medicine.

The advantage, however, is on your side. To you are given locomotion, sensibility, perception, reason, memory, capacity for enjoyment.

Let it never be said, that with these distinguishing superiorities, the bricks and mortar of Toland Medical College have surpassed you in acquiring the accorded rank and renown of society. No, no! Return to your Preceptors, with the solicitous desire of this school, that in diligence of study, in the exemplification of noble conduct, in the endurance, energy and power of inflexible will, you have gathered the elements of a prestige that shall finally carry you full of honor into the responsible fields of medical practice.

To you of the Second Course, whose schoolastic and formal period of study has expired, a tribute is also due.

You are the first born of the new Medical College—the first to test her capacity for labor—her maternal strength and solicitude. Through the rains and storms of winter she has protected you and not until beautiful and magic spring has commenced the unfolding of her charms has she ventured, even with the seal and signet of her approbation, to send you forth upon those sublime and self-sacrificing missions which make up the toils and trophies of Medical Philanthrophy.

The beautiful spring is the season of parting. How genial the coincidence! How exquisite its teachings! How glowing is the language of its inspiration! The opening, promising, exultant, ambitious spring!

Redolent with new life—bursting with quickened germs—breaking the soil and decorating earth with the first expanding leaflets of a new series of vernal visitants.

From the dark days of winter, from the cold and apparently inhospitable storms, these germs of new life, these candidates for vernal honors, have acquired strength and boldness, and at the signal touch of NATURE, with the endorsement of hopeful maternity they have sprung to the surface, and though delicate and fragile in form, yet they do not hesitate to challenge the sun, with all its power of light and heat, the air with its immense pressure, and moisture with its hydrostatic force, to their wiered laborations of growth, of expansion and beauty.

In a short season they are invested with exquisite foliage, a little longer and they are budding with the products of toil, anon they are gorgeous in blossom, making nature brilliant with beauty and filling the air with the perfume of innocence and sweetness. Yet never do they turn their faces from the sun, nor allow their heads to drop, until the autumn of existence is ended and the products of a glorious life are too weighty to be born by the parent stalk.

Throughout life they have charmed the world with their usefulness and beauty, and in dying have distributed their wealth with the pure spirit of disinterested benevolence.

The inspiring Spring is the season when you are to go forth from your professional *Alma Mater*, bearing her endorsement, invested with new functions, and commended to the quiet industry, the patient, analyitic, assimilative power which, rears the dormant cone to the gigantic mastodon of the forest.

What light and heat, air and water are to a multifarious vegetation, so are the elements of nutrition which usher in the spring-time of a physician's life. And the result must always be according to the native activity, power and force of the germ, the soil into which it has fallen, its capacity to face the sun, to eliminate light and heat from the dazzling orbits of science, to acquire vigor and force and wisdom from observation and experience, to so grow throughout the spring and summer of life, that when the autumn comes, the head shall *bend only* with the weight of years—of years so useful—of information so boundless, of fame so venerated—that death shall be like the falling of a leviathan pine, or cypress, or oak; a temporary shock perhaps, yet withal an interesting incident, affording humanity a better opportunity of estimating the real greatness and grandeur of the fallen member.

All that we can do for you, save to follow you with our prayers and wishes for your welfare, has been done. We believe you have been planted in the best soil which the science of Medicine affords. In your books and the maladies of human life you have the nutrition of which giants are made. You may clothe yourselves with the emerald dress of perpetual fame, you may bear blossoms rich in beauty and freighted with the very perfume of admiration and at last mature fruit which shall fructify and fertilize many a germ of professional intelligence after the wiered spirit of the body has been summoned to its home in Heaven.

All can be done with energy, observation and study, seeing and reading, practice and the books—constitute the only laboratory from which true professional greatness can be secured.

The true science of Medicine recognizes no bypaths, no coquetting with empyricism, no dalliance with Hypocratean querries, no corresponding with professional improprieties. Honest, ennobled, heart-warmed, disinterested labor, is the only alchemic crucible in which the pure gold can be separated from the alloys and base metals of the profession.

Collectively, I earnestly implore you to love the books, to make them your companions, your counsellors, your help-mates, your dearest friends. It is only by constant travelling from your books to cases, from cases to books, day and night, and all time that finally fills you with the practical wisdom of the profession.

For your patient and respectful attention to me during the winter I return you the expression of unaffected gratitude. And now with the Good Bye and God Bless you of friendship, let us remember the injunction of Dickens:—

"Not to linger with regretting,
Nor for passing hours despond,
Nor thy daily toils forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond,
Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching Heaven—but one by one
Take them, least the chain be broken
E're the pilgrimage be done."

LECTURES AT THE TOLAND COLLEGE.—We have commenced to publish the various valuable Essays, Lectures, etc., of the Toland Medical College, and having received the various periodicals of the College thus far, we anticipate many valuable Essays in the future.

We shall be happy to give the Lectures of all the Professors of this excellent Collge, and hope to lay before our readers next week the Valedictory of the honored President, Dr. Toland, through whose management this noble College has been reared and presented to the State.

☞ *Special Notice.*—Newspaper correspondents are reminded that all manuscripts sent to publishers are entitled to be forwarded at the rate of two cents for four ounces, provided that one corner of the envelope is cut and left open, and the word "manuscript" is written on the face of the envelope. Authors availing themselves of the provisions of this law will remember, however, that a letter or note enclosed with the manuscript will subject the whole package to letter postage.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.—Our journal being published on this memorable day, we are glad to show our regard for the day and the patron saint by publishing the interesting sketch which will be found in our columns. There is much that is truly valuable as well as interesting in this sketch.

[For the California Farmer.]

MUTUAL SYMPATHY.

What e'er sorrow thou hast known
Thou'st not borne the grief alone,—
Others with thy woes do moan,
Many tears like thine are sown;
Others with thy anguish groan;
Others' joys, like thine, are flown.

With what blessing thou art blest
Many glad ones share thy guest;
Joys like thine are oft caressed,
Thanks for all thy good expressed:
With thine own are oft addressed
Songs of rapture, hymns of rest.

By these tokens without end,
Know thy brother, claim thy friend;
Joy to his rejoicings send,
To his griefs in love attend;
Under burdens should he bend,
Helping hand 'tis thine to lend:
Hopes and fears in union blend,
To one throne all prayers ascend.
Quick to cherish, or defend,
Prove thyself a brother, friend.

D. E. P.

Speculation in Breadstuffs.

DOWN, DOWN, DOWN GOES BREADSTUFF!

Stop, stop, stop, Mr. Farmer! says the speculator, we mean to carry up flour to $20 per barrel yet, so don't you cry down the price.

Well Mr. Speculator, if we don't say down, down, down, and warn the people who are led into this false stream of madness, the very green grass that is a foot high now to feed our cattle, will cry out against us; and the wheat which is now growing night and day would cry out, too, if we were silent.

The fact is breadstuffs *must* come down, the present price is an abominable ficticious one. Let purchasers all over the State hold up and not buy a single barrel for a single week or two, and the *bubble would burst* at once—for burst it will soon.

We shall have *new wheat* in the market in June, and such a crop as we shall have this year is beyond all possible imagination, for grain has been sown even up and over the very hill-tops.

Breadstuffs must fall! Look at the fall on beef, mutton, butter and other products, and flour must come down.

If there was a real scarcity or if this extra price went to the *producer's hands* as a reward for his labor, we should be silent and let him receive the highest reward for his toil. But the price is beyond the value, and must come down, so let country stores be chary and buy only from day to day, and let each family do without flour for one or two weeks, and eat of the food of which all have an abundance, and we will see such a crash as has not been seen for a long while among the would-be millionaires who would speculate in the staff of life even if a thousand families perish of bread.

Silver Street College.

It is always highly gratifying to us to note the progress of the colleges and institutions of our State, and to note every improvement that tends to elevate character and secure to the social circle their refined amenities in life that shall not be objected to. It was our pleasure to enjoy one of the social gatherings of parents and pupils at this Collegiate Institute a few days since, and to witness the happiness which such meetings confer both upon parents and friends, and the good influence they seem to exert upon those who are in a measure shut out for a season from the enjoyment of public society.

Some forty pupils with the Principal, Miss Lammond, and the teachers, together with several parents passed the evening socially—conversations and music of a high order, together with the merry and happy dance; these with a handsome entertainment to refresh the body, gave to all present such a little season of happy enjoyment as to make one feel at "home." A good artist can tell a good picture. A good musician can tell a good instrument. And we think a good judge of the human face divine can generally tell when they meet a group of happy and contented spirits. Well, we profess to be something of a judge of faces, having never been but *once* badly deceived, and we think that on that evening when we saw the joyous and happy young ladies so kindly and affectionately cared for by their Principal and teachers, and the true kindness and affection that seemed to prevail between teachers and pupils we venture to say it is a happy school. Rarely has it been our lot to see a more healthy and happy group of young ladies, not to say beautiful, though that were so. We rejoice to know that the Silver Street College for young ladies is one of the most prosperous in our State, and truly worthy the confidence of parents.

NEW PLANTS.—We have some very handsome new plants of the Bulbous species, sent to us by S. W. Wolleb, Esq., from Menlo Park. As one of the fine native plants, to which "Orilla" alluded to some two weeks ago, as abounding in our State and preferable to many *imported* kinds. The plant sent to us has a beautiful green and brown variegated foliage, bearing a curious brown blossom, we shall more fully describe it in our next.

MISS LISLE LESTER.—This lady formerly the editress of the Pacific Monthly is now engaged in the country at various places, giving a series of readings to very good audiences and finding it more in accordance with her tastes and interests than editorial duties, she is, therefore, not now engaged at the Farmer office. We sincerely hope her literary efforts in readings will receive a due reward.

NEW ADVERTISLMENTS.—We regret we could not oblige those who sent us their new advertisements this week. Not having room enough next week they shall be accommodated. Our steady increase of circulation insures for all advertisers a certain success, not obtained in any other journal.

Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street—established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression of quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure, the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best method of relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any nameable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease has been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill-treated by quacks, the names of which should not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to have a physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles, and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and those diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor is he wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him a source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health! The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Electropathic
7 Institute, 645 Washington st., San Francisco.

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Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

NURSERY THOUGHTS.

Those little hearts that 'round me twine
The innocence of love,
Have magic in their looks divine,
That all my feelings move.
There's fairness on their sunny brows,
If mischief in their eyes,
And kisses on their ruby mouths
That from the soul arise.

Oh, who has felt a little heart
Beat mirror to his own,
Without a thrill, without a start,
To see himself foreshown?
The ties of home, the ties of birth
From springs of joy compiled,
Have naught so sweet in luscious worth
As th' loving little child. * * * *

THE OLD HOUSE.

My little birds, with backs as brown
As sand, and throats as white as frost,
I've searched the summer up and down,
And think the other birds have lost
The tunes you sang, so sweet, so low,
About the old house, long ago.

My little flowers, that with your bloom
So hid the grass you grew upon,
A child's foot scarce had any room
Between you,—are you dead and gone?
I've searched through fields and gardens rare,
Nor found your likeness anywhere.

My little hearts, that beat so high
With love to God, and trust in men,
Oh, come to me, and say if I
But dream, or was I dreaming then,
What time we sat within the glow
Of the old-house hearth, long ago?

My little hearts, so fond, so true,
I searched the world all far and wide,
And never found the like of you:
God grant we meet the other side
The darkness 'twixt us now that stands,
In that new house not made with hands.

—[Atlantic Monthly.

[For the California Farmer.]

Our Country.

I feel sometimes as though I must certainly speak in behalf of my beloved country. I feel as though there was altogether too much parleying at this time, when every man should know or ought to know what he should do. But what was the right step to pursue? It needs no critic's eye to discern the blemish, for it has covered a great portion of the surface. What are we waiting for? The South to gain more strength? Ah, yes, and they are endeavoring to do it. Their friends at the North understand this, and are cunningly devising ways and means to carry out their infernal machinations. All the while those who claim to be for the country and her rights, stand idly by, waiting for something to turn up. Now, do we not see that we are watched and sifted while we listlessly wait for a good opportunity to strike the blow that will crush out the evil that is upon us. But, my friends, we are wrong; we are detected in every movement, because we are a disjointed and disbanded people. We are like the bundle of sticks that a father told his sons to bring him, while on his deathbed. He took them and placed them together, and told them to break them. They tried, but could not. He then separated them, and gave them one at a time, and they broke them easily. That is the way with those who are willing and anxious to protect this beloved nation. They stand too far apart, and are therefore in danger of being broken by that Copperhead bundle, which is so compact and cemented as to secure a formidable band, which if allowed to grow might cause the overthrow of this once happy country. I have been a silent spectator, watching the movements of all parties, and must say that those who have anything to win do not show half the enterprise of those who are fighting against all odds. This determination tells wonderfully in favor of those who use it. There is too much apathy on the side of liberty, too much folding of the hands, a too quiet spirit, that as their cause is right and they have good souls in the battle-field, all will be well. But you must look out for the wolf that may be at your door. See how sharp and how firmly linked are those who have taken the stand against us. They never rest. The first thing is to know where we stand, and the next to feel that we are not of them. They are plausible enough to get at the bottom of our views, and then make them weapons of deadly hate against us. They are energetically moving heaven and earth to overcome us. Then friends of liberty who are not in the field, but at home, surrounded on every side by the foe who is seeking the life-blood of freedom, I say to you, be guarded, be earnest, be faithful, but above all be united. Strive to cement all and every one with a strength that can be depended on in a moment, when the crisis shall come. It would be very mortifying to find those we had always supposed true to the country, slink away like slimy snakes, to the holes and dens of those whose artful wiles have lured away, while we were resting secure under the belief that we could not be overcome. But everything that prospers must have a test, a trial of faith, by watchfulness and truthfulness ever pictured before the mind to keep alive the great truth. But our own carelessness and indifference lulled them into the belief that all was secure. And the syren's tongue wove beautiful tales of romance, which binds them in their toils. The greatest difficulty we have to overcome is carelessness, with too much confidence that Uncle Sam will see everything done right. But if Uncle Sam is to do it, his boys must take hold with a determination that will show the enemy there is no hope of disbanding a Union so strong. "United we stand, divided we fall." But never say divided; but if separated we must be, let us be broken in fragments clinging to the one great principle of Truth and Liberty. Arouse, my friends, arouse; do not let the great battle be fought by the brave souls alone who have staked their all. But you at home can fight a good fight by promulgating truth and showing the evil of oppression, by arousing the mind to a higher elevation of moral and spiritual strength. Create an earnest principle to do good, not only for the present, but for future generations, who are to look to that Temple of Liberty, clothed in flowers of beauty, written all over with imperishable names of brave and honest men, the "noblest work of God." I speak because I see the love of power from gain too fast developing itself with our rulers. They stand bantering for the highest round in the ladder of fame for themselves and their friends, to swell the ranks of pleasure and her votaries, regardless of the cries of those whose prayers are hourly going to Heaven for relief. Will they not turn from the flesh-pots of Egypt, put on the armor of truth and trust and become men, true to themselves, their country, and their God.

M. J. U.

EATING.

The stomach has two doors, one for the entrance of the food, on the left side, and the other, for its exit, after it has been properly prepared for another process. As soon as the food is swallowed, it begins to go round and round the stomach so as to facilitate dissolution; just as the melting of a number of small bits of ice is expedited by being stirred in a glass of water; the food, like the ice, dissolving from without, inwards, until all is a liquid mass.

Eminent physiologists have said, that as this liquid mass passes the door of the exit, where there is a little moveable muscle, called the Pyloric Valve, (a faithful watchman,) that which is fit for future purposes gives a tap, as it were; the valve flies open, and it makes an honorable exit. Thus it goes on until the stomach is empty, provided no more food has been taken than there was a supply of gastric juice for. If a mouthful too much has been taken, there is no gastric juice to dissolve it; it remains hard and undigested, it is not fit to pass, and the janitor refuses to open the door; and another and another circuit is made, with a steady refusal each time, until the work is properly done. Boiled rice, roosted apples, cold raw cabbage cut in fine vinegar, or souse, pass through in about an hour; fried pork, boiled cabbage and the like, are kept dancing around for about five hours and a half.

After, however, there has been a repeated refusal to pass, and it would appear that any longer detention was useless, as in the case of indigestible food, or a dime, or a cent, or a fruit-stone, the faithful watchman seems to be almost endowed with intelligence as if saying: "Well, old fellow, you will never be of any account; it is not worth while to be troubled with you any longer, pass on, and never show your face again."

When food is thus unnaturally detained in the stomach, it produces wind, eructations, fullness, acidity, or a feeling often described as a "weight," or "load," or "heavy." But nature is never cheated. Her regulations are never infringed with impunity; and although an indigestible article may be allowed to pass out of the stomach, it enters the bowels as an intruder, is an unwelcome stranger, the parts are unused to it, like a crumb of bread which has gone the wrong way by passing into the lungs, and nature sets up a violent coughing to eject the intruder. As to the bowels, another plan is taken, but the object is the same—a speedy riddance. As soon as this unwelcome thing touches the lining of the bowels, nature becomes alarmed, and like as when a bit of sand is in the eye, she throws out water, as if with the intention of washing it out of the body, hence the sudden diarrhœa with which two-legged pigs are sometimes surprised. It was a desperate effort of nature to save the body, for if undigested food remains too long, either in the stomach or bowels, fits, convulsions, epilepsies, apoplexies, and death, are a very frequent result. Inference: *Always eat slowly and in moderation of well-divided food.*

—[Hall's Journal of Health.

For Wives.—To those "lords of creation" who curve their nasal organs at the idea of communicating matters of business to their wives, we particularly commend a perusal of Carlyle's history of the great Frederick. Speaking of the queen he says: "Her judgment was good; and Frederick liked to have it on the weightiest things, though her power of silence might halt now and then. He has been known on occasion to run from his privy council to her apartment, while a complex matter was debating, to ask her opinion before it was decided. Excellent Louisa; princess full of piety, good sense and affection; a touch of the Nassau-heroic in her. At the moment of her death, it is said, when speech had fled, he felt from her hand which lay in his, three slight pressures; 'Farewell!' thrice mutely spoken in that manner—not easy to forget in this world."

Married and Single Life.—None but the married man has a home in his old age; none but he knows and feels the solace of domestic hearth; none but he lives and freshens in his green old age, amid the affections of his children. There is no tear shed for the old bachelor; there is no ready hand and kind heart to cheer him in his loneliness and bereavement; there is none in whose eyes he can see himself reflected, and from whose lips he can receive the unfailing assurances of care and love. The old batchelor may be courted for his money; he may eat, and drink, and revel, as such beings do; and he may sicken and die, with plenty of attendants about him, like so many cormants waiting for their prey; but he will never know what it is to be loved; he can never know the comforts of the domestic fireside.

Jennie June, in her recent "Talks on Women's Topics," says that in almost every instance when a man marries a *sensible* woman, it is after he has met with a severe disappointment, by *marrying a fool.*

What a world of gossip would be prevented if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

[For the California Farmer.]

Passing Bell.

Again we hear the passing bell. Who has gone? Some one we may not know has left us for the brighter shore; but some loved one knows too well. It is the last tribute that can be paid to mortality. Lay them down gently, cover them quickly, breath a prayer silently, and leave them to God. Their work on earth is done, they are left with God and the angels. Friends return sadly to their once happy home, now cheerless and desolate, for a loved one is gone. O! the anguish of that once happy family. Their loved one sleeps, but not on the soft, warm couch at home, surrounded by friends, but silently and alone, down deep in the silent grave, where pain nor sorrow no more disturbs the silent sleeper. Rest, dear one, rest; you are freed from suffering, and your bright spirit is winging its way through the clear vault of Heaven. Friends, mourn not, for your loved is not resting beneath the sod, but is unfolding its wings in a brighter clime. Unshackled and free, its opening life is full of brightness. Like a new-fledged bird, it tries its pinions to soar away to realms of beauty. Is it not a beautiful thought that those bright links bind us to them, and lead us on to a brighter world than this. Though our eyes behold them not, still we feel them near us, and we are listening to their silent voices. Yes, they lead us on, in spite of ourselves we are following them. How lovingly they come to us in our dreams. What happy scenes we enjoy. Then wait a few short years, or months, or days perhaps, and you too may finish your work here, and go to meet your loved ones on that blessed shore.

M. J. U.

A Discontented Man Made an Affectionate Husband

When the senior Jonathan Trumbull was Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman called at his house requesting to see His Excellency in private. Accordingly he was shown into his *sanctum sanctorum;* and the Governor came forward to meet Squire W., saying "Good morning, sir; I am glad to see you." Squire W. returned the salutation, adding as he did so, "I have called upon a very unpleasant errand, sir, and want some advice. My wife and I do not live happily together, and I am thinking of getting a divorce. What do you advise me to do, sir?"

The Governor sat a few moments in deep thought; then turning to Squire W., said: "How did you treat Mrs. W. when you were courting her? and how did you feel towards her at the time of your marriage?" Squire W. replied, "I treated her as kindly as I could, for I loved her dearly at that time."

"Well, sir," said the Governor, "go home and court her now just as you did then, and love her as when you married her. Do this in the fear of God for one year, and then tell me the result." The Governor then said, "Let us pray." They bowed in prayer and then separated. When a year had passed away, Squire W. called again to see the Governor, and grasping his hand, said: "I have called, sir, to thank you for the good advice you gave, and to tell you that my wife and I are as happy as when first we were married. I cannot be grateful enough for your good counsel." "I am glad to hear it Mr. W., and hope that you will continue to court your wife as you live." The result was that Squire W. and his wife lived happily together to the end of their married life. Let those who are thinking of separation in these days go and do likewise.

Little acts of kindness,
Little deeds of love,
Make this world an Eden,
Like to that above.

Bride Dying by Mistake.—The town of Perigneux, a few days ago, received a fearful shock. M. Daussel, member of the Council General, was on the point of getting his daughter married to a young gentleman of fortune. The latter, by some mischance, was stung in the arm by a venemous insect. His father, while rendering him assistance, was struck with apoplexy and died. The person who was charged to convey the melancholy intelligence to M. Daussel executed his mission so abruptly, that the young lady, thinking it was her intended husband who had died, was so affected that she expired in three days after from the effects of the shock.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

FROSTED LEMON PIES.

Five table-spoons of brown sugar; one lemon, squeeze the juice and grate the rind; one tablespoon of flour, (perhaps two if you choose); one cup of cold water; two table-spoons of melted butter; yelks of four eggs. Beat the white of the eggs to a stiff froth and mix with them four tablespoons of powdered white sugar for the frosting, and put on the frosting just as the pies are taken from the oven and then put them back for three or four minutes until they are of a light brown.

WAFFLES.

Pour a pint of boiling water over a large spoonfull of lard, and a little salt; add one pint of milk, and thicken it with flour; add sufficient yeast, and let it rise over night; then add two eggs, half a teacup of melted butter, quarter of a teaspoon of soda; and if you like, mix in half a teacup of Indian meal.

MUFFINS.

Three cups of milk; three cups of water; five eggs, and a little salt. Batter very thin.

SUET PUDDING AND SAUCE.

One cup of chopped beef suet; one cup of raisins; one cup of milk; one cup of molassas; four cups of flour, and two spoonfuls of water; tie up and boil three hours.

The Sauce.—One teacup of molassas; half a teacup of sugar; half a teacup of butter; one teaspoon of flour, and one tablespoon of vinegar. Boil together.

COMPOSITION CAKE.

One and three-quarter lbs. of flour; one and a half lbs. of sugar; three-quarter lb. of butter; five eggs; one glass of wine; two nutmegs; one teaspoon of soda; two teaspoons of cream of tarter, and one lb. of fruit.

GINGER SNAPS.

One pint of molassas; one cup of sugar; quarter lb. of butter; quarter lb. of lard; one wineglass of milk; teaspoon of soda; two teaspoons of cream of tarter, and three teaspoons of ginger.

REMOVING STAINS.

Four tablespoonfulls of hartshorn; four tablespoonfulls of alcohol, and a tablespoonfull of salt. Shake the whole well together in a bottle, and apply with a sponge or brush, will remove paint, grease spots, etc.

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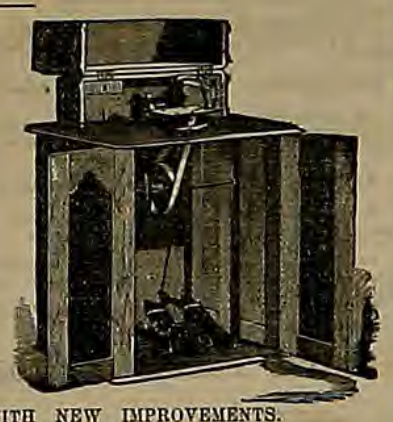

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in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

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over offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

Purchasers of Pianos are invited to call at his Rooms and examine his Pianos.

JACOB ZECH,
416 Market street,
12 Between Sansome and Battery (north side).

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

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TUBBS & CO.,
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A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $5,000, who desires to invest in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential 20tf

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

Miscellaneous.

A Letter from India.

HURRAH, ZILLAH HUDDEA, BENGAL, Oct. 19, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR—I write to thank you for the trouble you took in sending certain books to my father for me.

I am an indigo planter in Huddea, one of the most fertile districts in India; or, I may say, in the world.. Native agriculture here is very poor, but owing to the wonderful productiveness of the soil splendid crops are produced twice a year—rice in the hot season, and oil-seeds, pepper, wheat, oats, barley, pulse of different kinds, sugar cane, cotton, and many other crops in the cold season. Since the Russian war the cultivation of oil-seeds has been very great, and as the natives of lower Bengal never manure or irrigate their lands, as the natives up country do, the exhausting nature of the oil-seed crops is telling very severely, and the produce of the lands has within these last few years been reduced one-third. A large quantity of land is inundated every year. On those lands which do not quickly dry up *Anum dhau* or water rice (in constradistinction to *Aous dhua*, high land rice) is sown.

Indigo is principally sown on the "churs," or banks of rivers, which are formed of silt brought down by the Ganges during the annual inundation which takes place in August and September. The indigo is either sown down in October (along with a crop of mustard or linseed, which is cut in March,) or in April and May, and is cut in July or August, and manufactured at once while green, not dried, as I believe it is in Madras and Guatamala.

Four steam plows have been started in indigo concerns in this district, and have been found to answer extremely well. Fowler's steam plow has turned out much superior to any other. Where a sufficient amount of silt is deposited cultivation is not required, the seed being scattered on the mud as the water subsides, but the strength of the land on the high parts of the churs is so great that jungle gets up in an extraordinary manner, and it is impossible to clear the land without very deep cultivation, and for this the steam plow is admirably adapted.

Tea is grown to a great extent in Assam, Sylhet and Cachar provinces, to the northeast of this, and there are numerous silk factories in this part of the country. This soil is admirably adapted for coffee, many planters growing their own coffee, but none has been found as yet enterprising enough to enter into competition with Ceylon.

I am afraid these particulars will not interest you much, but if I can be in any way useful to you or your Society, please have no hesitation in applying to me. I lead a lonely life, and have lots of time on my hands, and anything I could do for you would afford me the greatest pleasure.

There is to be an agricultural exhibition held in Calcutta in January, 1864, when prizes will be given for the best specimens of country produce, live stock and agricultural implements. As all the railway and steamboat companies have consented to bring things to be exhibited from all parts of India and the colonies free of charge, and the exhibition has been got up by the Government, and all Government servants are exerting themselves to their utmost to obtain contributions, the exhibition will be a very fine one. I will send you all particulars as soon as I can procure them. With many thanks for your great kindness,

Yours, very sincerely,
ROBERT ANDERSON.

"The Testimony of the Rocks."

Late travelers amid the rocky solitudes of the deserts of Asia have brought accounts of strange fragmentary inscriptions upon the rugged heights of Sina. They asserted that thousands of inscriptions have been found; and that many of them were made upon spots reached only with the utmost difficulty, showing that whoever made them must have had the help of ladders and platforms, and have made long stops in the desert. Some English travellers, who penetrated to that lone and dreary region, copied a number of these inscriptions and brought them home. But it was in vain that attempts were made to decipher them—all was darkness with them. The tribes in the neighborhood of Sina could give no account of them. At length, after a great deal of study and research, some learned and shrewd men succeeded in making a key out of several different and very old languages, and with this key they once more essayed to read "the testimony of the rocks." With astonishment, awe, and delight, they read as follows: "The hard rock water, a great miracle;" "The people, the hard stone satiates with water, thirsting;" "Destroy, springing on the people, the fiery serpents. Hissing, injecting venom, heralds of death, they kill. The people prostrating on their back, curling in folds they wind round, descending on, bearing destruction;" "The people sustain on a pole, erecting a standard, the male serpent fiery of molton brass." Very disconnected are the sentences; but let any one compare them with the sacred Scriptures, particularly with the twenty-first chapter of Numbers, and see if he does not think those hoary rocks, silent for ages, are now speaking effectually in the ears of men of the truth of the Bible record.—[Oriental Researches.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—It is supposed that the Bay of San Francisco was first discovered in the month of October, 1769, by Friar Juan Crespi, who started from San Diego on the 14th of July previous, at the head of a party of soldiers, with instructions to found a mission on the Bay of Monterey. Coming northward he reached that bay near the mouth of Salinas River, and finding no harbor there, he determined to continue his journey in the hope of finding a better site for a mission. He found a magnificent bay, believed that he was the first white man to discover it, and named it after the founder of his monastic order, San Francisco. Thus it was that the bay obtained the name which it still has, and which has been communicated to the mission and the city.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—— We are somewhat astonished to find that so few people intend planting corn this season, when it is without doubt the most profitable crop that can be planted this year. When feed and seed are down to 1@1½c. ₱ lb, corn then is about as good a crop as either wheat or barley, and if it were raised in quantities it would be obliged to bear a price having some proportion to that of other grain. But the particular advantage of it this year is that it can be put in so very cheap. It can nearly all be done with work. Feed is getting so good now that a team can make a great deal towards a living on grass, and the seed costs next to nothing. We are satisfied that there is more clear money in a corn crop than in almost any other, and hope yet to see more of our farmers take hold of it.—Colusa Sun.

—— Considerable excitement seems to exists in Colusa over the discovery of petroleum near that town. A few days since nearly the entire population was out on a visit to the petroleum region which is among the foothills, about thirty miles north west of the town of Colusa. The petroleum is said to be of excellent quality and to exist in large quantities. The oil is found on Government land, and claims are being taken up in all directions.

—— Six distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, Sonoma county on the 8th inst. In the upper portion of Bennet Valley, a few miles from Santa Rosa, the shock appears to have been felt more severe than at the latter place. Chimneys were thrown to the ground, and a stone fence was knocked down. Mr. Manion, a farmer, had his chimney thrown down, and the fire rolled upon the floor.

—— Judge Underhill has tendered his resignation as a Director of the State Insane Asylum, believing that the decision in the Supreme Court in the case of The People vs. Sanderson—the State Library matter—applies equally to himself as County Judge. That is, Underhill believes, according to the decision, he cannot be Asylum Director and Judge at the same time.

—— One of the most wonderful freaks of nature that we have ever heard of, says the Fresno Times, was on exhibition at Millerton a few days ago. It was a young lamb, from Mr. McCrary's ranch on Dry Creek, that had two distinct bodies, with seven legs and two tails. The head was perfect and natural, but otherwise the animal was singularly deformed.

—— We saw, one day this week, the fleece of a Spanish Merino Buck, two years old, the property of Amos Roberts, which weighed a little over twenty pounds. Mr. Roberts says he has quite a number which will weigh equally as heavy. This wool only brings now about twenty-five cents per pound, but even at that rate it will pay to raise fine sheep.—[Colusa Sun.

—— The Western Pacific Railroad.—The grading on the Western Pacific Railroad is now completed to Milpitas, a distance of seven miles. The culverts and bridges will be erected as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently settled after the Spring rains. The contractors are pushing the grading work northward, and in a few days it will be completed to the Alameda County boundary.

—— It is proposed by persons in this State, who have formed themselves into an organization for the purpose, to erect an appropriate monument over the place where the remains of Colonel Roderick Matheson, who was killed at Crampton Gap, Maryland. The body was brought back to California and interred at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, where his family is now residing.

—— Mr. S. H. Allen informs us, says the Independent, that he has a Spanish chicken which has laid fifty-four eggs in as many days, and is still keeping it up. Every morning regular, before eight o'clock, this chicken deposits an egg in her nest. These Spanish chickens are profitable fowls, and cost little trouble.

—— Trade is opening at Portland with brilliant promise for the coming season. It is thought that there will be more business transacted the coming year than during any preceding. The Oregonians have realized handsome prices for their produce owing to the drouth in California, and have plenty of money to purchase with.

—— The Spring shearing is now proceeding very rapidly in the lower counties, and, from the abundance of pasture, the quality of the clip promises to be much superior to that of 1864. Several hundred bales of wool may be expected to arrive at this port from below San Luis Obispo by the 1st of April.

—— At a recent convention of cheese manufacturers of New York, at Utica, twenty-five cheese manufactories were represented, from thirteen counties. They made 2,810,000 pounds of cheese last year, from the milk of 71,670 cows; 9½, or a fraction under 10 pounds of milk to a pound of cheese.

—— At a village called Oswego, on the banks of the Willamette, ten miles from Portland, is a mountain of iron ore. A few days since a company was organized to work it, being the first enterprise for the manufacture of iron ever established in.

—— The Indians are depredating in Secret Valley and in the northeast portion of Honey Valley. Fifty head of horses, thirty-five mules, and thirty head of beef cattle, are their latest achievements. The rascals are taking advantage of the removal of the troops from these localities.

—— The Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed the Lokaya grant, covering eight leagues of land, nearly the whole of the valley in which Ukiah is situated, and extending over a large portion of Mendocino county.

—— The Daniel Low Coal Company, in the vicinity of the Truckee river, has struck a vein of coal at the depth of three hundred and four feet. It is said to be of the English cannel variety. The coal was struck by boring.

—— The Chicago Historical Society have purchased grounds for the purpose of erecting a building for the use of a Society at $18,000. They propose erecting a building at a cost of $200,000.

—— Some three hundred Chinamen have been employed in cutting wood in Sooke this winter. The weather there and on Leech River has been excessively cold.

—— General Otho Hinton, of Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, died at his residence in that city on the 5th inst. His demise is deeply regretted.

A New Use for Magnesium.—The magnesium lamp promises quickly to become a regular article of furniture in every silk mercer's showroom. A dyer, of Paris, some months ago, saw the magnesium light for the first time, and discovering at once that its rays left colors unaffected, exclaimed, "This is just what we have long wanted!" Even in Paris there are many days in Winter when those who deal with delicate shades of color, are utterly at a loss to discriminate between tint and tint, but the magnesium light has completely removed the difficulty. Now, whether it be fog or night, any question as to color is in a moment set at rest in the flame of a bit of magnesium wire. —[Journal of Phonography.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] March 17.

The condition of our grain and produce markets are as last reported—prices much *inflated and stimulated*. Holders and speculators are firm in prices while buyers are few and scarce. Large and liberal supplies of Wheat, Flour and Barley continue to reach us from Chili, adding to stocks on hand. The arrivals within four days from Chili have been equivalent to 15,000 bbls. Flour, in Wheat and Flour, viz: the bark D. C. Murray's cargo was 12,000 100lb sks Flour and 1200 sks Bran; the bark Randolph was 750,000 sks Wheat. The bark Orita has about 700,000 sks Wheat. The bark Record has 8000 100lb sks Flour, 200 150lb sks Wheat, and 2540 sks Barley. We have advices of futher shipments from Chili, and doubtless the next mail steamer will bring additional advices. The Chili crop is reported to be large and *low prices ruling*. *California furnishes a handy and good market*, and it is reasonable to believe our supplies have but commenced coming. Parties in interest are buzzy, if there is truth in report, and effecting sales, for both export and distilling, on private terms, but *understood and known to be at less prices than daily market quotations*. We have no reason to change our opinion and believe that what we have on hand and that *en route* from Chili, Oregon and the East present prices cannot be longer sustained, and at the *risk* of being called *bears, croakers* and other trash names by *Breadstuff speculators*, have given our views. Our only fears are that the quantity to arrive will be so large that our market will flatten to such an extent that the incoming crop will suffer and that extreme low prices will follow, and that our farmers and State at large are to be the finale injured parties. The trade in Breadstuffs of the entire Pacific Coast is in our opinion one of too vast magnitude to be handled and controlled by a few rash speculators. It must be narrow minds and contracted brains that conceed this point. Economy and prudence will soon crush the Breadstuff market and reduce prices.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 10,508 sks; Barley, 4,924 sacks; Beans, 1,922 sks.; Potatoes, 6,212 sks; Flour, 53,892 qr-sacks; Straw, 723 bales; Hay, 3,591 bales; Oats, 476 sks; Salt, 1,980 sks; Middlings, 65 sks; Bran, 1,640 sks; Corn, 62 sks.

Wheat ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Milling,.. ..	5 00@ 5 25	Superfine,	13 50@14 00
Do Oregon	5 00@ 5 12	Extra.....	15 00@15 50
Seed.....	..@ 5 50	Oregon superfine	13 00@14 00
Do Chile	..@ 5 50	Chile (in bond).....	
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Feed.....	3 12@ 3 25	Domestic Feed	70 00@75 00
Seed.....	..@ 3 75	Eastern ₱ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Do Chile..	3 00@ 3 40	Hay, ₱ ton.....	28@32 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Bran ₱ ton.....	45 00@50 00
Seed.....	..@ 3 50	Middlings, ₱ ton	60 00@65 00
Feed.....	2 75@ 3 12	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Oregon	2 90@ 3 00	Buckwheat.. ..	2 75@ 3 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 00@ 3 12	Potatoes, ...	2 50@3 75
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00@ 4 50	Onions..	9 00@11 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	9@ 10
do Best Am Fall cip	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, woolon	..@ ..
do Short Staple..	12@ 14	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry.....	9@ 11	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	90@1 00	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	..75@ 90	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	37@50
do Eastern ..	38@ 40	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@30
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	@60	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	..@

San Francisco Cattle Market.—March 17th.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality, 18@20c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@12c.
do 2d do @17c.
Mutton—10c ₱ lb. Lamb—@—
Pork—undressed, 10c; dressed @18c ₱ lb.
Veal—8@12c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—March 10th.

Hens .....₱ doz	8 00@9 50	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys.... ..₱ lb	25@ 30	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,.....	1 75
Ducks, wild,.....	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild,.....	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—March 10th.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱ lb	.. @ ..	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches....	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.. @ ..	Limes,... ..	...₱ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	..@1 00
Duch'se d'Anguleme	@ 8	Lemons,.. .. per doz	..@ ..
Winter Nells.. ..	8@ 12	Pine Apples.. ..	each 50@75
Flemish Beauty ..	..@ ..	Bananas..	..@ 12
Easter Beurre....	6@ 8	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@..	Syrian	.. @..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex dria	..@ ..
Madelaine	@ ..	Catawba..	.. @ ..
cooking..	..@ ..	Hamburgh.. ..	..@ ..
Strawberries..₱ lb	..@ ..	Los Angeles.. ..	.. @ ..
Raspberries.. ..	..@ ..	Common.....	..@ ..
Gooseberries, common	..@ ..	Cherry Plums.....	..@ ..
do English	..@ ..	Yellow Gage.. ..	.. @ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	..@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. .. ..
Blackberries wild..	..@ ..	German Prunes ..	..@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	..@ ..	Yellow Egg plum ..	.. @ ..
Cherries, com var ..	..@ ..	Almonds Cals.. ..	 35
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	 35
Black Tartarian		English Walnuts....	 15
Apricots....	.. @ ..	Green-gages.... ..	....@ ..
Nectarines..	.. @ ..	Pie-melon..	.. .. ..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons.. ..	each 12@25
Peanuts....	 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. .. ..	Canteenpes..	..15@25
Bloodgood Pears ..	.. .. ..	English Black Currants	..@ ..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..₱ lb	..@1 50	Okra, Dry.. ..₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green..	.. .. ..
Brussell's sprouts. ₱ lb	@ 12	Potatoes..	@ 5
Beets.. .. ₱ doz ..	..37	do New..	..@ 12
Broccoli.. ₱ doz	..@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ 12
Cabbage..	75@1 00	do Yams (8 lbs) ..	.. .. ..
Cauliflower..	100@1 50	Pumpkins..	 4
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. ..₱ bunch	.. 12	Parsley..	 37
Cress.. ..₱ doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.... per doz	@ ..	Rhubarb.. .. ..₱ lb	.. @ ..
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	..@1 00	Radishes..₱ doz bunches	.. 30
Egg-Plant..	.. .. ..	do yellow..	.. 37
Garlics, new.. ..	..@ ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Green-Peas..	@ ..	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb	.. ..
Green-Peppers.. ..	..@ ..	Summer Squash.. ..	.. .. ..
Green-Corn, ear ₱ doz	..@ ..	Squash, Marrowfat..	.. @ 5
Lettuce..... ₱ doz	37@ 50	do Hubbard	@ 5
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	25 50	String-Beans..	..@ ..
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Spinage..	..@ 12
Onions.. .. ₱ lb	10@ 13	Salsify.. ....₱ bunch	.. @ 5
.. ..	.. .. ..	Turnips..... ₱ doz	..@ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..₱ lb	50@ 75	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	35@ 50
do Eastern....	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	22@ 25
Eggs, Cala.. ₱ doz	75@ 80	do Eastern.. ..	15@ 18
Duck-eggs..	..@ 75	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..₱ lb	25@ 30	Leg Mutton .. ..₱ lb..	25
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb..	..@25
Fork—rib, etc.. ..	 20	Figs' Tongues.. ..	each.. 12
Veal....	 25	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb..	25
Veal Cutlets.... ..	 30	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. @ 15	do Imported.... ..	.. ..
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues...each..	@ 75
Pork chops.... ..	 25	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, .₱ pair	50@1 00	Snipe.... ..₱ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame.... ..	1 50@2 00	English	3 00
do Canvas-back.	75@1 00	Venison smoked ₱ lb.	@ 25
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	2 50@3 00
do Teal ₱ doz ...	@2 50	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair..	@ ..	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	62@ 75
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys . ..₱ lb.	35@ 40	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... .. each.	75@1 00	Squirrel...₱ pair.	25@ ..

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole..₱ lb	20@12½	Crabs, large.... .₱ doz	..1 25
do smoked	@ 10	do small..	25@50
do pickled .. ..₱ bbl	12 00	Soft Crabs..	....@4 00
do do .. ..₱ lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts	@ 10	do fresh..	.. .. ..
Perch..	@ 8	Shrimps....	..₱ lb 12½
Rockfish..	@ 8	Flounders..	..@12½
Codfish..	@ 8	Sea Bass..	..@25
Herring, fresh, ...	 10	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb	.. ..	Sturgeons	..@25
Tomcod....	..₱ lb 25	Crawfish....	 5
Sardines (fresh) ..	 10	Oysters.... ..	..₱ 100 1 25
Solefish	 20	Anchovies..... ..	 5
Rocktrout	.. 8		

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—March 10th.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $3 50@4 50 ₱ box; Pears 12@20c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@23c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 12@18c. ₱ lb. Figs 20 @30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₱ lb. Lemons, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen. Oranges, $1@$5 00 ₱ 100; do. retail, 62 @75c ₱ dozen.

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several hons and Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,
Gold Fish, Birds,
RUSTIC STANDS,
FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,
HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposi the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
2

GRAPE VINES.

50,000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANdard Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McCrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. D. WEST, Sonoma.

Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.
4-1f S. W. SHAW.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched on the following named days:

Mar. 3.—GOLDEN CITY.....Capt. W. F. Lapidge.
Mar. 13.—GOLDEN AGE.....Capt. E. S. Farnsworth.
Mar. 23—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watkins.
From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

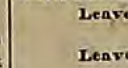
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
1 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

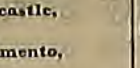
California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE



Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13 1864, UNtil further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

C. CROCKER,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

Tyler Brothers,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
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The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

HUBBARD SQUASH.

THIS VERY BEST OF ALL SQUASHES SHOULD BE planted by every person who wishes the best Squash that can be grown.

The HUBBARD SQUASH is different from all other Squashes; has a hard rind, but very rich meated, sweet and luscious as the finest Carolina Sweet Potato.

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Fresh Seed just received from the East, pure from the growers, for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Packages $1 each; $3 per pound 3

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OVER THE STORE OF
Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,
No. 312 Montgomery Street,
IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.
An Invoice just received. Apply at FARMER OFFICE. 3

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER. 3

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EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application a the Farmer Office

ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

W. R. STRONG'S American Seed Store,

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

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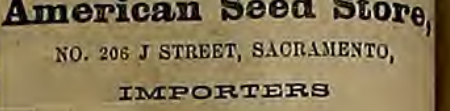
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS,
Together with
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.



Ornamental Tree,
....AND....
SHRUB SEED.
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Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the very CHOICEST KINDS.

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A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity,

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

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Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

W. R. STRONG,
20 206 J street, Sacramento.

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Fruit Trees,
GARDEN PLANTS,
—AND—
FLOWERING PLANTS.

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—OF—
Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
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This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1865. NUMBER 10.

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Horticulture.

LANDSCAPE GARDEINNG.

Perhaps it is not expected that in California where the "chief end of man" is to "keep what he's got and get more if he can," that science should make rapid strides, especially that branch of Horticulture and Horiculture denominated Landscape Gardening, because as a general rule "it don't pay," and it is only to those who have a real love of nature and the beautiful—those who value a Beautiful Home more than money, that do realize or can appreciate, or that will give due attention to Ornamental Gardening, and so study and plan as to secure to themselves a true style or a specimen of real Landscape Gardening.

We are free to admit that great improvements have been made and a great advance noticed within a few years in the garden grounds of our citizens, all over the State, but from a very careful examination of all that has been done there are few, very few places where true Landscape Gardening has been shown, or where there is anything like a copy of nature or true science in the work done: in fact we can hardly point to a single place where a complete and extended design has been perfected. And yet there is no country in the world where the true Landscape Gardener could make as perfect work as in California.

The true cause of this is, there are too many Botch Gardeners—too many that call themselves *Landscape Gardeners*, that are utterly ignorant of the science, they merely copy and guess, and guess and copy, they have no eye or heart for nature, or know what is beautiful. Their chief aim is to *get a job*—then get the pay.

We might point to many garden grounds over this State laid out and designed by Professional Gardeners, that are nothing but complete *abortions*. In such there is no law, order or design. Such grounds have a neat, cleanly and healthy look for a little time, but soon, trees, plants and shrubs *outgrow* their space and they look like a man with child's clothes on. There was exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair last autumn a "Labyrth Gardes" as a Model Gardes, and effort was made to lionize it. Had such a model been shown in an Exhibition in Europe or the old States, it would have been thrown out as rubbish. That very model displays the *skill and genius* of the builder. We have another living specimen of "Landscape Gardening" in the Plaza of the Metropolis of the Pacific. We suggest that it be put down in all future Horticultural publications as number $2970 model of Landscape Gardening. We should like to hear the opinions of a Committee on Landscape Gardening of the London Horticultural Society, or of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, upon this great work. Let reflecting men—the citizens who are taxed for this monstrosity in taste, look to it well. Here is the Grand Plaza, in the heart of our city, designed and planted, at a large cost, not with choice specimens of the various trees of our own State, the finest on earth—not with a variety that will stand the winter or summer, or when grown form a design of Order and Beauty, but with common trees and shrubs of a few kinds, many that cannot stand the winds or the frosts of such winters as the last—trees and plants that in a few years will by their then appearance be an eyesore and a reproach, worse than the old fountain.

It is not a pleasant matter for us to state such things, but we have a pride in such things and our duty compels us to speak plainly. We are daily witnessing such miserable attempts to lay out public grounds and gardens by men calling themselves Professional Gardeners, etc., who never handled a spade or planted a tree, or knew the name of any class of trees before they came to California, and the consequence is they retard the prosperity and the beautifying our State instead of advancing it.

We have no wish in this present reference to the Public Plaza to put forth our own views of what should have been done, but this we know, *the Plaza should have been* a Representative of some of the finest trees that are indigeneous to our State, whereas it is now a mere baby-show to what it should have been, and in less than *five years* the public voice will uproot and remodel it, then we hope it will be what it should be.

In order to give the reader a true idea of "Landscape Gardening," as we understand it, and as we have seen it in the Gardens of Europe, of which we have examined the finest, we will give the reader a sketch on the subject from the pen of Wm. Paul, Esq., a scientific man whose sketch appeared in the Garden Chronicle of London. Let the reader peruse this and compare the plan of Mr. Paul with our Plaza and then say which is the true design. We shall refer to this subject often.

SPRING.

I have somewhere met with the remark that the poet revels most in the beauties of spring, the painter in those of autumn. The Landscape Gardner when selecting trees should perhaps be conversant with and consider the effect they produce at all seasons. Spring is the time of promise in gardening, and I purpose in the present instance to confine my remarks to that season. The dominant features of tree-scenery in spring are:

1. The outline of the trees.
2. The colors of the flowers.
3. The colors of the leaves.

1. *The Outline of Trees.*—From among the various forms which trees assume, I may perhaps be permitted to instance the following as clearly defined points of departure—spreading, round-headed, pyramidal, and weeping. Not that it is intended to say that all trees are well defined examples of one or the other of these forms; for it is admitted that in many there is an absence of strongly marked character, and that a tree may be neither perfectly spreading, round-headed, pyramidal, nor weeping, but in the intermediate forms will generally be found a dominant habit which renders them easily referable to one or other of these divisions.

Spreading.—This the form most prevalent in nature, and such must be the staple of ornamental planting. The ash, the beech, the oak, and its Spanish chestnut are of this character. Look abroad on the uncultivated landscape, and the probability is that nothing else will meet the view, unless it be a few Lombardy poplars, whose spire-like tops everywhere break into the blue vault above.

Round-headed.—Of these the Robinia inermis is perhaps the most strongly marked. This beautiful tree is not planted in England half so much as it deserves to be. In France it is meet with at every step, and the dense masses of leaves of a fresh bright beautiful light green never fail to attrac the attention of the traveler. Most of the round-headed trees are, however, of moderate or small growth, and therefore better fitted to fill various positions in the flower-garden than to adorn the distant landscape.

Pyramidal.—Pyramidal trees of large size are more numerous than round-headed ones. The Lombardy poplar, Turkey oak, and White Beam tree (Pyrus Aria), are well known examples of these. There are also pyramidal forms of the acacia, the common oak, the elm, the alder, and a beautiful new alder known in trade as Alnus asplenifolia. Then among evergreen trees we have the common cypress, the red cedar, and the Irish yew.

Weeping.—The weeping birch and weeping willow are both familiar trees, and from good illustrations of this group. They are less common round London than many other kinds, but they are distinct and attractive, and not likely to be passed unnoticed.

2. *The Color of the Flowers.*—Trees and shrubs which flowers in spring are especially valuable, and, fortunately there is no dearth of such. A group composed of scarlet thorns, laburnums, and lilacs will furnish an example of what may be effected by the introduction of spring-flowering trees.

3. *The Colors of the Leaves.*—Some deciduous trees put forth their leaves early, others late; but at whatever time they appear, being constantly moistened with the showers of spring, they present the eye with an agreeable freshness which we in vain look at a later date. The varied tints of the bursting leaves form a most agreeable feature in the landscape in spring—the blood red of the purple beech, the yellow of the Caragana, offer contrasts in themselves pleasing, but which lessen in intensity as the summer advances. With evergreens the difference in color between the new growth and the old, especially in the pine tribe, is too strongly marked to escape notice, and produces a very pleasing variety. The darkest and the lightest shades of green are often thus brought brought in immediate contact.

Within view of the spot where these lines were written, is a stream, whose margin, at the time they were penned, was overhung with the pale tender green spray of a weeping willow; behind were dark masses of the common yew, and still further beyond groups of blossoming hawthorn. The effect of this combination was admirable. Onward still, and in the distant upland, were trees innumerable; but so far as could be distinguished each seemed but a counterpart of the other.

Although not in a severely critical mood, I have been indulging the fancy by obliterating certain objects within range of sight—some of the comparatively meaningless trees which in many instances have been planted by the hand of man, but more commonly by nature. In their places I have conjured up examples of the rarer and more modern trees, and the landscape thus improved lies before me in increased loveliness. I have gazed and am satisfied. The youth and freshness of spring are still there, but the monotony has disappeared; the whole landscape is inspirited.

In endeavoring to give utterance to these views I do not seek to ignore the fact that the prevailing color in tree scenery is green, varying in shades, but still green. This is as it should be, for no other color in nature is so agreeable to the eye. Let us then take this color as the ground-work of our operations, and retain its ascendancy, but let us vary and increase the pictorial effect of the landscape by a more liberal introduction of other colors. Every demesne should be in itself a picture, or rather a series of skillfully united pictures.

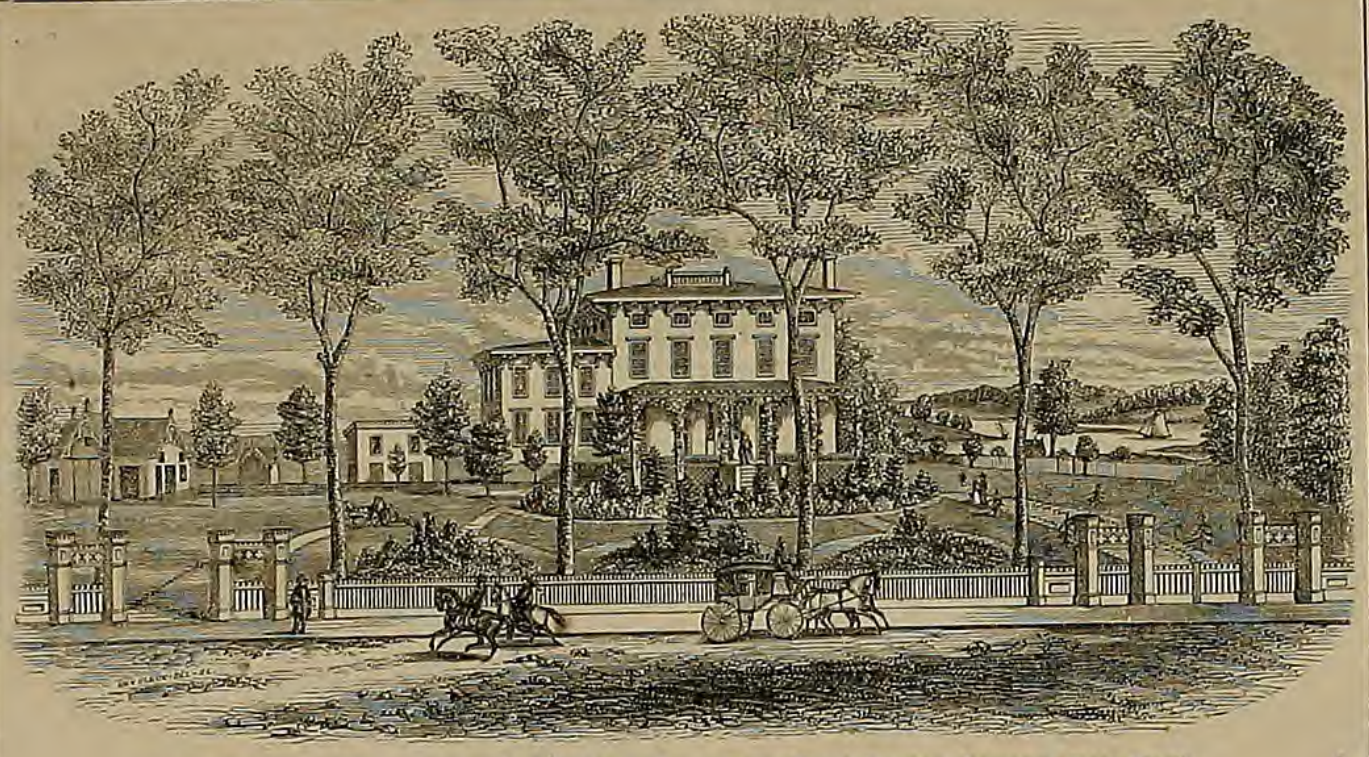
SUMMER.

Whatever may be the beauty of trees in spring there is an incompleteness attending it—the incompleteness of progress; it is not until the arrival of summer, when the leaves have attained their full size that trees appear in full dress, and produce that depth of light and shade in which the lover of nature finds so much pleasure.

If we seek to produce variety through the diversity in form of leaves, we shall find no difficulty in doing so. There are the needle-shaped, of which the pines, firs, and junipers, are examples. The small-leaved, which include such trees as the oak, the elm, the beech; the large-leaved, to which belong the Catalpa and Paulownia; and the compound-leaved, grand examples of which are met in the Ailantus, Koelreuteria, etc.

But the color of the leaves in summer is the most fertile source of variety. There are the light-green, for example, Taxodium distichum, and Gleditschia; dark green, Fraxinus crispa and Castanea vesca; purple, beech, elm, and sycamore; yellow, Acer Negundo variegatum, and silver poplar. I know of no trees so beautiful in the landscape in summer as the two latter, on account of the idea of coolness they suggest by the glitter of their white leaves. The aspen, too, is desirable at the same season, the ceaseless play of its foliage disclosing a breeze so faint as to be scarcely distinguishable by any other test.

Then as to shade—we want shade in summer. Trees which produce the densest masses of foliage should be selected for this purpose and planted in appropriate spots. Although "deciduous" trees are in their greatest beauty at this season, we cannot altogether dispense with "evergreens." The latter are invaluable on account of the variety they produce, and also for the coolness and almost impenetrable shade which they afford.



The Residence of the late John Griffin, Esq., Rye, Westchester County, New York.

A Beautiful Engraving.

Some few years since, in the year 1859, we had the above beautiful engraving made at considerable cost, in order that we might present to the readers of the Farmer a mansion and grounds where elegance of design and a perfected landscape, and a complete artistic finish would offer an example worthy of imitation.

This estate is a large and valuable one, it is situated on a gentle rise of ground, in the town of Rye, Westchester county, twenty-four miles from New York city, on the old Boston mail-road, and adjacent to the town of Mamaroneck, the name derived from the chief of the Braves.

The mansion is forty-eight feet square, with wings twenty-two by eighteen feet. Boat, and bathing houses are seen on the right; stables, coach-house, poultry-house, dove cote and ice houses on the left. The grounds slope down beautifully to the Mamaroneck river, which empties into Long Island Sound, half a mile distant; the Steamers make daily trips to this place, and the New York and New Haven Railroad cars pass within half a mile. The grounds were designed in 1851, and completed in 1852. John Griffin, Esq., was the father-in-law of our highly esteemed citizen, S. H. Meeker, Esq, whose sudden decease after he left San Francisco about two years since, was followed by that of his father-in-law in two weeks, leaving the widow of Mr. Meeker, the only child of Mr. Griffin, sole heir to a large estate by the father, in addition to that of her late husband.

But this noble mansion and grounds, where all is so beautiful, with all that wealth could add, these could not stay the hand of Death, for "all that is bright and beautiful must fade."

The beautiful designs, however, will be for years the example that can be copied, and we have taken this to illustrate what we esteem a picture which Landscape Gardeners can copy from, and appropriate to the subject we have given on this page of the Farmer.

"Before me rose an avenue
Of tall and sombrous pines,
Abroad their fan-like branches grew,
And when the sunshine darted through
Spread a vapor soft and blue
In long and sloping lines."

The Abies Douglasii, A. Deodara, and Pinus austriaca stand in the very foremost rank, both as summer and winter trees, for avenues, groups, or single specimens.

The examples above given are mostly trees attaining to considerable size and familiar samples of such. There are, however, others of medium and lowly growth similar in form, color, and general character.

Among novelties, I have not forgotten the remarkably beautiful trees introduced from Japan, by Mr. Fortune and Mr. Veitch. Some of these, the Acers especially, are wondrously beautiful, but are they hardy? Time is necessary to prove this. It is reported that some are difficult of propagation, and if so, it will require time before they become sufficiently reasonable in price to be generally available.

AUTUMN.

The prominent feature of tree-scenery in autumn is the changing and varied colors of the leaves.—As green is the dominant color of the mature leaf in summer, so is a russet brown that of the falling leaf in autumn. But there are some trees whose leaves grow brighter as they advance to maturity, and in the red, purple and yellow hues which they assume in autumn, we find materials to vary and increase the beauty of the landscape. The leaves of the scarlet maple and the scarlet oak change to a fine red; those of the Norway maple, the birch, the ash, the Koelreuteria and the tulip tree to yellow; the liquid-amber dies a variegated mass of green, red, purple and yellow; and there are various intermediate tints, which, if less marked, are nevertheless of infinite value. These in opinion, are seldom sufficiently used in the composition of tree-scenery.

The sumach (Rhus typhina) is valuable, not only for the brilliant tints of its dying leaves, but also for the feathery tufts of flowers which it produces, and which become dry and remain on the tree during autumn and winter.

Trees which bear fruits or berries are also worthy of notice at this season. The red and the yellow-berried mountain ash are beautiful. Then there are numerous varieties of the thorn (Cratægus), producing yellow, red, and black berries, some of them of large size; and the Siberian crab, and the Transparent crab, when laden with their respective fruits, are objects of matchless beauty.

As the greater number of English landed proprietors spend the autumn at their country seats, it becomes of first importance that every feature of beauty at that season should be fairly and fully developed. But what is the fact? We know of many first-class English residences where the monotony previously condemned in spring exists alike in autumn. From universal green to universal brown, and back again as the seasons revolve, is all the change that takes place. The flower garden, planted and arranged with exquisite skill, and taste, forms a series of glowing pictures; but everything beyond is dull, tame, heavy and monotonous. Now we would not that the garden should be a whit less beautiful, but the proprietor of a demesne is not expected to spend all his time there. The pursuit of country sports, if nothing else, will take him into the outlying parts of his estate, and as he traverses the dewy meads amid fogs and falling leaves, the intervals of sport may be enchantingly filled up by the contemplation of a varied, vigorous, and well-composed landscape. Whatever, therefore, is left undone, at least the park and the outlines of woods and plantations should be varied and adorned by all the forms and colors that can be drawn from the rich repertory of the vegetable kingdom.

At this season, as at others, there requires a due admixture of the deciduous and the evergreen to attain all that is desirable. The airiness, the grace, the glow of the former, is rendered far more beautiful when associated with the more solid-looking and durable forms of the latter. As the deciduous forms are stripped bare, and their leaves scattered by the autumnal whirlwind, it is pleasant to contemplate the permanency and repose of the evergreens, fitly represented by the pine an yew.

Oil Products.—The oil district in Pennsylvania in spite of the wild speculations with which it is associated, has proved a most important accession to our national wealth. The exports of oil alone during the past eleven months of the current year, amounted to 30,000,000 gallons, which, at an average price of 75 cents per gallon, is equivalent to $21,000,000. If to this were added the domestic consumption, which can not be estimated at less than 1,000,000 barrels, or 20,000,000 gallons, it would appear that the oil product of the Union must realize $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 per annum. The coal trade of Pennsylvania has also experienced a remarkable stimulus during the last three years, partly from the demand for Government purposes, and partly from the rapid substitution of coal for wood, as fuel. As the result, new coal lands have been opened in that State, and old mines, long idle from lack of capital and enterprise, have been transferred to new hands, who are working them at a large profit.

Agricultural Department.

Why Scalded Meal is more Nutritious than Raw.

The nutriment afforded to animals by seeds and roots, depends upon the rupture of all the globules which constitute their meal or flour. These globules vary in different roots, tubers and seeds. Those of potato starch, for instance, are usually from fifteen ten thousandths, to the four thousandth part of an inch; those of wheat rarely exceed the two thousandth part of an inch, and so on. From experiments made on these globules by M. Raspail, the author of "Organic Chemistry," and M. Biot of the French Academy of Sciences, the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. That the globules constituting meal, flour and starch, whether contained in grain or roots, are incapable of affording any nourishment as animal food, until they are broken.

2. That no mechanical method of breaking or grinding is more than partially efficient.

3. That the most efficient means of breaking the globules is by heat, by fermentation, or by the chemical agency of acids or alkalies.

4. That the dextrine, which is the kernel, as it were, of each globule, is alone soluble, and therefore alone nutritive.

5. That the shells of the globules, when reduced to fragments by mechanism or heat, are insoluble, and therefore not nutritive.

6. That though the fragments of these shells are not nutritive, they are indispensable to digestion, either from their distending the stomach, or from some other cause not understood; it having been found by experiment that concentrated nourishment, such as sugar, or essence of beef, cannot long sustain life, without some mixture of coarser or less nutritive food.

7. That the economical preparations of all food containing globules or fecula, consists in perfectly breaking the shells, and rendering the dextrine contained in them soluble and digestible, while the fragments of the shells are at the same time rendered more bulky, so as the more readily to fill the stomach.—[*Mass. Ploweman.*

THE WAY TO RAISE BLACKBERRIES.—At the last meeting of the Farmers' Club, Dr. Ward described his plan of cultivating and training blackberries, and as it is a manifest improvement over the common method, we present a condensed report of his remarks.

The vines are planted in rows three feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. Over each row is stretched a stout wire at the hight of about four feet, with stakes at proper intervals to support it at this hight. As the vines grow they are tied to the wire, and bent down along the wire all in the same direction—that is, all toward the south, all toward the north, or in such direction as may be most convenient.

The berries are borne on the wood of the previous year's growth. In the Spring of each year, the bearing wood of the year before is cut out and removed, and the new shoots of the new wood being at the same time cut back within a foot of the main stalk. Thus the whole labor of trimming and training the vines is performed at one operation. It is better to manure in the Fall, and this all-important matter should be attended to every year.—[*Scientific American.*

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Its is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

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For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

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A WEALTHY MAN, DESIROUS OF TESTING THE capabilities of our climate and soil for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar, desires to find a man who has had experience in growing the Sugar Beet for this purpose. To such a person a liberal offer will be made, and no other person need apply than one who has knowledge and experience.

Address or call on the Editor of the California Farmer. 1

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WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOCK FARMS for sale to be found in the State. The location is a Valley in the Coast Range, and in a situation unequaled for excellenc. A place secluded from loss of Stock by mixing, etc.

There are 1200 acres all inclosed with a fine staked oak fence with strong riders, to this can be added as many thousands of Uncle Sam's acres as may be wanted. The fenced land is the best of bottom land. During the late dry weather a large amount of Stock has been driven to these hills for feed and have been profitably kept.

This Ranch produces a big yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats Corn, Root Crops, etc. Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, etc., can also be raised most profitably. Floods never wash it, and it is never affected by drought.

On this Ranch are good, ordinary Buildings, Houses, Barns, Sheds, Corrals, Smoke Houses, etc., to this Plows, Harrows, Teams, working Oxen, etc., to do the work on the place.

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We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

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The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

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For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

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2

Biographical.

Memoir of Schoolcraft, the Indian Historian.

BY REV. DR. SAMPSON, OF WASHINGTON.

[We are under obligations to Hon. Cornelius Cole for Dr. Sampson's Memoir of the late Mr. Schoolcraft, who died at Washington City on the 10th of December, 1864, aged seventy-two years, and which we take much pleasure in inserting, though slightly abridged, from want of room.

The Indian works in quarto, referred to by Dr. S., contain much matter on the Indian tribes of the Pacific domain, and copies of them are to be found in the public libraries of Sacramento and San Francisco.—EDITOR CAL. FARMER.]

* * * * *

Henry R. Schoolcraft was descended from an English gentleman who settled in Albany, N. Y., during the reign of George II, and was born in 1793, at the manor of Rensalærwyck, in New York. Having enjoyed the advantages of a common school education, he pursued advanced studies, first at Union College, Schenectady, New York, and afterwards at Middlebury, Vermont. Leaving college about the close of the last war with England, at the time when attention was specially called to the resources of the Mississippi Valley, Mr. Schoolcraft, at the age of twenty-four years, in 1817, induced by the influence of Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York, as well as by his own tastes, to engage in an exploration of the country west of the great river. Proceeding to St. Louis, he spent about two years in extending his researches westward, through the territory comprising the present States of Missouri and Arkansas, examining especially the mineral and industrial resources of the region, as well as the features of its natural history in its plants, animals, and savage inhabitants. Returning home, he published two treatises which greatly stimulated emigration thither, and brought his peculiar capabilities as a scientific explorer before the public. In 1830, Mr. Schoolcraft received instructions from the War Department to proceed into the Upper Mississippi Valley, to endeavor to terminate the renewed hostilities existing between the Chippewa and Sioux tribes. The expedition consisted of twenty-seven men, including a botanist and geologist, and a small military party. Now it was that the enthusiasm to discover the actual source of the Great Father of Waters took possession of Mr. Schoolcraft's enterprising mind. Sometimes on foot, sometimes in frail bark canoes, he spent months of dangerous toil, up many falls and rapids, and through numerous lakes, until he arrived at the actual resource of this mighty river, on the great water shed of the Mississippi, which he christened Itasca Lake, after running up the American flag; and, indeed, he left it flying there in triumph over his success on the 23d day of July, 1832, a fraction less than three hundred years, after the Spanish, under De Soto, had discovered its mouth. Mr. Schoolcraft published a narrative of this expedition, and he is believed to be the only man in America who has seen the Mississippi from its source in Itasca Lake to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

In the latter part of 1822 he was appointed by President Monroe a special agent to visit the Indian tribes of the Lake Superior region, and from this time on commenced that long series of investigations as to the habits, language, and ancient traditions of the native red men of America, which filled up his active and eminently illustrious life.

* * * * *

He was united in marriage with Miss Jane Johnston, daughter of Mr. Johnston, a celebrated Irish gentleman who had married the daughter of the Indian Chief Webojeag in 1823, and lived together until 1842. With her aid and influence, Mr. Schoolcraft gained an access to our Aborigines, and an insight into their secrets and private life, and the peculiar modes of thought of the red man which would otherwise have been impossible, and which no white man of his philosophic mind and scientific enthusiasm has ever enjoyed. Numerous successive treatises came from his pen (perhaps thirty odd different works) descriptive, historical, scientific—some legendary, as that of Hiawatha, others philosophical, as that relating to the peculiarities of grammatical structure in Indian nouns, which makes all animate beings masculine, and all inanimate objects feminine. So greatly were these treatises appreciated by men of science, that as early as 1839 Mr. Schoolcraft was elected an honory member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, since which time more than twenty similar honors have been conferred upon him in Europe.

In the year 1847, about five years after the death of his first wife, during a part of which time Mr. Schoolcraft was engaged among the Indian tribes of Western New York, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Howard, of South Carolina, a decendant from an old English family that had settled upon a Sea Island plantation, under a grant from the King, in early colonial times, and which ancestral heritage has, for unbroken generations, been a cherished home to the family. This lady, pre-eminently endowed by nature and culture, seemed to Mr. Schoolcraft, to the day of his death, providentially sent to him to be his associate in the higher mission of giving a scientific form and a literary finish to the results of his former explorations, especially as his afterwards crippled physical condition rendered it necessary that much of the labor of the pen should be performed thro' her as his amenuensis. From that time, 1847, the city of Washington became his residence, and he has been chiefly devoted, by order of the United States Congress, to the collection of those six large quarto volumes of Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge, which consists of documents relating to the history of the Aboriginal tribes occupying the territory now in possession of the United States—a work which, while it is valued in his own native country, is much more appreciated by the numerous Scientific and Historical Associations of Europe. At his death he left unfinished material *for two more volumes of similar size*, whose collection and compilation his long-protracted crippled condition prevented him from completing.

Not long after his settlement in the quiet life of study in Washington as Indian Historian, the reaction of his former exposures began to show itself in his physical frame; he was crippled by rheumatic affections; for many years he was unable to go much in society; for several years he could move about the house only on crutches; during subsequent years he could not be moved except on a chair fixed upon wheels: while during the last three or four years he had been confined to his with his limbs bent completely under him. Though suffering excrutiatingly at times, his great spirit rose so completely above his physical condition, that no one in his company for an hour would hear even an allusion to his infirmities and pains, or would even think of them as he sat and filled up the moments with vivacious and fascinating discourse. He died at last from dry mortification of the portions of his body rendered nerveless by rheumatic or paralytic affections. His countenance, however, in death, was full of the health and sweet radience of his best days, and his high, open brow grew more majestic as his noble mind still triumphed till the very last moment of his existence. * * *

The characteristicts of Mr. Schoolcraft's religious belief were the following, and as to them he spoke with the simplicity of a child: First, he believed the Bible—the Old Book revered by the wise and the aged—to be in truth the "Word of God." In this he, like other men of his cast of mind, such as Newton and Grotius, and kindred spirits among American statesmen and men of science, had a conviction most unlike to that of professional and controversial defenders of true authenticity and inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures. He spoke as one, every power of whose mind had been mastered and bowed in reverence and subjection before a teacher manifestly divine. Second, the doctrine of his Divine Teacher and Redeemer had in his mind resolved itself into two simple propositions: "I am an imperfect, sinful being, and in Jesus Christ," (the distinctive name by which he always spoke of the Savior,) "God has provided a living personal Redeemer adapted to my need." He had no theories to propose or advocate; there was in his faith the simplicity of Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, who, after more than forty years as a teacher of young men in theology, on his death bed summed up his practical deep convictions in the two same propositions. * * *

Mr. Schoolcraft died as he lived, calm and clear in intellect till he breathed his last. In the chill and pain of his struggle, as his wife was embracing him to give him warmth, he constantly repeated her name in a tone that seemed to imply that he wished her to be with him as the companion of his spirit in its journey to its new home.

* * * * *

May his children possess the treasure which, in his last wish, he craved for them—an interest in their Guide and Savior!

Mr. Schoolcraft has been almost continually in the service of the United States Government for half a century, and it is believed that the knowledge of his long and useful life and triumphant death will be of moral service to the rising generation, the newspapers in the country, and is believed will do great good by its extended publication.

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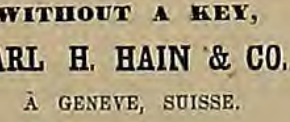

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We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

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The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalising, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

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Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

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Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

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To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,

President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,
Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

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An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

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GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

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This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Militrry Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

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Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month sconsist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,

21-11 Principal.

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HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

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As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by calling upon or addressing

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10 Principal.

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THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
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Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

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Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $230—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

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For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

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The TRENOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing, it is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortessimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

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The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MARCH 17, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

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Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

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New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

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We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

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THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Societies, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the intsrest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

WE want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture,* for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such cause can ever be successful in such a work.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our readers will be gratified with the Letter of our able New York correspondent, who keeps us fully advised of the leading movements in the fashionable circles of that great city.

We have received "Musings at Summer's Eve," by our new correspondent, XXX, which will soon have a place, and we hope to hear from the same source as often as agreeable.

We are gratified by the kind letter of Professor E. M. Nattini, S. J., Chemist of the Santa Clara College, from whom we are happy to say we have a promise of soon receiving from him some Essays upon Scientific subjects, which we know will be valuable.

The biographical notice of that distinguished Historian, Hon. H. R. Schoolcraft, in this number, will be read with interest.

Our Vine Growers will be much pleased we know with the valuable letter on "California Wines," and the letters on Grape Culture, this week. Every grower of the grape should now secure our journal, as we shall have such a series of articles on this subject as can be had from no other source.

Landscape Gardening will be found a valuable Essay—worth careful notice.

That thrilling poetry, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," the reader will recognize as one of Tennyson's beautiful compositions. The author's name was accidently omitted in the proper place.

CITY GARDENS ATTENDED TO.—Those who desire to have their garden grounds properly and carefully attended to, at moderate rates, can leave orders at the FARMER OFFICE.

TO READERS.—Petaluma Railroad next week, we have important facts on the subject.

LETTER from Father Accolti, S. J., of Santa Clara College, received, most acceptable.

Rambles in the Country—No. 3.

We paid a visit to Sacramento city—the City of the Plains—this week in order to see if the season was more propitious in the sunny clime of the Levee City than in our own city of sea breezes and fogs.

Until within a week vegetation in and around Sacramento has been almost at a stand still, the trees generally showing but little bloom, and it is generally believed that we have not had so cold a winter or so backward a spring since 1849-'50.

The present week is the first week that has indeed put on the genial garments of sunny spring, and the last few days has brought out the buds and blossoms rapidly.

The trip up the river from San Francisco to Sacramento, on board the Elegant Steamers of the Steam Navigation Company, is always a safe and pleasant trip. Travelers are always sure of protection, attention and courtesy from the affable and polite Officers of the Company, and we know that no line of steamers in the world are better managed or officered than the steamers on the Scramento river.

We are surprised to find so little travel now, for this is the season of all others, just as the trees are bursting into bloom and sending forth their fragrance, filling the air with an invigorating and life-giving breath. Why will not our citizens go forth and enjoy this beautiful season? Parents should take their children and lead them forth into God's garden fields, where lessons of truth can be taught that can be learned nowhere else. Let parents take a trip up the Sacramento river, thence by the Pacific Railroad and view the country along this grand route. A ride over this new road through valley, up mountain, and through the mighty gorges of the mountains, will amply repay ten times the cost by the grandeur of the scenery through which the road passes.

No person of education or refinement—no one who has any appreciation of the beautiful in nature, when they find themselves high up in the mountains amid the grand scenery that there surround them, of pyramidal rocks a thousand feet above them, and the lofty pines, whose waving branches make the music of the place—but will say with the Poet—

> "I love the spot where God's great trees have room
> To spread their branches forth on every side,
> And lift their tops in nature forest-pride
> As in their own domain, and bud and bloom
> In vast variety; while round their roots
> The grassy spires the uncteous mould o'erspread,
> And fragrant clover shows his honored head,
> Or buttercup or violet upward shoots."

The present and the coming month is the time to enjoy to the full the sweet season of spring, and they who shall now improve it, they who will give a little of their time and money to their own comfort, and the comfort of those who are near and dear to them, will find themselves richer, better, happier and healthier for it, for life is not long at the longest, and too close attention to business shortens it rapidly, of this California history is full of proof.

We suppose some persons may think our suggestion superfluous, that they will do as they please, and go when they please. So be it. Knowing as we do, and feeling and enjoying as we do, and loving the blessed influence of Spring, our *suggestions* are made to benefit others—our song of Spring in honor of the Goddess Flora is our own song, and we can truly say, in the words of a very sweet Poet—

> "I sing for mine own pleasure, more than name
> Or money's worth; and he who lists may read
> Or not, as pleases him; my gospel creed
> Allows to all the equal rights I claim.
> Within the inner chamber of my mind
> There cometh oftentimes a visitor,
> Whose loveliness surpasseth human kind—
> I sing the mysteries that I learn of her.
> I'm captive to her beauteousness; her spell
> Is potent. Miserable man were I
> To slight a being whom I love so well,
> Or pass her woings unregarded by."

Sacramento is now improving rapidly. The long agitated Sutter Title is at last finally settled, and everybody knows where the bounds are now. Sacramento deserves a lasting prosperity for its steady and untiring fidelity to itself. Nobly have most of the old citizens stood by her in all her perils and vicissitudes, until at last there can be no question but that her "Day of Redemption draweth nigh."

We gave a little time to look over the city. The "Old Capitol" is still on the corner of 7th and I streets. It has not floated away because about *one million* in gold in the State Treasury has been a Good Ballast to keep it steady.

The new Capitol is moving upward slowly, it will be finished—sometime, in the *future*, it will then be a *Grand building*. Improvements everywhere are visible, and although the business of the city is not very brisk, yet there is enough to prove that the City of the Plains is indeed destined to prosper.

The "high grade" seems to be the favorite theme and the city front now elevated some eight to ten feet above the old flood marks, shows a good front. G street has been raised as far as 2d nearly and looks well. Hon. Samuel Brannan has purchased the Vernon House and raised it, also is building from thence to the Levee and along the city front a handsome block of stores, which will add much to the general appearance of the city. Messrs. Arnold & Co. are also building a fine block lower down, and others are building fine buildings.

The Pacific Railroad Company are putting up a long pier front, which will greatly improve the Levee. In all parts of the city we can see marks of progress.

We took a hasty trip across to the Yolo side, and found the garden grounds and nurserymen busy. We also took a hasty peep among the nursery stations and seed stores. All were more or less busy, although it appears to be at best four weeks later than usual in the spring duties and labors.

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURIES.—Years since we prophesied the erection of manufacturies for cotton, silk and woolen goods. The latter are in the full tide of success, and companies are forming now for cotton factories and silk factories. We were right, though the people ridiculed the idea then.

State Agricultural Society Rooms.

When at Sacramento this week, in calling at the State Agricultural Society Rooms, we found Secretary Hoag earnestly at work with carpenters, &c., preparing the rooms for the coming season, determined, as he says, to have a GRAND STATE FAIR THIS YEAR.

We herewith give the plan now completed, by which the Society have secured a Board of Scientific men to aid the Society, ennumerated in the following address:

To the People of California.

The State Agricultural Society, by the organization of a corps of eminent Scientific gentlemen, is now prepared to take the lead and give aim and direction to the development of all the various resources of the State, by the experimental and scientific investigation of every subject pertaining to the agricultural, manufacturing and mining interest.

Also, to contribute in an authentic and official manner, to every branch of the natural history of the State, by the collection, classification and preservation of facts and phenomena in the meteorological world, and of specimens from our geological, botanical and animal kingdoms.

By enlisting the co-operation of the county and district assessors of the State—the assessors of internal revenue, and business men generally, it is proposed to collect and preserve a full and complete record of the the productions of all our industrial pursuits.

Our Chemist and Metallurgist, Dr. Oxland, Professor of Chemistry in the Toland Medical College, at San Francisco, is prepared to make correct assays of the different metals, as gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, etc. Also, to analyze different kinds of manures and soils, and petroleum, asyhaltum, bitumen, etc. He has had a large experience in the manufacture of sugar from beets, and refining the same, and in agricultural and manufacturing chemistry generally, and is prepared to give instruction in all these departments. For any work done in any branch of his department, *members* of the *Society* will be allowed twenty per cent. discount from the usual prices.

Dr. Kellogg and Professor Bolander will analyze and classify any specimens of vegetable productions forwarded to them. Professor Bolander has given much time to the study of the grasses, and Dr. Kellogg to the floral department of Botany.

Dr. Behr may be consulted on the insects, and Dr. Cooper upon the animals, birds and reptiles of the State—both having given these specialities much time and attention, are prepared to give correct information.

Dr. Logan will investigate any atmospherical phenomena, or climatic changes, to which his attention is called. Records and observations heretofore published by him testify the soundness of his knowledge.

The above gentlemen have all been consulted personally by the Secretary, and have each accepted the position to which he has been appointed.

Professor Whitney is not in the State, but his friends] give assurance that he will accept the position, and give his eminent abilities to the success of the enterprise.

Committees in all the departments of agriculture will be appointed as soon as the right can be secured. A premium list for the Fair of 1865, embracing every industry in the State, will be published as soon as it can be completed.

The Board call upon the *people* and the press of every county in the State, for their earnest and *practical* co-operation and support, and they doubt not they will receive it. Geological, metallurgical, zoological, and entomological specimens, and curiosities of every kind, are solicited for the cabinet and museum, and may be forwarded to the Secretary through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, free of charge. By order of

I. N. HOAG, Secretary.

The election of these gentlemen was the result of recent action of the Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Hoag on his recent visit to our city, of which mention was made in the FARMER, called on these gentlemen and found them all ready and most happy to render such aid to the Society freely, as they could consistently with their other professional engagements.

We are truly glad to see the Society take steps in the right direction, so that the State Agricultural Society of California may be honored abroad and at home. We are most happy also to state that the Society have secured Dr. J. F. Morse to deliver the Annual Address before the State Ag. Society this year. We think we can promise the friends of agriculture an address worthy their attention. Dr. Morse delivered the first agricultural address ever delivered in the State, which was at the First Ag. Exhibition, in the year 1852. The Doctor will now have a grand opportunity to speak of the progress of the cause, and contrast the condition of those early days and the present. His prophisies of those early days have been more than fulfilled.

We give the circular of the Society, and as the Board are at work upon the premiums we hope soon to lay them before our readers and show the work that is to do. We shall watch with deep interest the action of the Society now.

Plant Trees and Vines.

The season is so very backward that Trees and Vines can be planted safely for some time to come. Especially where such Trees and Vines have been carefully lifted and heeled in. When Trees are planted late it is a good plan to puddle the roots before planting, or if clean sand is handy, dip the roots in water and then cover them in clean sand, then take the tree or vine and plant it with all the sand that will adhere to the roots. Sand helps the roots to vegetate—sand is always beneficial around the roots of newly planted trees—especially in heavy soil. To the careful and skillful planter it is not so much the exact time the tree is planted as the manner of planting. Trees can be lifted in full bud, and even while in bloom, and the tree do well, go on in the growth and process and ripen the fruit. This we have done in repeated cases in this State, in fact we do it more or less every year in order to secure certain results.

OLD FRIENDS AND NEW.—Never forsake old friends in order to make new ones. Beware of those who make professions of friendship for you, and tell you they leave old and tried friends to make your friendship. If they thus early forsake old and tried friends they will quickly forsake you; if they thus betray others, they will also betray you. "Thine own friends and thy Father's friend forsake not."

TYLER AND BROTHERS.—Our colleges and schools are reminded that Tyler & Brothers are always prepared to supply them with the best collection of school books in the State.

[Written exclusively for the California Farmer.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

BY ARPAD HARASZTHY, ESQ.

LETTER No. 1.

[Most happy are we to open our columns to our former able and accomplished correspondent, whose valuable Letters from various parts of France, some few years ago, were so highly prized by our readers.

The readers of the FARMER will now have a regular series of Letters from the same able writer on Wines, Wine Making, the Vine, Vine Planting, and all matters appertaining to the Wine interest of our State; and as our correspondent is largely interested in Vine growing and Wine making at Sonoma, and both theoretically and practically familiar with the subject, his Letters will be of great value to all engaged in this great interest, and we hope all thus engaged will become readers of the valuable series now commenced in our journal.]

It seems but yesterday that doubts still were credited as to whether California would become a wine producing country. Who dare doubt it now? None certainly who wishes to have his judgment thought sound and without prejudice. True, there still remain some interested sneerers, who talk loud of *Schloss* so-and-so, *Chateau* so-and-so, *Clos* here-and-there, and a lot of other names very respectable indeed, but of whose wines our sneerers never even had a lucky smell. No, my friends, you are entirely off the track; we simple, honest-minded Californians never intended out-and-out to rival the wines you cite, our intention is simply to make a pure wine that is drinkable, palatable, inviting to the nose, and pleasant to the throat and stomach, without affecting the brain. Besides these qualities we must get it as cheap as possible, so as to overturn those unhealthy drinks, tea and coffee. This, my friends, is our aim; this is the kind of wine we wish to produce. Now then, should we in some future day find out a spot like any of those you mention, and which it took hundreds of years to discover, why we will only be so much the happier. But to return to our subject. Different parts of California produce different kinds of wines with the same grape-vine: some parts produce wines possessing the lightness and tartness of the Rhine, of Chablis; others the strength of Oporto and Xeres, while still other parts produce wines having all the roughness of Medoc. And we have even in certain vineyards recognized with pleasure, the generosity yet the mellow oiliness of the Cote d'Or. What more have we to demand for *general qualities?* I believe we have but little to complain of. These qualities all come naturally; are produced by the same vine—the Mission grape-vine. These differences in general character are to be attributed to the different soils and climates so varied in our State, and in a slight degree to the different modes of making the wine; some people pick their grapes sooner, others later; some ferment the juice longer, others a shorter time; then some take off the stems, while others leave them on. But the principal differences are caused by the soil and the cites of the vineyards.

All so-called California wines up to this day have been produced from the Mission grape. There has certainly been made some few hundred gallons from foreign grapes of various kinds, but not in sufficient quantities to throw into market. The origin of the Mission grape seems very doubtful in my opinion, though I see all writers on the subject set it down as coming from Spain directly, or by Mexico from Spain. What proof they possess to corroborate this statement I am unable to ascertain; I have tried to find out some proof but with no success. It remains in my opinion, a supposition made to simplify, for up to this day there has been no written records found to confirm the assertion. This, as a supposition, needs proofs, many more than have been brought forward, to warrant belief. The importation directly from Spain one hundred years back, with their slow locomotion, and their limited knowledge as to the proper mode of transporting vines, seems to me an utter impossibility. Why, in those days it took a vessel three months to go from Spain to Mexico, and if they sometimes did it in less time very often it took them much longer. In such a trip as that every culling or rooted vine could be dead three times over. I have had vines put up both in cullings and rooted by the most skillful nurserymen in Europe, who possessed all the superior knowledge of our vines, and after a voyage of less than forty-five days more than one hundred of them were dead; even those that arrived alive it took them two years before they were known to be alive or dead, so much so were they weakened by the voyage. This will carry its own evidence. It seems most likely if the Priests were to bring a vine from their own country, they would bring the one that was the most favorably known, the most popular, the most accredited, yet we have personally met in no part of Europe, and certainly not in Spain, any grape looking like the ission grape or possessing its qualities. Since the Priests were Spanish, why then did they not bring the Pedro Ximenez, the idol of Spain? Poor, honest Padres, meek and humble themselves, they hunted for modesty and meekness to have rejected those grapes and chosen the Mission grape. This incident causes me much reflection. There is another circumstance quite as strange, from what persons say coming from the wine districts of New Mexico and Mexico proper, the Mission grape is there totally unknown; they raise many varieties of vines but the Mission grape is not found amongst them. These different varieties of vines have been existing in Mexico very likely long before the settlement of California. Now it seems very strange to me that if the Mission grape came to us through Mexico that there is no more existing there at this day. The selfishness of Mexico is also to be wondered at, to have sent us but one variety of vine when she had many. Considering well all in all, I reject the old supposition until written records are brought to light to that effect. My belief is that the Padres did not even bring the seeds from Europe; in my opinion they simply planted seeds from one of the many native wild vines, and thence came the Mission grape. This supposition seems to me the most natural and the most easy of credence. It is likely they tried cullings but failed, and it is also likely that from the seeds came several varieties, but not necessarily. The Mission grape seems to me to originate at no distant period back from a wild species, from the form of its clusters at certain seasons, from its great tendency to make wood instead of fruit, from the structure of the joints and many other peculiarities, which may prove or may not prove my supposition. The theme is certainly an interesting one and well worthy of discussion. The Mission grape is a good fair bearer, hardy, never failing in California, makes a good flavored table grape which can be eaten (contrary to the Muscatella species and others) in large quantities and continually without causing repugnance in the stomach, besides all these qualities, in good soil, climate and exposure it makes a good ordinary table wine, one that can be drank meal after meal and day after day without tiring. This last assertion I make to those whose pockets are small, whose ambitions are modest, and whose desire is health.

As a common table wine the California wines are excellent, those that are light, but they should be four years old before making their appearance on the table—most unfortunately they generally are served up before they are twelve months old. They have a slight bouquet, though feeble, and inviting taste and leave an agreeable mouth. I speak of the good vineyards of course; thus far they are every way equal to the high grade—that is *general* taste and smell; their inferiority to these *high wines* consists in their possessing such a feeble bouquet, so slightly pronounced, while their foreign rivals bring their bouquet out entirely, with penetration, but still with great delicacy, and besides this the imported *high wines* generally when drank leave an after taste in the mouth which perfumes the whole palate and remains long after the wine has been swallowed; this quality the California wines possess but feebly, very feebly. If the Mission grape did give these two qualities, then its wine would be second to none in the world. Poor Rhine, poor Cote d'Or, poor Champagne, poor Medoc, we would pity you then surely. The Mission grape is incapable of giving these qualities, and from that reason it will be destined in but a few years to come to furnish only the daily drink of our poorer classess, our laborers and mechanics. They need not grumble, the Emperor of France has his *ordinaire*, we have tasted it, and be assured it is not *Romanii* nor *Margaux*, it is simply a good-bodied red wine, with an ordinary bouquet and slight after taste. The wealthy will drink wines according to their taste, made from grapes brought from every part of the world, but raised in California; yes, in a few years the fastidious wine drinker can be pleased. Bright California what a day for thee! The reputation of thy wines will throw into the shade the reputation of thy bidden treasures.

To resume, the Mission grape as far as we have seen it, is a good bearer, thrifty, healthy, of long life, and when planted in the right soil, produces a very good table wine, (*vin d' ordinaire,*) either red or white. For those of modest minds, this is enough, the more ambitious will seek knowledge in experiments. I have tasted wines from last vintage made solely of one and two varieties of grape. They are excellent and far superior to the wines from the Mission grape. These wines should be carefully kept, and in two or three years the result should be published with the full details by the possessors, that we might all profit, that our searching in the dark would cease. California is grateful, and in the future will she remember such men.

ARPAD HARASZTHY.

Our Reading-Room.

The Reading-Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER should be the resort of all (*and every*) the Farmers who visit the city. Drop in for a short time and read our papers, look over the specimens of the agricultural world we have gathered here for exhibition. Mines of gold and silver we have not, but specimens from the richest and best we have in abundance. Corn and potatoes we cannot give you, but samples of the best that ever grew we can show you. Beets, cabbages and turnips we do not keep, but seeds of the best varieties at your service, and pictures of their kind for you to look at. Cigars we shall not offer to you, but we can show you the best of tobacco leaf, and furnish you with all the kinds of seed you want. Books, pamphlets and magazines we can show you, and some of the finest wax fruit you ever saw. We have everything of interest in this Reading-Room, and are happy to see our friends of the "Reaper and Plow," at all times. Come one, come all, and come often.

A SENSATION BOOK.—"Guilderstings Sin," written by one of our own San Francisco writers, should be better known and more read. Our own attention has been again called to it by a note received from a lady critic of our city. We learn that over *one thousand copies* has recently been sold in New York. We have read the book; it is a good on. The book is for sale by Roman & Co.

SALE OF GRAPE-VINES THIS SEASON.—Good foreign grape-vines have had a ready sale this year; all the finer kinds have found a ready sale, and at good prices. One of our correspondents at Sonoma informs us that all the vines, and all the cuttings in that valley have been readily sold at good prices.

THE FALL IN BREADSTUFF.—The rise in greenbacks must cause a fall in the price of gold and *breadstuff.* Stand from under, speculators.

— The Secretary of War has communicated to the U. S. Senate a list of the officers of the Regular Army. The General Officers are given in the following order: Lieutenant-General Grant, Major-Generals H. W. Halleck, Wm T. Sherman, George G. Meade, Philip H. Sheridan, George H. Thomas; Brigadier-Generals Irwin McDowell, Wm. S. Rosencrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, and Winfield S. Hancock.

Eastern Correspondence.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East

NUMBER FORTY-ONE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13th, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The Constitutional Amendment.

Does it seem possible that so many men could ve been found in Congress to vote against the endment clause? Is it not a sad thought that en even the rebels themselves speak of slavery dead forever, that men could be found base ough to advocate its reconstruction? What eter- infamy will attach to their names. After the r, and when the people shall have grown up to e appreciation of the fact that this is at last the reat Republic—"the land of the free and the me of the brave"—the names of those who vo- d for it will be remembered in connection with ose of the patriots who signed the Declaration Independence, while those who voted against will be cursed with the knowledge that they will ure in history as monstrous examples of ignor- ce and folly. While the country at large felt a rill of joy at the glad tidings, most of the flags the great city of New York were furled, and only minority of her citizens dared to *insult* the ig- orant slavery-worshippers by rejoicing over what ay justly be called the ratification of the Decla- ation of Independence. The day will come, how- ver, when the people all over the country will ejoice at what has been done. I am far from harging all the slavery-worshippers with inhu- anity—I only charge them with ignorance. Too any of them cling to the *institution* not because ey believe it to be a heavenly ordinance, but be- use they are friendly to the rebels, and hope and rish for what can never be, "the Constitution and nion as it *was*." It will be the Constitution as *is*, but the Union without slavery, and conse- rated to Liberty forever. What a shame it is that so many Irishmen should lead the slavery-wor- shippers. How can it be explained? I can un- erstand the heroism of Irishmen in the cause of Liberty, but that a countryman of O'Connel and mmet could advocate slavery, is something which cannot account for. How can they ever sing the ongs of Ireland, whose music and words are the very soul of Liberty. I can understand Corcoran nd Meagher, but a Copperhead Irishman, never.

Californians in New York.

The other evening I met a party of well-known Californians, in the rooms of Dr. Czapskay, who as been appointed by the President United States ommissioner to the International Exhibition of Prussia. They were all bound for Europe, and ere all enthusiastic in their praise of our glorious State. I have mentioned a number of times my ndignation at the way in which too many Califor- nians talk—particularly those of the secession clique, who seem to delight in misrepresenting San Francisco in particular. Some of these days I may give names, which would astonish your readers—that is, if they could be astonished at anything which a copperhead does. Dr. Czapskay is certainly a most enthusiastic Californian, and he carries with him the most rare collection of minerals which I have ever seen. Among the other gentlemen present, whose remarks particu- larly interested me, and who is a true friend of California, was Kohler, the wine merchant. A number of distinguished Hungarians were present, among them the sister and nephews of Kossuth and Colonel and Mrs. Zangoni. The *Herald* pays Dr. Czapskay a compliment which I think he well deserves. Talking of Californians reminds me that I meet occasionally Major Kip, who certainly is the very *beau ideal* of a soldier. He has grown up to be a very handsome man, and of course everybody who reads the war news knows that he is among "the bravest of the brave." I am sorry to say that Judge Ord is making himself conspicu- ous in Paris by his copperheadism, and that his wife is reported to be dangerously ill. Gen. Ord is as industrious in defending his country as his brother is in defaming it. The soldiers regard him with great affection, which is the more re- markable because he is a strict disciplinarian, but the truth is our soldiers are beginning to discrim- inate between true and false friends. I wish from the bottom of my huge heart that you could keep your "distinguished Californians," who are doing all they can to injure California, at home. These "eminent citizens" evidently are trying to pay off San Francisco for being loyal. Unfortunately too many of them have the means to make a "splurge" here and claim to represent (Heaven save the mark!) the wealthy and intelligent citizens of the Golden State. What a blessing it would be if they would join His Royal Highness, the Duke Gwin, in Sonora, instead of coming to New York.

Religious Congregations and Preachers.

The congregation of the Church of the Messiah have sold their property on Broadway to A. T. Stewart, who is a cash buyer of anything on Broad- way, and have bought for temporary use with a portion of the money a church, corner of 28th street and Madison Avenue. The Vesper service attracts an audience of young people which alarms the Trinitarians very much, but even the lectures of the polished Dr. Morgan Dix cannot prevent the jam which seems to increase rather than dim- inish every Sunday evening. The music is with- out exception the best in New York, and now even surpasses the singing at St. Stephen's Church. Dr. Osgood is not an eloquent speaker, but fascinates his hearers by his elegant style. His lectures, al- though delivered extemporaneously, are models which even the admirers of Irving would appreci- ate. After hearing all the pulpit orators of New York, I am more than ever an admirer of Dr. Bel- lows. He always gives me something to think of and his manner invariably soothes me whenever I am feeling sick and nervous. I occasionally hear a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Mr. Street, who interests me very much. He strongly reminds me of the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge of Benicia. His man- ner is as nervous and forcible, and like Dr. Wood- bridge he illustrates his subjects by living exam- ples in art, science and literature. He draws a large audience, and is one of the most popular preachers in the city. Dr. Scott is under a cloud, and his congregation is very small—curiously so to me who remembers a Sunday evening in Cal- vary Church, San Francisco. Is it not strange that even in New York, the home of the Woods and Brooks' and Know Nothings generally, he cannot regain his popularity? One would think this would be *the* place for him, but it would seem as if the copperheads do not attend Presbyterian churches.

M. A. S.

[For the California Farmer.]

Discussion on the Grape Question.

CACHE CREEK CANON, March 16, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—In your so very beneficial paper of February 24th, I see you want discussion on the grape culture, and since you asked only for experience, I will confine myself to that which came under my personal observation. I have cul- tivated the vine in many ways and forms, far apart and close together, on rich and poor grounds, not only in California, but also in Europe. Those I had planted on very rich ground, and five feet apart each way, did not show any fruit at all, al- though six years old, but they have grown im- mensely, so as to exclude air and light; I had them taken up and replanted on apparently a less rich soil, six feet apart, and they have been bear- ing ever since. Others I planted on arbors four by twelve feet, and as long as the vines had not spread so much as to make a dense shade, the fruiting did very well, but after that the grapes would only color at the sunny sides, those in the inside did not color and had no flavor whatever, except at some few places where there were open- ings to admit the sun; besides a few showery days in the spring caused the fruit to become mildewed.

My experiments say low grounds are not fit to raise good wine grapes, but if there is to be a vineyard for other purposes, then ten feet apart is better than 7 feet for all the fast growing kinds, those of a dwarfish nature will be better closer together, to furnish more shade in the very hot weather.

Making layers is to bend one or more vines or the whole plant down, to produce fresh and more roots, and is called in Europe the renewal system. It is done for the purpose, first, to replace some missing vines in a grown up vineyard—those vines being connected with the parent plant grow fast and sure, while cuttings or young rooted plants have a slim chance amongst their bushy neighbors. Secondly, whole plants are laid down, and only on such grounds which have either a shallow cover or very compact under ground, where the vine will not live long without being renewed in some form. This laying them down is a great deal of labor, and only the superiority of the vine will warrant it, the vineyard is kept alive without losing much time, but since roots formed this way do not last long, this process has to be repeated every few years. Rows, there are none to be seen after this process has been followed up several times, and all the labor has to be done by hand.

In the Champagne district in France, the renewal system is practiced, but by neccessity, the under- ground is almost pure chalk, and but for the high price of their wines are they induced to prefer this expensive but quick system, instead of waiting four years for a new vineyard to grow up. But for all that, vineyards so managed have never yet come up in quantity of fruit to others planted the more natural way. As far as quality is concerned, this is characteristic of the kinds of grapes and the soil in which they grow. I never have discovered a difference in the same season under a different way of propagating, nor did I ever hear of it. It would be interesting if the author of the former article in question, would give his reasons why vines if layed down, and close together, would produce a better grape.

* * *

Discussion on the Culture of the Grape.

COLUMBIA, March 7, 1865.

EDITOR CAL. FARMER:—I see by the FARMER of February 24th, a little discussion has sprung up between yourself and the *Mercantile Gazette*, on the subject of vine culture, and both of you say you want discussion on the subject from practical men. I class myself among that number, there- fore, here are some of my views on the planting and growing grapes for wine, from an eight years experience in California horticulture.

I am in favor of close planting, and have found in practice that five feet apart each way is the best distance for all the purposes of working the ground, and bringing the grapes to perfection. My reasons are these: First, vines planted five feet by five, are as near as they can be to allow the ground to be worked to good advantage by horse power cultivators, which are the only kind I be- lieve in. Second, the vines ought to completely cover the ground between the rows in summer time, for the double purpose of shading the ground and grapes from the fierce sun, for grapes ripen best and to the fullest perfection in color and sac- charine properties when shaded by their own leaves. Third, the grape-fly is less apt to trouble vines closely planted than they are those that are otherwise; less irrigation is needed, and weeds easily kept in subjection.

The *Gazette* says vines may be as easily cultivated as corn at the same distance apart. Not so, Mr. *Gazette*, corn stalks grow straight, while a well pruned vine has numerous spurs sticking out six inches on each side of the main stem, and further when they have grown a month or six weeks in the spring, at which time the last stiring of the ground should take place.

A vineyard planted from cuttings will not bear anything to speak of until the third year, when three or four pounds to the vine may be expected, if the ground has been kept thoroughly cultivated and the vines well pruned. My system of pruning is the spur and renewal system, keeping the main stem about two feet in height; time of doing it mid-winter, with the exception of keeping suckers from the root down, I do not believe in touching the vines in summer time. I have found the Eu- ropean plan of summer pruning a perfect failure in this land of clear skies and hot days.

For cultivation I plow the ground in early spring, and then use the cultivator to keep down weeds and the ground loose until such times as the vines begin to cover the ground, then run the plow once through each row to make ditches for irrigation. It is necessary up here to water from four to five times in a season to get a good crop, viz: Once in June, twice in July, and once in Au- gust. In planting a vineyard on the five by five plan, it is a convenience to leave out a row every one hundred feet in the width or length of the vineyard, for the purpose of roads and paths, and the greater ease of gathering the grapes and ma- nuring the vines.

JOHN MILLINGTON.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received a collection of the numerous varieties of "Granite" found on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, with handsome specimens of "Talc," such as used by tailors; also fine spe- cimens of a "Polishing Stone," superior to the Bath-brick, and much finer; with several hand- some cabinet specimens of Serpentine, Porphyry and Iron ore, with several showy conglomorate of curious kind—for which we are indebted to B. Crocker, Esq., of the Central Pacific Railroad office

We have received from Mr. Myrick some fine specimens of Marble, from near Placerville, and also from Drytown.

We received also from a stranger several speci- mens of minerals, from Tuscan Springs, near Red Bluff. All the above can be seen in the Cabinet at our room.

Received from I. N. Hoag, Esq., copies of the Report of the Board of Agriculture, in pamphlet form. They can be had gratis at our rooms.

We are indebted to Hon. C. Cole, our member of Congress, for valuable agricultural documents, per last mail.

Hon. Isaac Newton has again favored us with extra copies of the January number of the Report on Agriculture, containing valuable matter for fu- ture use.

We are indebted to the managers of the Central Pacific Railroad for a large collection of the Re- ports on the Road, with many Essays and Speeches of prominent friends. All these are valuable and should be read. These copies, and all the above reports named can be had at our office by calling for them. They are for free circulation at our Reading-Room.

NEW MUSIC.—By last steamer we received a nice parcel of new music from the celebrated Music Warehouse of Horace Waters, Esq., of New York. Among the pieces were: "Don Sebastian," Fan- taisie Brilliante, a new piece for the Piano, by W. F. Muller; also, a choice collection of Songs by Geo. A. Russell—one particularly tender, "Bear this gently to my Mother," arranged for the Guitar; also a collection of Dances, Quadrilles, Polkas, Gal- lops, arranged by Chas. Trudel. This new and choice music is always to be found at Kohler's, in our city—where has been recently received some of Bradbury's splendid Pianos of superior tone and finish.

We have received from the East a valuable pam- phlet, entitled "Objects and Plans of the National Associations of Wool Manufacturies," with a list of officers and members, articles of association, by-laws, &c.; a valuable summary of the plans of a powerful body of business men. We shall give some important facts from the work soon; it will greatly interest our wool growers.

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For Clubs of TWENTY, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, $3, Ar- thur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $5, the Ec- lectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $5, and an extra copy of the FARMER, $5.

For Clubs of FIFTY, and $250, we will give as a Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain *Sewing Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

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The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

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☞ We will suit the wants of all who procure us Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scien- tific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genesee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agricul- turist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

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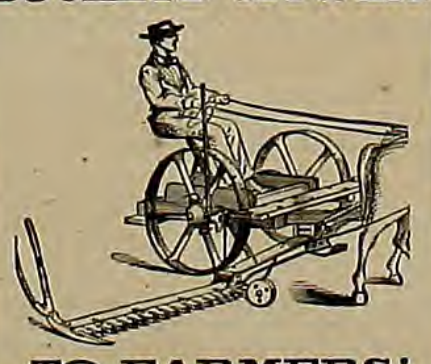

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Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

PARTING—A SOLDIER TO HIS LADY LOVE.

BY E. A. M.

Ah, Nell should Fate some happy day
Meet with thee face to face,
Surely her stony eyes must melt
At sight of so much grace.

I dare to dream of future bliss;
Of days rose-crowned and fair;
Fresh morning hours alone with thee,
Unhaunted by grim care.

I see thee sitting in the porch;
(Ha Nell I'm turning seer;)
The light of love within my eyes
Unclouded by a fear.

The sunbeams netted in the hair;
Gay blossoms on thy knee;
A west wind bringing treasure-trove
From every blooming tree.

Till that bright day shall for us dawn
Brave Nell keep up thy heart;
What'er betide we'll love and trust
To meet, we first must part.

Give me a tress of your shell-bright hair,
With the sunlight in its whorl;
I shall be safe on land and sea
My talisman a curl.

Now kiss me, sweet, let not a tear
Cloud at the last my sky;
Stand thus a moment in the sun
And now dear Love, "Good bye."

PITTSBURG, PA.

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

1.
Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!
"Charge for the guns!" he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

2.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

3.
Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.

4.
Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wonder'd:
Plunged in the battery-smoke
Right thro' the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian
Reel'd from the sabre-stroke
Shatter'd and sunder'd.
Then they rode back, but not
Not the six hundred.

5.
Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came thro' the jaws of Death
Back from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.

6.
When can their glory fade?
O the wild charge they made!
All the world wonder'd.
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred.

"We will Gather all the Good Seed."

Good thoughts are the "good seed" with which to plant our Earth and make it again a beautiful Eden. From a private letter that came to us from the snowy mountains, we extract the following items and the bright words and thoughts. We cannot let them pass without *others* seeing them, reading them, and appreciating them too:—

AUNONA, Feb. 20, 1865.

Thanks, thanks, Colonel, for the arrival of your kind letter and those flower seeds, and the extra ones which were very acceptable, indeed. I received the extra FARMERS and have distributed them.

I do not think I can write much until this war is over, as none but clarion notes can now be heard, and mine would be but as the cricket's chirp amid the howling of the storm. So many homes have been made desolate and forsaken, it seems as though mankind were again being driven from Eden and forced to contend with the thorns and thistles of false opinions, more painful to bear and harder to eradicate than those with which the husbandman contends with the sweat of his brow. When reading, not long since in the FARMER, of that "Home of Taste," I felt it was too beautiful for earth where such fearful calamities do so often destroy these shrines of the beautiful. It is hard, indeed, to give these up to desolation, and we grieve as King David did over the loss of his beautiful, but misguided son, Absalom. But if earth is ever to be made a Paradise, it will be by living in gardens among trees and flowers more than within "four square walls

"Though with pictures hung and gilded."

As for me, I am going out from one of these into the Grand Masonic Temple—the great Cathedral of Nature, "whose altars are earth, seas, sky," which is secure from war, fire or flood. From this broad domain I expect next to greet you, and remain as ever,

Your friend, L. H.

Who was the first little boy mentioned in the Bible? Chap 1.

A New Turn to Female Thoughts.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "TEN ACRES ENOUGH."

Much is daily written of the necessity for enlarging the sphere of useful employment for women. It is seldom that their attention is directed to horticulture, to be prosecuted as a source of profit, though female taste runs naturally in the direction of fruits and flowers. The most successful parlor gardener will be found in some one of the ladies of the household. It is for them more especially that our garden walks are lined with flowers, our arbors clustered with honeysuckles, our trees festooned with climbing roses, even our trellises overhung with climbing grapes. We build greenhouses at the instigation of the softer sex. Their taste and care in these pursuits is everywhere visible around the homestead. This fondness for flowers, as well as for the flower-garden, must be increasing among us. A single dealer in New York is reported to have sold in one season 50,000 carnation blossoms, 30,000 tuberoses, as many bonvardias, 40,000 camillias, 70,000 primroses, and other flowers in almost countless numbers. But foreigners exceed us. A French florist sells annually 90,000 roseleaves, 40,000 pounds of violet blossoms, 60,000 of jasmine and tuberoses, while his sales of mint, and thyme, and rosemary, amount to many tuns. But hundreds of others are there engaged in the same occupation. Whole villages are enveloped in an atmosphere of fragrance, and travelers who may be approaching them, inhale the perfumes for miles before they reach the village itself.

The gathering of these vast amounts of flowers is performed principally by women, the cultivation of the soil being done by men. It has been stated in a recent publication that "already hundreds of acres of lavender and pepermint are being planted in America, and the product exported to Europe." Women are the harvesters of these crops also. There is in Pennsylvania a great plantation of the common sage, of which the annual crop is gathered and cured by females. These are eminently feminine employments, which women could attend to as thoroughly as men, if the plantation were once established for them. Mrs. Tuthill of Staten Island, manufactured during the past season nearly a hundred gallons of blackberry brandy for the soldiers, and many other ladies, whose deeds will never reach the press, showed themselves equally expert at similar occupations. One energetic woman in New Jersey is recorded as having been for years engaged in manufacturing preparations of wines and syrups from the common wild berries which the neighboring children brought to her, until she succeeded in clearing an encumbered farm of debt, and built up the business to a fixed commercial magnitude. All the great fruit canning and preserving establishments throughout our country, whether in the cities or in the fields, are carried on by the help of women. They perform the great bulk of the in-door work of these establishments. The men organize them, attend to the business details, the buying and selling, but the practical departments are filled almost exclusively by women.

Strictly speaking, these may not be either floral or horticultural employments, but they are so near akin to them as to be worthy of being considered indispensable adjuncts of both. It is probable that if female labor were not invoked to assist in conducting them, they could not have reached the high commercial value which it is seen they have attained, while the market prices of their products would have been considerably greater. But they demonstrate the fact that there is a natural aptitude in the female organization for all employments connected with the growth, the management, and the preservation of fruits and flowers. The problem is, how to enable them to exert this aptitude on a scale large enough to make the pursuit remunerative, as a distinct individual employment.

Some years ago an educated and wealthy lady, distinguished for the energy which she threw into all her undertakings, conceived the idea that the business of bee keeping could be made so profitable to women who needed some addition to their support, that she undertook the matter on a large scale. Her object was to show that the wives and daughters of cottagers, the widows and single women who obtained a precarious support by the needle or the washtub, might be taught the art of keeping bees and the production of honey, at scarcely any cost, while the income from a few hives would be sure to be an important affair with all of them. She could see no reason why the wife of a day-laborer should not have twenty hives as well as one, and was quite sure that if she had the twenty she would realize from them a large income. Unlike the universal cow of the cottager, or the ever hungry brood of chickens, the bees would provide their own food. She began by planting, at her own expense, whole acres of mignionette as bee pasture. She put other acres in red clover, and others in buckwheat. There was thus no difficulty in providing abundant range of pasture. She had many hives, to prove that those whom she expected to make converts to her theory that bee keeping on a large scale could be made profitable, and had men to look after and manage them. But for some reasons not now distinctly remembered, her patriotic enterprise proved a failure. Her hired men knew no more of bee-keeping than she did herself; and then the world had not, at that early day, been favored with the crowd of improved hives which annually swarm the Patent Office, some of them so perfect that they ostentatiously profess an ability to produce better honey, and more of it, than the bees themselves. She was evidently in advance of the age.

But it would be unwise to assume that because a first enterprise breaks down in the hands of one man, it must be expected to fail in those of his successor, as all our industrial experience rises up in contradiction. Twenty years practice in the art of bee keeping in this country has added immensely to the general stock of knowledge on the subject, and placed it, so to speak, among the exact sciences. It therefore becomes a question whether that point of simplification has not been reached, which will enable careful and energetic women to become successful apiarians, even to the extent of enabling them to live by such employment. There are potent reasons, growing out of the events of the war, for inviting attention to the subject. That contest has cut off our home supply of sweets, while a war tariff has so sent up the price of all that comes in from abroad, that every devotee of even sugar plums and candy is feelingly alive to its enormity. Far more calamitous than this, our country homes contain the desolate widows and orphans of brave men who have fallen in battle, while others are occupied by the maimed or otherwise shattered survivors. Hard work was always impossible to the widows and children, but now it has become equally so for these crippled heroes. The bee culture opens for all these a wider door for emolument than the transient reader may imagine.

There has recently been published an instructive essay on this subject, from the pen of Mr. Richard Colvin, of Baltimore, which abounds in facts and figures showing the magnitude to which it has already attained among us, as well as what great results may yet be accomplished by its more general prosecution. Mr. Colvin asserts that "there are few, if any, localities in the United States, habitable by man, in which bees, properly managed, will not pay a bountiful compensation for their cultivation, while in the more favorable localities, four or five hundred per cent. per annum is no unusual product. Fifty pounds of surplus honey from a single colony would be a low estimate, and this, at war prices, would amount to twenty dollars. But in some localities in the West, it is not uncommon for the yield to reach as high as one hundred to two hundred pounds." In 1860 this country produced 1,357,864 pounds of wax, and over 20,000,000 pounds of honey, an increase of 77 per cent. in ten years. Mr. Colvin says that if our farmers—say two and a half millions—were to provide themselves, with only ten colonies each, the aggregate, at fifty pounds each, would be 1,250,000,000 of pounds, worth at twenty-five cents only, more than $300,000,000 per annum.

A single half acre of ground he declares to be abundant space for the location of two hundred colonies, which, under proper management in an average locality, can be made to yield from three to four tuns of honey annually. He justly observes that all this, unlike any of our usual crops, is spontaneous, requiring neither plow, nor hoe, nor labor—the bees work for nothing and find themselves. These apiaries are sometimes wonderfully compact. I have seen at West Moriassania, near New York, a little one story shed, not equal to ten feet square, in which a careful German gardener keeps hives enough to produce him over $400 annually. Mr. Colvin says that "already a number of ladies are extensively and most successfully engaged in bee culture, one of whom I am informed has nearly four thousand pounds of surplus honey, besides a considerable number of swarms, the product of about one hundred colonies of bees this year." Where would four thousand pounds of honey, say at war prices, place a widow and her orphans now?

The broad assertion has been made by experienced bee-keepers, that they yield more profit than any other product of the farm. Our book stores contain many works upon the art; great improvements have been made in hives; and the business has become so simplified as to enable women, when once fairly started in it, to become successful apiarians. Though it be neither floriculture nor horticulture, yet it is a twin brother to both, and as such, is eminently worthy of being added to the light employments for women who happen to be so situated as to be able to embark in it.—[*The Horticulturalist.*

Guilderstring's Sin.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir:—Having read John Guilderstring's Sin, I venture to give you my humble opinion of it—in a word, I like it, it breaths a depth of purity which I am sorry to say we do not find in novels generally; the characters are not overdrawn as they usually are, but more true to nature. I would that every man, woman and child should read and profit by its teachings; then, the great growing evil in society would be obliterated and we should then be what our All-Wise Creator intended we should be, Godlike, noble and pure.

Respectfully yours, MRS. L. G.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10, 1865.

CONSCIENCE.—"A little boy in petticoats, in my fourth year, my father sent me from the field, home. A spotted tortoise, to the shallow water, at the foot of the rodora, caught my attention, and I lifted my stick to strike it, when a voice within me said, 'It is wrong.' I stood with uplifted stick, in wonder at the new emotion, till rodora and the tortoise vanished from my sight. I hastened home and asked my mother what it was that told me it was wrong? Wiping a tear from her eye, and taking me in her arms, she said, 'Some men call it conscience, but I prefer to call it the voice of God in the soul of man. If you listen to it and obey it, then will it speak clearer, and always guide you right. But if you turn a deaf ear, or disobey, then will it fade out little by little, and leave you in the dark without a guide.'" —[*Theodore Parker.*

A KING WHO HATED CEREMONY.—King William of Würtemburg has left rather a curious will: "Having hated ceremony all my life," he says, in one of the seven brief paragraphs of which the document consists, "I will not lie in state after death and be gaped at by sight-seers and lovers of etiquette. I beg pardon of idlers for robbing them of a capital opportunity of looking at vain and unmeaning ceremonies. My corpse is to be buried in the presence only of my chaplain, my chamberlain and the *adjutant de jour*. My guard will do me the favor to supply an escort for the coffin on its way to Rothenberg The funeral car is to leave the palace at night, to arrive at Rothenberg with the rays of the sun. A single gun is to be fired at the termination of the funeral."

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Having fully Complied with the Law by a Deposit of $525,000 BONDS of the State of California and the United States.

—:o:—

BIGELOW & BROTHER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance.

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California Deposit, $525,000.

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,	ASSETS	$1,500,000
HOME INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.	"	$3,400,000
SECURITY INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$2,000,000
PHENIX INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$1,000,000
ARTIC INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$600,000
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., N. Y.,		$600,000

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POLICIES issued on Freights, Cargoes, and Treasure from and to all parts of the World.
VOYAGE WAR RISKS taken on Hulls.
FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES issued on all kinds of Insurable Property in Country or City.
LOSSES PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN of the United States.

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We represent the

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And offer as favorable Terms any Agency on this Coast.

Losses Paid Immediately on Adjustment.

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14

BOWEN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared a SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

—SUCH AS—

BARTON & GUESTIER'S SALAD OIL, BONELESS SARDINES,
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ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONGUE
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TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

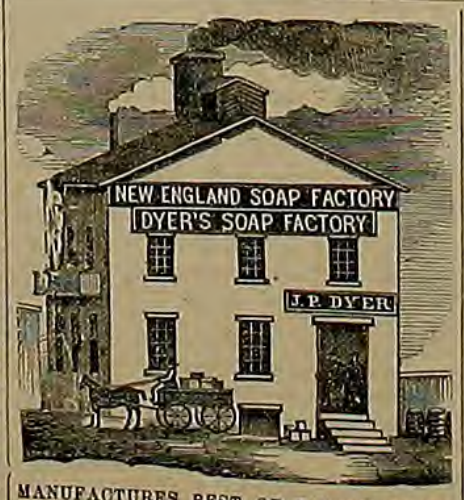
Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1860. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts there and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantages besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchasers were present.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
1 Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.



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Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets

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Carriage AND

WAGON MAKERS,

Corner o J and 13th Street,

SACRAMENTO.

Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order.

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SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH [illegible] Sugar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

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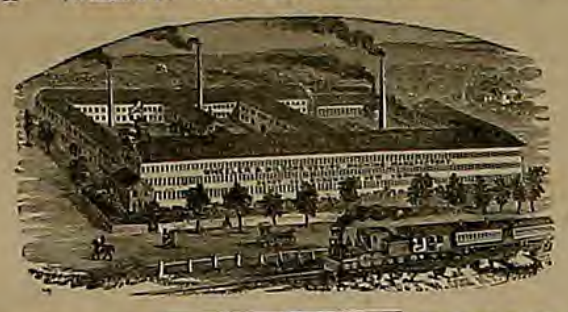

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OF

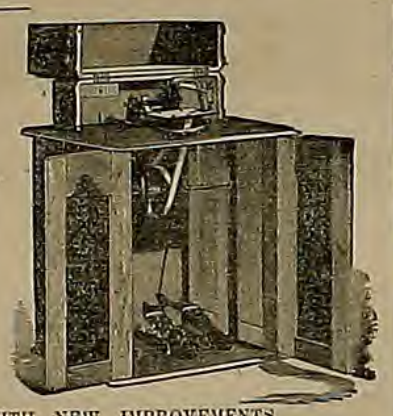
ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.



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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

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BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING. TUCKING.
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EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

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Wholesale Dealers.

How is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1600 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc., some fine timber trees. 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard.

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

J. B. LEONARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

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—ALSO—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 103 Washington Street, below Davis,

WILL FURNISH SHIPS, STEAMBOATS, HOTELS and Restaurants, at the shortest notice and Lowest Rates with the following:

Potatoes, Onions, Squash,
Cabbage, Beans, Peas,
Carrots, Beets, Flour,
Wheat, Indian Meal, Hams,
Lard, Eggs, Butter,
Cheese, Poultry, Pigs, etc

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—Messrs Stevens, Baker & Co. Morgan Howes & Co; DeWitt, Kittle & Co.; Flint, Peabody & Co.; Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Meader, Lelor & Co.; C. W Brooks & Co. 22

Fruit Trees.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES. VINES, etc., is offered for sale by the undersigned at the

Liberty Nurseries,

Near Petaluma.

Also by the following Agents:

J. HUNTER, Petaluma,
A. SHAWE, Santa Rosa,
MAXWELL & SHAFER, Healdsburg.

N. B.—Everything sent out from my Nursery is warranted to be sold under its proper name.

21-2m **W. H. PEPPER.**

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

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This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

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This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

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Field on Pear Culture.
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A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA ISland Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 23tf

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On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

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SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

AUZERAIS HOUSE,

San Jose,

Santa Clara street, bet. First and Market.

THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced [this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be le to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,

21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

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50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23t

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

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THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From the New England Farmer, Boston.

"The Practical Shepherd" is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

From the Maine Farmer.

The name of the author, Hon. H. S. Randall, is a guarrantee of its completeness and reliability,

From C. L. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag't Society.

It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. Randall.

From the New York Tribune.

In this volume the author has exhausted the subject, and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and a general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartily commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise on sheep husbandry.

From the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Randall has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry.

From the Ohio Farmer.

The reputation of the author—who ranks as THE authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd."

From the Prairie Farmer.

The illustrations of sheep are by the best artists of New York, and well done. The letter press and paper are all that could be desired in a work of this description. It will undoubtedly meet with the large sale its merit demands.

From the Scientific American, New York.

It is vastly important that those who raise sheep should obtain all the information possible how best to manage their flocks, and we unhesitatingly recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as the most interesting and reliable work on the subject extant.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The demand for the work was, for months, greater than the supply, and hence it has not been offered or advertised in the Pacific States. It comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price $2. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
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This Book will always be for sale at the Farmer Office. 19

First Premium Pianos.

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Jacob Zech

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many patrons that

THE FIRST PREMIUM

has been awarded to him for his TWO PIANOS exhibited at the late Exhibition at the Pavilion of the Mechanic's Fair.

The undersigned having been, for many years, a

Manufacturer of Pianos

in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

FIRST PREMIUM

over offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

Purchasers of Pianos are invited to call at his Rooms and examine his Pianos.

JACOB ZECH,
416 Market street,
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Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
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A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $3,000, who desires to invest in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. F., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential 20 tf

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES---SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK, MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining Interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

Miscellaneous.

Fifteen Follies.

1. To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become.

2. To believe that the more hours children study at school the faster they learn.

3. To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is, the more good is done.

4. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

5. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

6. To argue that whatever remedy cause one to feel immediately better, is "good for" the system without regard to more ulterior effects. The "soothing syrup," for example, does stop the cough of children, and does arrest diarrhea, only to cause, a little later, alarming convulsions, or the more fatal inflammation of the brain, or water on the brain, at least, always protracts the disease.

7. To commit an act which is felt in itself to be prejudicial, hoping that some how or other it may be done in your case with impunity.

8. To advise another to take a remedy which you have not tried on yourself, or without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.

9. To eat without an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been satiated, merely to gratify the taste.

10. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning.

11. To remove a portion of the clothing immediately after exercise, when the most stupid drayman knows that if he does not put a cover on his horse the moment he ceases work in winter, he will lose him in a few days by pneumonia.

12. To contend that because the dirtiest children in the street, or on the highway, are hearty and healthy, that, therefore, it is healthy to be dirty; forgetting that continuous daily exposure to the pure out-door air, in joyous, unrestrained activities, is such a powerful agency for health that those who live thus are well, in spite of rags and filth.

13. To presume to repeat, later in life, without injury, the indications, exposures, and intemperances which in the flush of youth were practiced with impunity.

14. To believe that warm air is necessarily impure, or that pure, cool air is necessarily more healthy than the confined air of a close and crowded vehicle; the latter, at most, can only cause fainting or nausea; while entering a conveyance after walking briskly, lowering a window, thus while still, exposed to a draught, will give a cold infallibly, or an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia, which will cause weeks and months of suffering, if not actual death within four days.

15. To "Remember the Sabbath-day" by working harder and later on Saturday than on any other day in the week, with a view to sleeping late next morning, and staying at home all day to rest, conscience being quited by the plea of not "feeling very well."—[*Hall's Journal of Health.*

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.—A writer says: We are often troubled with severe coughs, the result of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation in the throat and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me, and often recommended to others with good results, which is simply to take into the stomach, before retiring to bed, a piece of raw onion, after chewing. This seculent, in an uncooked state, is very heating, and tends to collect the waters from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient. Sliced onion, in a raw state, will collect poison from the air, and also from the human system when taken internally, or externally applied to the arm pits.

TO PRESERVE LEATHER.—We translate from the *Gerber Courier* a receipt for a preparation which is said to insure great durability to leather and make it very pliable and soft. It consists of four articles—tallow, soap, rosin and water. These ingredients are prepared as follows: Twenty-one parts of tallow are melted in a vessel, three parts of rosin added, and the two when melted mixed together. In another vessel seven parts of good washing soap are dissolved in seventy parts of pure rain water. After it is dissolved and the mass heated to the boiling point, we add the part prepared before; let it boil once more gently, and the preparation is ready for use. It is especially adapted to boots, harness leather and belting.—[*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

[For the California Farmer.]

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVORITE BIRD.

[This bird was the gift of a friend, and was ruthlessly destroyed by a rat who, eating into the cage, seized the Birdie in the night, assasin like, and destroyed him.]

My beautiful warbler, my sweet Bird is gone,
Thy music is hushed and thy warblings are done,
No more at the dawning thy sweet song is heard.
Oh, how can I lose thee, my beautiful Bird.

When I came to my home thou did'st welcome me there,
And thy clear gushing notes echoed far in the air.
Thou had songs for the morning, at noon and at even,
Oh, sweet, were thy songs, like some angel from Heaven.

Sweet Birdie, I loved thee, see the tears on my cheek,
I mourn thee, these tears, will best thy loss speak,
But thy memory I'll cherish, and often in sleep [keep.
I'll be with thee in dreams, and thy bright plumage

That traitor who slew thee, shall quickly be slain,
I will snare him and cause him to suffer sharp pain
His life shall be forfeit for his dark midnight deed,
And Birdie avenged, for that *crime* he shall bleed.

Oh Birdie, my warbler, my mate bird from me,
This song with warm tears comes gushing to thee.
Sweet Bird, I shall mourn thee. Oh how sad thus to part
From one so tenderly twined round my heart.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23d, 1865. ADIO.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

— The lately published table of Internal Revenue obtained from the States which are supporting the National Government, shows the proportion of wealth to the population. The taxes of New York gives $6 25 to each individual; Pennsylvania, $4 46; Massachusetts, $9 07; Rhode Island, $10 25; Ohio, $5 04; Illinois. $5 70; New Jersey, $4 32; California, $4 50; Maine, $1 80; New Hampshire, $3 07; Vermont, $1 12; Michigan, $1 57; Delaware, $3 23; Maryland, $14 02; Indiana, $2 41. It may be seen that California stands as the sixth on the list.

— Gov. Blasdel, of Nevada, received last week says the *Washoe Times*, a telegraphic dispatch from Judge Dunne, of Humboldt county, stating that an outbreak of the Indians had occurred, and that two men had been killed near Star City, and that it was unsafe for small parties to travel between that place and Honey Lake. Gov. Blasdel has taken prompt measures to render assistance, notifying Major McDermot to send troops into that county.

— The *Calaveras Chronicle*, of the 18th inst., says the weather during the past week has been as warm and spring-like as one could wish. The trees are all in blossom, while the grass is springing up all over the country. We have every promise of an abundant harvest.

— There is a deed in the Recorder's office of Tuolumne county with $300 in stamps upon it. It is the deed of sale of the Blue Gulch quartz vein, near Dutch Bar, which has been sold to Pennsylvania capitalists for $300,000.

— The new artesian well at Chicago is said to discharge a greater quantity of water than any other well in the world, throwing out 576,000 gallons per day, the celebrated well at Grenelle, near Paris, discharging only 500,000 gallons per day.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 451 large 12mo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price only **Two Dollars.**

The Practical Shepherd was first published in October last, yet has already reached its TWENTIETH EDITION, and so great is the demand for it that others are being issued as rapidly as possible. It is highly approved by both Press and People, and truthfully pronounced by far THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE work on Sheep Husbandry ever published in America. The work is indispensable to every owner of sheep, the chapters on Breeding, Management and Diseases being alone worth ten times its cost.

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Having received the agency for the whole Pacific Coast for the sale of this valuable Book, we are now prepared, by the arrival of large invoices of this Book by the last steamer, to supply the Booksellers over the State.

There has never yet been a Book on this subject so complete in all its details, and no Sheep-raiser, Wool Dealer or Shepherd should be without it.

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.
8

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. TODD & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] March 24.

The grain and produce markets with few exceptions have ruled high, and prices are nominally the same of Wheat and Flour as last quoted. The interior demand and local trade other than speculation, is very meager. Holders of Wheat and Flour evince some uneasiness. The present rates demanded have had the effect we predicted and caused buyers to order in small lots, materially restricting trade in Breadstuffs. At the present light and unhealthy demand speculators will get uneasy. They are compelled now to buy the bulk of the offerings to sustain the price of what they hold. It is unreasonable to believe they will be content to buy and not sell. And a combination existing, as we believe there does, are not all of the same mind, and doubtless soon some will want to realize. This course would have the effect to reduce prices. California Interest, Storage, Drayage, etc., are heavy, and in absence of trade are liable to cause holders to feel uneasy. Barley, Oats, Hay, Bran, Beans and Potatoes are all a shade easier in price, and holders are disposed to sell. In Hay, a material decline has taken place, $28, $30, $35 and $40 are prices of the week. The arrivals from Oregon continues large of Wheat, Oats, Flour, Potatoes, etc., and a telegraph of the 22d says the steamer Oregon for San Francisco has a full load of produce, and was unable to take half that was offered. It should be understood that we now have four steamers per month from Oregon, aside from a line of sailing vessels, on an average one a week, besides other vessels. These all can and will under the existing liberal supplies add materially to our stocks. Oregon has in times passed proved too much for Breadstuffs speculators in this market, and a rock upon which they have grounded, and with what we may expect from Chili, there is but little fear of prices being long sustained. Stand from under, for the fall will be a heavy one. The load is too large for the parties that are carrying it. New Hay appeared for the first on our market March 23d.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 12,113 sks; Barley, 3,666 sacks; Beans, 817 sks.; Potatoes, 4,350 sks; Flour, 7,784 qr-sacks; Straw, 854 bales; Hay, 3,077 bales; Oats, 2,184 sks; Salt, 1,775 sks; Middlings, 1,730 sks; Bran, 817 sks; Buckwheat, 98 sks; Wool, 6 bales.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour……₱ bbl—	
Milling, ...	5 00@ 5 25	Superfine, ..	13 50@14 00
Do Oregon	5 00@ 5 12	Extra……	15 00@15 50
Seed ……	..@ 5 50	Oregon superfine	13 00@14 00
Do Chile	..@ 5 50	Chile (in bond)……	
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Feed……	3 12@ 3 25	Domestic Feed	70 00@75 00
Seed ……	..@ 3 75	Eastern ₱ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Do Chile..	3 00@ 3 40	Hay, ₱ ton…….	28@32 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Bran ₱ ton……	45 00@50 00
Seed……	..@ 3 50	Middlings, ₱ ton	60 00@65 00
Feed……	2 75@ 3 12	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Oregon ……	2 90@ 3 00	Buckwheat.. ..	2 75@ 3 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 00@ 3 12	Potatoes, ……	2 50@3 75
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00@ 4 50	Onions..	9 00@11 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	9@ 10
do Best Am Fall clip	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, woolon	..@ ..
do Short Staple..	12@ 14	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry……	9@ 11	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	90@1 00	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand….	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	..75@ 90	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	37@50
do Eastern ..	38@ 40	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@30
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	@80	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	..@

San Francisco Cattle Market.—March 24th.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 18@20c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@12c.
do 2d do @17c.
MUTTON—10c ₱ lb. LAMB—@—
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed @18c ₱ lb.
VEAL—8@12c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—March 24th.

Hens ……₱ doz	8 00@9 50	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys…… ₱ lb	25@ 30	do domestic.. ……	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,……	1 75
Ducks, wild,……	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild,……	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—March 24th.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱ lb	.. @ ..	Crab Apples.. .. ₱ lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches….	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes…. ..	…₱ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield…	@ ..	Oranges.. .. ….	.@1 00
Duch'se d'Angouleme	@ 8	Lemons,.. .. per doz	..@ ..
Winter Nelis.. ..	8@ 12	Fine Apples.. …each	50@75
Flemish Beauty	.@ ..	Bananas..	..4@ 12
Easter Beurre….	6@ 8	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter.. .. …	@..	Syrian ……	..@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey ..		Muscat de Alexdria..	@ ..
Mauriaine …….	@ ..	Catawba..	@ ..
Cooking..	@ ..	Hamburgh.. ..	.@ ..
Strawberries.. ₱ lb……	@	Los Angeles.. ..	.@ ..
Raspberries.. ..	..@	Crimson……	..@ ..
Gooseberries, common..	@ ..	Cherry Plums……	@ ..
do English..	@ ..	Yellow Gage.. ..	.@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons.. ..	..@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild.. ..	@ ..	German Prunes	..@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	.@ ..	Yellow Egg plum ..	.@ ..
Cherries, com var ..	..@ ..	Almonds Cala.. ..	.. 35
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts….	.. 35
Black Tartarian		English Walnuts..	 15
Apricots….	.@ ..	Green-gages….	.. ..@ ..
Nectarines..	.@ ..	Pic-melon.. ..	.. .. ..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons..	..each 12@25
Peanuts…	.. 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₱ doz ……	.. ..	Canteloupes..	..15@25
Bloodgood Pears ..	…. ..	English Black Currants ..	@..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..₱ lb	..@1 50	Okra, Dry..	..₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green.. ..	.. .. ..
Brussell's sprouts.. ₱ lb	@ 12	Potatoes..	@ 5
Beets.. .. ₱ doz ..	.. 37	do New…. ….	.@ 12
Broccoli.. ₱ doz	..@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	.@ 12
Cabbage..	75@1 00	do Yams (S Isls) ..	.. ..
Cauliflower..	100@1 50	Pumpkins..	.. 4
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. .. .. ₱ bunch	.. 12	Parsley…	.. 37
Cress.. .. ₱ doz bunches	.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. .. per doz	@ ..	Rhubarb..	₱ lb..@ ..
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	..@1 00	Radishes.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 30
Dried Herbs.. ..	₱ doz.. 50	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg-Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics, new.. ..	..@ ..	Red Peppers.. ..	₱ lb.. ..
Green-Peas..	@ ..	Summer Squash.. ..	.. ..
Green-Peppers.. ..	..@ ..	Squash, Marrowfat..	.. @ 5
Green-Corn, ears	₱ doz..@ ..	do Hubbard ..	.. @ 5
Lettuce……	₱ doz.37@ 50	String-Beans.. ..	….@ ..
Mushrooms, open grth	₱ lb 25 50	Spinage…	..@ 12
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Salsify.. ….	₱ bunch..@ 5
Onions..	₱ lb 10@ 13	Turnips……	₱ doz..@ 25
… … ….	….	Tomatoes, fresh..	₱ lb @ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's.. ₱ lb	50@ 75	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	35@ 50
do Eastern….	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	24@ 25
Eggs, Cala.. ₱ doz	75@ 80	do Eastern.. ..	15@ 18
Duck-eggs..	..@ 75	Honey, in comb ..	..@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin.. ₱ lb	23@ 30	Leg Mutton	₱ lb.. 25
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb..	.. .. @25
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	each.. 12
Veal….	 23	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb	.. 25
Veal Cutlet…. ..	 20	do Oregon.. ..	.. .. ..
Corned Beef…. ..	.. @ 15	do Imported….	.. .. ..
Smoked Beef…. ..	 15	Tongues…. each..	….@ 75
Pork chops.. ..	 25	do smoked….	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	50@1 00	Snipe…. .. ₱ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame…. ..	1 50@2 00	English …….	3 00
do Canvas-back.	75@1 00	Venison smoked ₱ lb.	@ 25
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	2 50@3 00
do Teal ₱ doz …	@2 50	Pigeons, domestic ……	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair..	@	do wild……	2 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares… .. each..	62@ 75
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys . .. ₱ lb.	35@ 40	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens… .. each.	75@1 00	Squirrel…. ₱ pair.	25@ ..

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole..	₱ lb 18@20	Crabs, large…. ..	₱ doz..1 25
do smoked	.. @ 10	do small..	@50
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs..	@4 00
do do	₱ lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts	.. @8	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	@10	Shrimps….	.. ₱ lb 12½
Rockfish..	@8	Flounders..	..@12½
Codfish..	@6	Sea Bass..	..@25
Herring, fresh, …. ….	10	Halibut (raro).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb	…. ..	Sturgeons	..@8
Tomcod….	.. ₱ lb 25	Crawfish..	 5
Sardines (fresh) ..	 10	Oysters…. ..	.. ₱100 1 25
Sole-fish	 18	Anchovies……	 5
Rock trout	 8		

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—March 24th.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $3 50@4 50 ₱ box; Pears 12@20c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 12@18c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₱ lb. Lemons, $1 ₱ @1 25 ₱ dozen. Oranges, $4@$5 00 ₱ 100; do. retail, 62@75c ₱ dozen.

A CARD
TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several hous and Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposi the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

2

GRAPE VINES.

50,000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANDARD Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McCrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. B. WEST, Sonoma.

Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.

4-tf S. W. SHAW.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13 1864, UNtil further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10.15 A. M.

C. CROCKER,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

Tyler Brothers,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Photograph Albums,

Portfolios,
Juvenile Books,
Children's Picture Books,
Fancy Articles, Etc

632 Washington street,

23 *SAN FRANCISCO*

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention our CLOCKS, which are o The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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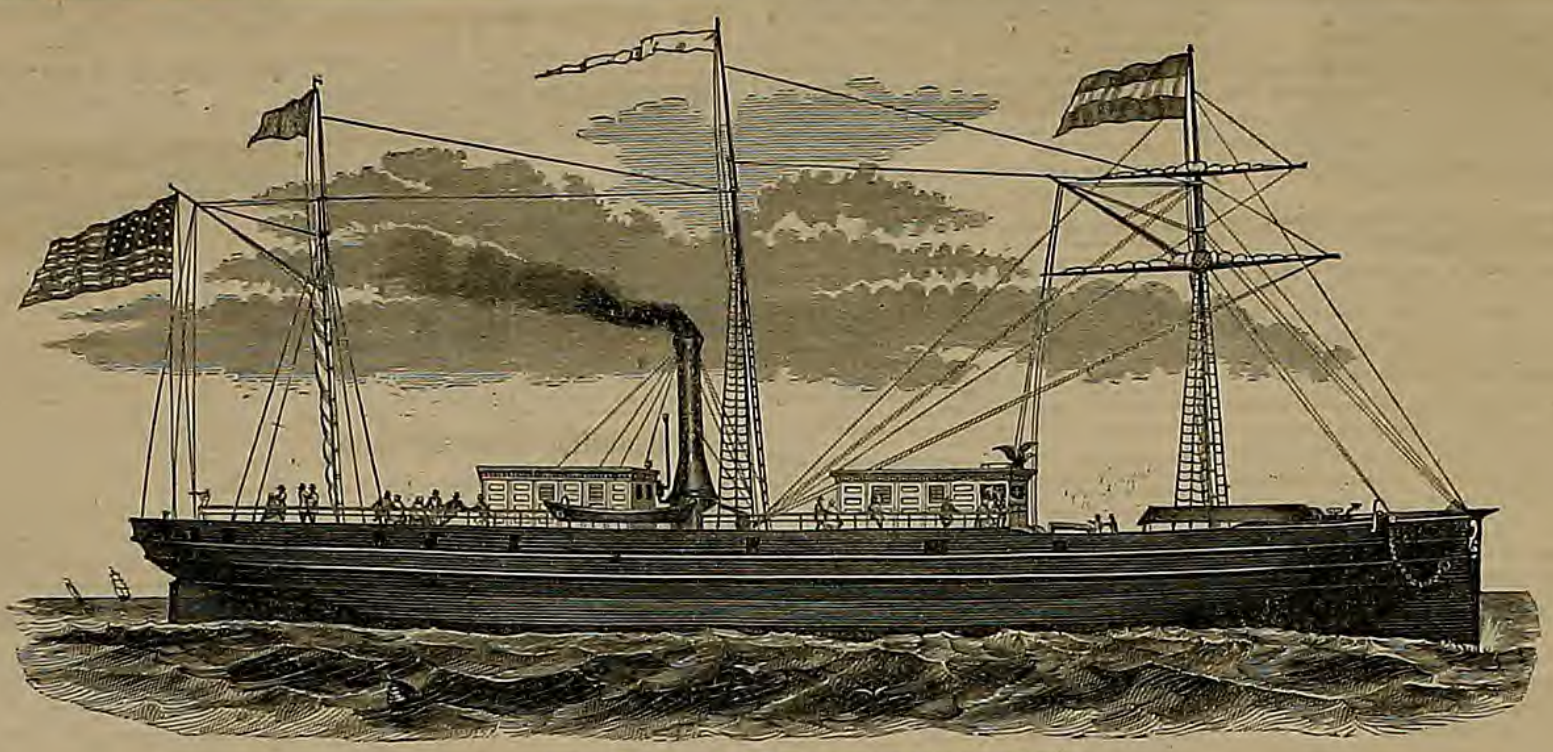

A CALIFORNIA LINE OF STEAMERS.

PETROLEUM.

Its Location and Production.

At present engaged in the oil producing region of Pennsylvania, the undersigned cannot repress the ever uprising desire to explain, or to attempt an explanation, of the phenomena of the oil and its production.

Rocks in Which it Abounds.

First the rocks in which it is found, and those in which it abounds, claim a passing notice.

Every body was surprised at the out-gushing of oil from the rocky bosom of the earth, as much as were the weary and thirsting Hebrews, when the smiting of the Prophet's magic wand brought water, pure and sweet, from the desert granite. At first there was a tendency to regard it in the same category as the "*Moon Hoax.*" Its reality, however, was palpable. The senses could testify, and even incredulity was compelled to believe. Then arose the questions, "If oil is found in one place, why not in another?" and "if in one place only, or under certain conditions only, then in what place or under what conditions?" If in one place only it could be found, then what was answered when the first well was found. No other need be looked for. Happily, however, the first astonishment over, venturesome spirits were not wanting to repeat the experiment of Mr. Drake; and in a remarkably short period of time, many neighbors began to bore. The identity of theo oil thus obtained of, with the oil obtained by distillation of coal and ispissated bitumen, which had just at that time succeeded in making a market for itself, brought the new product immediately into use, to the serious loss and great disgust of the coal distillers. The demand, however, was still exceedingly small, when the discovery of a flowing well of great productiveness set enterprise and speculation all astir, and the oil began to sprout forth from the wounded earth in numberless torrents. Demand was drowned in the deluge. The oil could not be given away at the wells as fast as they poured it out. Small producing pump-wells were abandoned by the thousand, insomuch as old derricks rear their decaying heads all over Pennsylvania oildom, and bear mournful testimony to the ruined fortunes of thousands of early adventurers.

But to the rocks—what kind of rocks are they? The rocks of almost every geological epoch above the primary igneous, produce petroleum in quantities greater or less—more less than greater however. But the rocks, pre-eminently oil-bearing, are immediately subjacent to the bituminous coal-bearing rocks of this region, although a remark of an old oil hunter, made in the hearing of the writer, seems to be a realized fact. Speaking in the earnest manner, common to the mere observer without science, he said: "Where the coal oil is, the ile aint." Thus it seems to be pretty generally agreed, that it is useless to bore through a coal bed for oil. After all, this is at present, mere empiricism. No reason can be given by any man why oil may not be reached through a bed of coal, as well as through the other overlying rocks. On nearly all these hills subcarboniferous rocks abound, and the debris of subcarboniferous rocks forms the surface of most of the valleys as well. The basis of the hills are mostly identical with the Devonian sandstones and shales, represented in the New York system by the Chemung and Portage group. At the base of the subcarboniferous series lie the compact sand rocks, which, in many parts, are coarse conglomerates.

In boring for a well, no man expects to find oil until he has reached and passed through a whitish sand rock, lying at depths varying from seventy-five to two hundred and seventy-five feet in the valleys. This is called, by way of distinction, the "first sand rock," although the borer may have passed through a dozen different sand rocks alternating with shales, before having reached the "sand rock." Very generally, a well stopped after having penetrated thix rock, yields a heavy thick oil, considered specially valuable for lubricating purposes, and commanding nearly double the value of the light oils.

From one hundred to two hundred feet below this lies another, very similar, and called the "second sand rock." Having penetrated through this, the borer is usually rewarded with another "show of oil." This, too, is a heavy oil, though not commonly so heavy as the former. From this rock is produced nearly all the wells along the Alleghany River, while the wells on French Creek are nearly all completed in the "first sand rock."

But, to reach the great oil fountains, the drill must make another plunge of from one to two hundred feet, when a "third sand rock" is reached. From beneath this rock out gushes the pure, limpid, light oil. Here, too, are reached most, not all, the great flowing, or rather spouting wells; some of them have deluged the land at first, with three thousand barrels per day—the "Empire well," for instance. The wells of Oil Creek are mostly in this rock.

Here, then we have perforations, through a series of sand rocks and clay shales, until a certain sand rock is reached, under which lies the greasy treasure. Let it be noticed that in all this descent into the bowels of the earth, no limestone is reached in this region of country.

Can Wells be Obtained from Tops of Hills?

Under the general impression that breaks in the hills indicate chasms in the rocks beneath, the valleys, gorges, dells, and even mountain rills are seized upon by oil seekers as favorable locations for boring; and the omnipresent derrick climbs to the summits of the ridges, by timidly following the channel or brink of some little mountain torrents, instead of boldly mounting up the face of the hills. It is, undoubtedly, a geological fact, that these valleys of Western Pennsylvania, never primarily marked out at the period of upheaval, by the flextures of elevation causing anticlinal axes, or by the flextures of depression causing synclinal axes; in both which cases a system of fissures would be produced; in the former they would be superficial and open upwards, forming the primative channels for the waters—now the rills, brooks, torrents, runs, creeks, rivers; in the latter they would be deep and cavernous, and open downwards, while the depression itself would form the water channel. Both these forms of valleys are seen here, and are usually plainly distinguishable, the one from the other; while in some cases, it becomes necessary to observe the dip of the rocks before a decision can be formed.

But what is the testimony of the wells? Do they all speak one language—tell one tale? Verily no; though their reports, however various, are susceptible of classification, quite clear and intelligible. These reports are of two distinct classes, viz: cavernous accumulations of oil, and shaly accumulations of oil.

When the Noble well was bored, for seven long days and nights, down rushed the waters, down rushed the oil, and down rushed the gases. Probably Mr. Noble thought he struck a short route to China or *the other place* below; and he might have been pardoned, if the thought of putting a telegraph wire down through to the Celestials began to suggest itself to his excited mind, apparently disappointed in his dream of wealth from the flow of the coveted grease. But lo! if he had been amazed and chagrined during the first seven days, at the swallowing up of all his hopes in a fathomless abyss, he was no less astonished and delighted on the eighth day when he saw the liquid wealth suddenly rise with a snort and splutter, and shoot up at the enormous rate of two thousand five hundred barrels per day. Other proofs of caverns are abundant, especially of caverns in the forms of rifts and chasms. Intermitting wells also show the fact of caverns. For instance, one well flows a good stream, gradually diminishes, ceases, and then gradually commences, increases, reaches its maximum flow, and then as before, gradually declines. The periods in this case are eleven minutes flow, and fifteen minutes rest. On the contrary, most wells, I think, give proofs of being supplied with oil from shales. The gradual manner in which it evidently reaches the tube, shows that it results from precolation through some partially retaining substance. That shales are there the borer knows; for he brougut up their trituated nebris, while reason also affirms "it must be so."

As to the question of choice of ground, whether we shall take a hill, or valley, or ravine, we may evidently conclude that these three several "sand rocks" will be reached at a less depth in a valley than on a hill. That rifts and chasms would be more abundant near the axes of flexture than where these do not occur, is a very natural and safe conclusion; but that one of the shale wells might be obtained from the top of a hill seems self-evident, by adding to the depth of the boring the excess in altitude. That no chasm or rift might be reached from the top of a hill, is by no means a tenable position. Indeed, proofs are not wanting that chasms or rifts do occasionally occur in hills and beneath them. The celebrated bitumen vein in West Virginia splits a hill from summit to base, and crosses the valley at nearly right angles. At the top of the hill this rift is two feet thick; at the bottom and through the valley it is four feet ten inches thick. Assuming now, merely for the argument, that this same rift were a thousand feet geocentrically lower, that the bitumen existed in a liquid state, and that, in boring for oil, or other purpose, it is reached, evidently our part of the rift, *i. e.*, the reservoir, would be equally efficacious with another, hill or no hill. If, however, this hypothetical rift should make an angle with a vertical plane, in such a manner as to place some portions geogcentrically higher than others, (a condition, the probabilities of which, against the supposion of a perfectly concentric contour and vertical position, are almost infinity against zero,) than perforations at different altitudes will vary in productiveness. A low perforation will give great hydrostatic pressure; and the flow will be correspondingly great. If a barrel filled with any liquid be tapped on the head in a dozen different places, and at different distances from the top, that orifice will discharge the most which lies the lowest, the perforations being equal. A *priori*, then, we may safely conclude that he bores for oil from the top of the hill, though his chances for striking a chasm reservoir may be somewhat diminished, may still very confidently proceed, assured that he will find oil in shale, if not in rifts.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

— Professor J. T. Hodges, with a full corps of assistants, machinery, etc, is to leave New York soon for the oil regions of California. The company expects to place cargoes of oil in New York in a few months.

SHALL WE HAVE IMMIGRATION?

About one year since, this journal urged the importance of an effort to awaken public attention to the subject of an immigration movement, as one of vital moment to the prosperity of our State, as at that time there were efforts made by changes in the price of passage in the steamers, so as to favor a large immigration to our shores. Since that time a change has occurred in the owners of both lines of steamers, and the cost of getting to California is now so high, as to greatly retard the coming to our shores of the thousands and tens of thousands that desire to come; and California will never have an increase of population at all commensuate with her capacity, until the people of California act for themselves in this matter, and Build and Own the Lines of Steamers that shall float over the oceans, between the States of the Atlantic and the Pacific. We want a *California line of steamers*, owned and controlled by California men, and California interests, in order that we may, as true Californians, *build up* California in preference to any other part of the world; *this is our first duty*, and we can do it if we will.

California has the means to do it, ample; we have the *gold*, and workmen that can build steamers and own them; we have noble, skillful and brave *commanders* that can direct them; we have engineers that can guide them, and we have freight enough each week, our Wool, Wine, Gold and Silver to freight them, then why should New Yorkers, or any other than Californians, own the line of steamers that controls so greatly the best interests of our State.

It is a notorious fact, that when efforts are put forth for California to be truly independent, there is a *power behind the screens* that defeats the work that Californians should do.

The commanders of the present line of steamers, the commanding engineers, etc., and the agents, are all men identified with California interests, and would as gladly, aye, more so, rally, we hope, in such work, for it would greatly advance their own interests, credit and honor, to work for the best interests of our own great and growing State. No intelligent mind can for a moment doubt but that such a line could be sustained, even against all the Vanderbilts of the world, for when Californians undertake to do a work, it is already done. See the "Camanche," the "Pacific Railroad," the leaders of the nation's army, the Sanitary cause, etc.

Now let us have and own a *California line of Steamers*, and be indeed the rulers of the Pacific on the waters, as we are the rulers of the destinies of the land.

We want immigration, and we republish a few facts again to show that it is so.

We Want Immigration.

This is one of the most important of all questions to the people of California. With a vast area of rich and fertile land, capable of sustaining millions of people, and making those millions wealthy; with a climate which has no superior in the world; with all the natural advantages for manufacturing in every branch that human ingenuity could devise, with gold and silver bursting out of the earth at our feet—the Archimedian levers that move great enterprises—with all the other rich and valuable ores or minerals to aid man in his onward progress, with as fair valleys and hillsides as ever the poet pictured, whose fruits are touched with the tropical luxuriance for abundance and beauty, with all these blessings, we are yet without a population commensurate with our ability as a State to maintain, and for this reason manufactures and the mechanic arts are not in that condition of prosperity that we are entitled to, with so many natural advantages and blessings.

In the developments of our vast mineral wealth, vast numbers of working men are wanted, and and with them, *capital* to work our mines is wanted also, and there is no place in the world where there are greater openings for well directed scientific labor, or where that labor would be better rewarded than in our rich but hitherto undeveloped mines.

We want for the mines of California, one million *real working men*—not the mere speculator, the man that *makes a mine* on *paper* and seeks his "chance to sell it"—but *real live working miners*, such as were seen at work in '49–'50, along the rivers and ravines in those early days.

We want, too, for the development of our *water power*, another million that we may establish manufactories of woolen, linen, iron, lead, copper, etc., and speedily as may be, cotton and silk goods, carpets, bagging for our grain, wool, etc.

We do not only want the mere day-laborer and his family, but we want the men of genius and enterprise, men who can seek out, discover, plan and erect such manufactories as shall not only be a source of wealth to those who establish them, but an honor to our State.

Now, one of the great hindrances to a more rapid development of our vast mines is the *want of machinery*. There are not foundries enough in our State to do half the work required, though they work night and day, and the cost of such work, oftentimes, by reason of its urgency, is twice what it might be. We want foundries all over our State.

We want woolen factories to use up our own wool, so we may be clothed in our own "home manufactures." This can be done here as well and as cheaply as at Lowell and Dover, or at Manchester, England. Why should we import millions of dollars' worth of carpeting, when it can be made at our doors? All we need is working men and capital, and the old States have been waiting for years to have a way opened by which this class of population could come to our shores, and not be compelled to expend their entire fortune in coming to us.

The day begins to dawn upon us. The opening of the Pacific Railroad is the "day gun" for California, for it opens the way speedily to our rich mines in our own mountains, and to those adjacent to us, so that immigrant miners may speedily reach their destined fields of labor.

The establishing of a California line of steamers, built, owned and controlled on the Pacific, would be the "daylight news" to make glad the hearts of millions, for they would come and bring their loved ones, and their household gods, and not be subject to the tribute-money of any combinations or steamship line, not identified with the best interests of all who come to our shores, to make their home with us. It is a literal fact, that the mass of emigrants that have come to our shores in the last *fifteen* years, have paid over *thirty millions of dollars*, in expenses, cost and charges, in getting here, and this could have been saved to our State, had Californians controlled the line of steamers that brought them hither.

We shall have more to say on this subject, but we would ask the people of this coast, *shall we have immigration?*

— A quartz vein, immensely rich in gold, has recently been discovered at Rough and Ready, Nevada county, and a big quartz excitement has followed in that quiet old mining town.

Agricultural Department.

Tobacco and Pork Crop of the Nation.

THE DEPARTMENT PLAN OF ESTIMATING THE AMOUNT OF CROPS TESTED.

We have, at different times, made known the plan of estimating the annual products of the country by the Department of Agriculture. It necessarily must be tested, and these trials will be noticed in these reports; for we have now so much confidence in the plan itself, that whatever errors may be found in the results, we believe will be in mistake in details, which may be corrected, and not a radical wrong in the plan itself.

We have before us two tests, as severe as the plan could be subjected to, because they refer to the tobacco and hog crops—one vegetable, the other animal, and two of our most changing crops since 1861; the one (tobacco) so vastly increasing in the loyal States, and the other so greatly decreasing.

In Rader & Son's annual tobacco circular for New York there is this statement:

"The enormous yield of tobacco in 1863, of which we received in this market over 132,000 hogsheads, and therefore must have been fully 175,000 hogsheads, taking in the consumption in the west and stocks still held there, has been a matter of surprise even to the best informed."

We believe the crop of 1863 is larger than here stated. To the 132,000 hogsheads received at New York, there were inspected in 1864, at Baltimore, 52,873 hogsheads. This alone makes the crop received at New York and Baltimore, 184,873 hogsheads. The consumption of that which has been inspected elsewhere, and of that which was consumed without inspection, could not be less than 35,000 hogsheads. If so, then the crop of 1863 may be represented as 219,873 hogsheads, equal to 263,847,600 pounds, estimating the hogshead at 1200 pounds.

As reported by this Department, the tobacco of 1863 was 267,267,920 pounds.

The second test of the plan of the Department is in its estimated decrease of the number of hogs. In 1863-'64 the number packed and shipped in the west was 3,291,105. The estimated amount, as stated in the bi-monthly report of September and October, for the season of 1864-'65, was 2,340,469, being a decrease of 950,636. The returns, as far as received, show a decrease of 488,047 on 1,750,344 of last year's packing, being equal to a deficit of 917,656 on the whole number packed last season. So close an approximation would be regarded with favor in ordinary circumstances; but under the remarkable changes which the hog crop has endured from the loss of the corn crop in 1863, it presents an estimate that will command great confidence in the plan adopted here for the estimates of crops.

Henry Milward & Co.'s provision circular of Chicago, of January 11, has the following comments on the pork market:

"The returns from the various packing points come in but slowly; but they all show more than even the estimated deficiency; and we see no reason to change our original opinion, that the total deficiency will be at least 800,000 head, and may reach, and possibly exceed, 1,000,000, etc."—[*Report Ag. Department for Jan.*, 1865.

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A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

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THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxon, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

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2

Historical.

Rome as It Is.

We find in Little's *Living Age* some very interesting sketches of Rome as it is, from the pen of Wm. A. Story, Esq., the son of Judge Story, of Massachusetts, one of the most eminent Judges our country ever produced. The son, in imitation of his distinguished father, is gathering literary laurels as a writer and historian, and winning a fame worthy the memory of his great father.

"The month of May is the culmination of the spring of the season of seasons at Rome. No wonder that foreigners who have come when winter sets in, take wings before April shows her sky, sometimes growl at the weather, and ask if this is the beautiful Italian clime. They have simply selected the rainy season for their visit; and one cannot expect to have the sun the whole year through, without intermission. Where will they find more sun in the same season; where will they find milder and softer air? Even in the middle of winter, days, and sometimes weeks, descend, as it were from heaven to fill the soul with delight; and a lovely day in Rome is lovelier than under any other sky on earth. But just when foreigners go away in crowds, the weather is settling into the perfection of spring, and then it is that Rome is most charming. The rains are over, the sun is a daily blessing, all Nature is bursting into leaf and flower, and one may spend days on the Campagna without fear of colds and fever. Stay in Rome during May if you wish to feel its beauty. * * *

"The *villeggiatura* in Rome differs much from the country life in England. It is not the habit here to keep open house or to receive friends within one's household on long visits. The family generally lives by itself in the most retired manner. There is, however, no lack of society, which is cordial and informal in its character. If the villa belong to a princely house, or the principal *palazzo* in a small town, there is generally a reunion of the chief personages of the village every evening in its *salone*—the bishop, physician, curate, *sindaco* and *avvocato* meeting there nightly to discuss the affairs of the place and the prospects of the harvest, or to play cards. If there be several families in contigious houses, the intercourse between them is constant. Visits are made to and fro, like excursions and picnics are formed, and now and then there are rustic dances, to which the *contadina* are invited, when the princes and peasants dance together and enjoy themselves in a *naive* and familiar way. Several of these I remember with much pleasure that took place during a delightful *villeggiatura* I once made in Castel Gondolfo. On these occasions the brick floor of the great hall was well watered and cleanly swept, and the prettiest girls among the neighboring *contradino* came with their lovers, all arrayed in the beautiful Albanese costume, and glittering with golden necklaces and earrings. A barrel of wine was set in one corner of the hall, and a large tray covered with *giambelle* and glasses, stood beside, where any one who wished helped himself. The principal families in the vicinity were also present, some in Albanese dress, and all distinction of position, wealth and title were set aside. The village band made excellent music, and we danced together polkas, waltzes, quadrilles, and the Roman *saltarello*. These dances took place in the afternoon, commencing at five o'clock and ending at nine, when we all broke up. * * *

"The *grilla* now begin to trill in the grass, and the hedges are alive with fire-flies. From the ilex groves and the gardens nightingales sing until the middle of July; and all summer long glow-worms show their green emerald splendor on the gray walls, and from under the roadside vines. In the distance you hear the laugh of girls, the song of wandering promenaders, and the burr of distant tambourines, where they are dancing the *saltarello*. The *civetta* hoots from the old tombs, the *barbigiano* answers from the crumbling ruins, and the plaintive, monotonous *ciou* owls call to each other across the vales. The moonlight lies in the great still sheets of splendor in the piazza, and the shadows of the houses are cut sharply out in it, like blocks of black marble. The polished leaves of the laurel twinkle in its beams and rustles as the wind sifts through them. Above, the sky is soft ond tender: great, near, palpitant stars flash on you their changeful splendor of emerald, topaz, and ruby. The Milky-Way streams like a delicate torn veil over the heavens. The ville fronts whiten in the moonlight among the gray smoke-like olives that crowd the slopes. Vines wave from the old towers and walls, and from their shadow comes a song to the accompaniment of a guitar: it is a tenor voice, singing *"Non ti scordar, non ti scordi me."* * * *

Harvest follows, and after harvest comes the vintage:

"In we go among the vines. There are scores of picturesque peasants plucking grapes, with laughter and jest, and heaping them into deep baskets, till their purple bunches loll over the edge moist with juice. Some are mounted on ladders to reach the highest—some on foot below gathering the lowest—and the heavy luscious buckets, as soon as they are filled, are borne off on the head of a great basket wain, into which they are all tumbled together. The very oxen themselves seems to enjoy it, as they stand there among the vines decorated with ribbons, and waiting to bear home their sunny freight of grapes. The dogs bark, the girls laugh and slip out of the arm of the swains, who threaten them with a kiss. Stalwart creatures they are too, and able enough to guard themselves; and the smack of their hand on his cheeck or back I willingly yield to him, though he takes the practical reproof with a good-natured laugh, and is ready to try his luck again when a chance offers.

"When the grapes are all gathered they are heaped into great stone vats and crowned with vine leaves, the peasants, bare-legged to their thighs, leap into them, and with joke and song tread down the grapes, whose rich juice runs out below into a great butt. As they crush them down new heaps are emptied in, and it is no small exercise to keep them under. The juice spurts over them and stains them crimson—the perspiration streams from their forehead—they pant with excitement, and as they brush away their wet hair they streak their faces with purple. When one is wearied out by this fatiguing work another takes his place, and so the dance goes on until the best of their juice is expressed. The skins are then subjected to the wooden press, which gives a second and ordinary quality of wine, and water is frequently poured over them as they dry. * * * *

The markets of Rome are the next subject. We have an account of the markets for provisions, for curiosities, and for all other sorts of things. There is an amusing dialogue showing how, if an ignorant John Bull will buy pictures, of which he knows nothing, through the medium of a courier whom he is obliged to use as interpreter, the courier may make a good thing of it by cheating both his master, and the vendor who cheats his master. But more alarming even than this are some of the details as to what the Romans will eat. Among other things, cat is esteemed as a delicacy—so that those of our countrymen who depend on a *trattenr* for their dinner, may do as well to be cautious as to eating "hare," which generally appears without the distinguishing head and ears. Here is a picture of the Sunday labor-market in the Piazza Montanara; and let us observe in passing that there is a wonderful contrast between the Sunday of the English quarter and the Sunday of the more purely Roman parts of the city.

The grapes, says Mr. Story, are delicious, but although the vines are well cultivated, the wine is spoilt through want of care in the making. "No pains are taken in the selection and distribution of the grapes, so as to obtain different qualities of wine; but good and bad, stems and all, are cast pell-mell into one great vat, and the result of course is a wine far inferior to that which may be produced." Let us hope that in this as well as in many other ways we shall soon see a reform by which Italy may do justice to herself.

The Campagna is described by Mr. Story with great enthusiasm. "Tell me," he says, "it seems the most beautiful and the most touching in its interest of all the places I have ever seen; but there are those who look with different eyes." Not only did a Frenchman of Mr. Story's acquaintance style it "un pays detestable," but "we also—we English and Americans—but too often call the Campagna by bad names, and speak of it as desolate and deserted, if not ugly. Mr. Merivale, for instance (whose great work seems to be unknown to our author,) calls it "the most awful image of death in the bosom of life anywhere to be witnessed." If this phrase relates to the frequent appearance of ruins in the Campagna, or to the scantiness of its population, or to the malaria which renders it unwholesome for residence, we can only say that the language is a little too solemn. But if Mr. Merivale means to convey the idea that the Campagna has a stricken look, we are quite unable to agree with him. Perhaps Mr. Merivale's impression may have been received in winter, when the Campagna, like everything else, is at its worst. But in Spring its appearance is remarkably cheerful. Far from being a uniform flat—as it appears to the eye looking across it from a height to the grand background of the Sabine and the Alban mountains—it is full of undulations, and has its quiet green valleys, each animated by its little stream, with overhanging willows and alders, which might be in some pastoral district of England or of Scotland. Much of it is already cultivated, and the cultivation is spreading, although the system on which the land is let is unfavorable to the progress of agriculture, and in everything relating to implements, and the like, the Campagna farmers of the present day are considerably behind those of the region of Augustus.

"Every Sunday you will find it thronged with peasants from all the mountain towns in the vicinity, who come down from their homes to labor on the Campagna. As they are generally hired by the week, they return to the city every Sunday to renew their old engagements or enter into new ones. This piazza is one of their chief places of resort, and Sunday is their day of 'change. Here they make their petty purchases, transact their small business, make merry together in the *osterias*, lounge about in the streets and sun themselves, and go to the puppet theatres, where there are at least two performances every day. Men, women, and children, in every variety of costume, crowd the place, some with their rude implements of husbandry, some with their family donkey, on which they will return, 'ride and tie,' to the Campagna towards night-fall, making very picturesque 'flights into Egypt' along the road, and some carrying their wardrobe on their head in a great bundle. Most of them are stalwart, broad-shouldered, and bronzed with the sun; but here and there may be seen the bleached, saffron face of one who has been stricken down by the fever, and whose smile is pale and ghastly. The men are dressed in homespun blue cloth, and wear on their legs long, white stockings and small clothes, heavy leathern gaiters strapped up to the knee, or the shaggy skins of white goats. As the cold weather comes on, a huge blue cloak with a cape is flung over the shoulder, and the *contadino*, firm as an old Roman, stands for hours in the piazza. The women are dressed in the vivid colors of their '*passe*,' with scarlet *busti* and snowy *panni* on their heads, broad-shouldered, full-bosomed, straight-backed, large-waisted, and made to bear and endure. Their faces beam with health, like russet apples glowing in the Autumn sun, and the circulation is decidedly good. So, too, is the digestion, if one judges from the appetite with which they eat their raw onions and salads, and bite great curves out of their wedges of black bread."

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

À GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

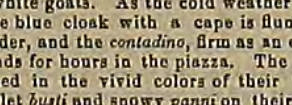
Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street,

12 Up Stairs

To Farmers.



All Farmers are to send their guns for repair to WM RUDOLPH, Gunsmith, 216 Pacific street, near Battery, to save money. He does his work well and works at the lowest rates. He also keeps a fine Stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Game-bags, Powder-flasks, and all other sporting articles on hand. Farmers can send their guns by Express and the work will be executed just as well, and no higher charges asked, than if they came themselves.

☞ Licensed to sell Gun Powder. 11

MAN WANTED TO GROW SUGAR BEET.

A WEALTHY MAN, DESIROUS OF TESTING THE capabilities of our climate and soil for the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of Sugar, desires to find a man who has had experience in growing the Sugar Beet for this purpose. To such a person a liberal offer will be made, and no other person need apply than one who has knowledge and experience.

Address or call on the Editor of the California Farmer. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

PACIFIC

National Business College,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect."—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco.

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of Spencurian Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

LECTURES

Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

DIPLOMAS.

Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,

1 President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	6 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 3d inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benica. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month is consist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,

21-11 Principal.

Miss Lammond,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF

BENICIA SEMINARY,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies,

No, 64 Silver Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

formerly under the control of Mrs. M. B. SWEDENSTIERNA, and has removed there with her entire corps of

Superior Teachers and Professors.

The New Term Commenced

January 4th, 1865.

The location of this Institution (on the suburbs of the city) commands at once for its boarding pupils, the retirement of a country life, with the advantages of the finest professional talent from the city.

As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by calling upon or addressing

MISS M. LAMMOND,

10 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting, Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $220—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

American Organs.

SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE

MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD

FOR THE

American Home Circle.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing. It is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for Illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

SIBERIA OTT,

748 Broadway, New York City

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & C

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade.

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones*. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

Address all orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, New Yor

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,

PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time-keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given. Send for Circulars, an address

SIBERIA OTT,

22 748 Broadway, New York City.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MARCH 17, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

WE want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture,* for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such cause can ever be successful in such a work.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Gardens of the Beautiful," and "Golden Oranges," will appear next week.

We have several letters from XXX. Will appear in due time.

The beautiful lines, "Company K," are not original for our journal, but kindly copied only by a friend for our pages, by our own request, and were not so noticed in the proper column.

The valuable article on "Petroleum," we take from the *Merchants' Magazine*, as of value now to our State. The Essay is by Ira Taylor, Esq., and will be concluded in our next issue.

KOHLER'S ESTABLISHMENT.—We have an interesting communication on Kohler's stores, which we are obliged to defer till next week.

The "Commercial Failures of 1864," given this week, are astonishing in their amount, but 1865 will produce a larger amount among *shoddyites* and *gold* speculators, for the clouds begins to be seen in the horizon; now look to it! traffickers in the vitals of the Nation.

Joseph Harris, Esq., Rochester, New York, has sent us the "Rural Annual," of one hundred pages, a neat and valuable little work for the farmers.

J. K. Phillips, Esq., for many years connected with us in the FARMER'S OFFICE, has sent us the pits of a new cherry, from the Catalina Island. The letter of description came too late for this week. It will appear in the next Number.

PROSPERITY OF OUR COLLEGES.—We are glad to herald the fact, however backward our season of Spring may be, the cause of Education is wonderfully on the advance—our schools and colleges are prospering beyond any previous time.

The Pacific Railroad.

Every day presents some new and important revelation of Treasure along the line of the Pacific Railroad, which tends to enrich our State and benefit the whole people.

When we say *Treasure* revealed, we do not mean simply *Gold* and *Silver*, but those new and valuable materials some of which are worth more than Gold.

If any person doubts the success or value of this great and noble enterprize in our State, we would ask them to visit the "Rooms of the Directors," on K street, Sacramento, and there examine the large and varied collection of valuable products discovered along the line of the road, and they will soon become satisfied that this great highway will open up treasures untold for the State, and besides, many of the discoveries will add greatly to the intrinsic value of the stock of the road, as such property will not only readily sell, but these sales will add greatly to the treasure of the Company.

Let all persons who wish well to the road, and all doubters even, call at these rooms and see for themselves the splendid specimens of Marble, Granite, Soapstone, Freestone, Talc, Porphyry, Bathbrick, Limestone, Iron ore, besides many curious and wonderful articles which the able Superintendent, B. Crocker, Esq., will be happy to show in the Cabinet of the Company. Besides these let the friends of the road procure the many Reports recently made, with the able Essays, Addresses, etc., of the friends in this State and Nevada, and they will see *that this work will now go on* with almost a lightning speed in spite of all that "Dutch Flats," or any other "Flats," can by any possible plan bring to bear against the road.

At the present moment workmen counting by the thousand are at work, while long trains of freight cars go out from the city of Sacramento heavily loaded, and passengers are going to and fro by the thousands. These are daily pouring money into the treasury to push on the road.

These facts added to the facts that Congress has again *added new bounties* and increased gifts to favor the road, and our State pay their interests in gold on millions annually, such in fact is now the fixed certainty of the road and its rapid progress, that the Directors could easily forgive the $400,000 due from San Francisco and build the road without their aid.

Most unfortunate has it been for our city that any miserable clique should ever have attempted to throw any impediment in the way of our city paying to the road the bounty freely voted by the people themselves—but there were interests to be served and monopolies to be kept sacred, even if the Pacific Railroad was never built. But thanks to the noble President and the energetic Board of Directors, they resolved no men or set of men should prevent the triumph of this great work, and nobly have they triumphed over every obstacle, and the road is now on the highway of prosperity, and no man could desire greater honor than will hereafter be accorded to the President and Directors of this road for their zeal and fidelity to the interests of the State.

The Sutter Grant Confirmed.

We alluded last week to this Great Title, which has been in the Courts of this State and in the United States Courts for the last fifteen years, and has cost more litigation, animosities, rending of friendships, bloodshed, murder and ruin than any other one title on record in this country, has at last been finally settled, and we trust forever.

A despatch was received last week from Washington to that effect. We only regret it could not have been settled long years since, and have saved the sorrows, loss, bloodshed and ruin that has resulted from this long delay. It would have then secured a fortune of *millions* to the Pioneer Sutter which has been lost to him by the "law's delay."

As this is a final settlement of the case, the fact is, of course, one of great importance to the citizens of Sacramento. The survey confirmed is understood to be "Von Schmidt's last survey." The line commences on a point of the Sacramento river about four miles below the city, near the northern line of Munger's ranch. From the starting point the line runs a little over a half mile due east; thence five chains due north; thence east a half mile; thence north a mile and a half (to a point about a third of a mile south of Y street, opposite Seventeenth or Eighteenth sts.); thence east four miles and a half; thence north to the American river, and down the American river to a point near the Sacramento; thence north to Marysville, etc. The ranches of Walter, Lockwood, Crouse, Carothers, part of Brockway's, part of Sprague's, and about half of the ten-acre lots, are included within the survey. The lands of Munger, Sutton, Burke, Wilson, Brockway's, part of Sprague's, and the ranches of Moore, Curtis, Latham, Harigan, Lansing, Hull, Grant are excluded. The line does not extend easterly to the Leidesdorff grant by three and a half miles. Consequently Rooney, Day, Perkins, and Brighton generally, are all right, and have to look only to the Government for the title to their ranches.

W. T. Coleman & Co.

WOOL SHIPPING, ETC.—Growers of wool who may desire to ship wool on their own account and to the best advantage, are referred to the House of W. T. Coleman & Co., who by their new firm and business arrangements, and as owners of a splendid line of clipper ships, will always be ready to ship wool, and all other produce, and to make the most liberal advances and take charge of the sales of all produce, and accomplish great good for the *Producers* of our State.

NEW HAY.—New hay appeared in the city last week. What will our Maine farmers say to cutting and bailing hay in March. We would say to them, March right away from the frozen region to the land where our winters permit us to roll upon new mown hay.

Railroad in Sonoma Valley.

In another column will be found the doings of the people of Sonoma, in the matter of a railroad through that rich and flourishing valley.

Some two years since we took a trip over a line that was then talked of from Point San Pedro, near San Rafael, where there is deep water for steamers for a good landing, up to the line and on to Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, etc., and then we felt confident and said, a road must soon be built in order that this rich section might be revealed, and the productions brought quickly and at low cost to a market.

We are glad indeed to see the *citizens of Sonoma themselves* take hold of this work. *They are the proper people to do it.* A railroad in Sonoma should be owned and controlled, (at least a good majority of the stock so owned,) by the people of the county.

Let the people look well to this matter. Already foreign capitalists are hunting up all the favorable routes to secure them; they indeed try to induce the *good people* to think they are *friends of their county* and the road, and come to help, but they are sure to secure to themselves the controling influence; build the road with the peoples' capital, *one-third*, and then manage to suit themselves. Their object is to *make the road first*, then freeze out the people, then put up the freight and fare, and the *people may pay for it.* Let the people look to it and take warning by other roads. Who owns the Sacramento Valley Road? who owns the Market Street Railroad, and who will own the San Jose Railroad? *Foreign capitalists*, and they will strive to own and control every railroad in our State if they can. There is one they will not, and that is the Central Pacific Railroad.

If the people of Sonoma are wise, let them build their own road and control it. Sonoma has rich men enough to do it. Every mile they build increases the value of property, real estate, etc., and increases the price of produce, for it lessens the cost of transportation to the market.

Let the people of Sonoma look to their *own interests* in this matter; build the road themselves and then have high fares or low fares, and the people of the county will reap the benefit.

Our interest is the peoples' interest, and theirs is ours. The farmers and producers will be greatly benefited by such a road, if they *build and control* it themselves, and we are glad to see a railroad man of their own county, one most capable to take an interest in the work. We allude to J. R. Myers, Esq., of Windsor. Let the people do this work; let Sonoma capital, and Sonoma builders and workers do the whole of the work and be truly independant in the matter, and it will be one of the best paying roads in our State, for it will open up the whole of the great Russian River country, and reveal wealth never yet dreamed of.

Fortunate indeed would it have been if Providence had permitted J. P. Rich, Esq., to have lived to co-operate in the work of building this road. Mr. Rich was a brother-in-law to J. R. Myers, Esq., both of these gentlemen have been eminently successful as railroad builders, and Mr. Myers, as a resident of that valley, would have at least the true interests of the valley and take a just pride in joining the citizens in having one of the finest roads in the State.

We shall have more to say by and by, but one thing we would repeat, let Sonoma control their own railroad if they wish prosperity; no country ever prospered long that had foreign gate-keepers to their turnpikes, bridges and railroads, and they paid tribute money to come in and go out of their own territory.

A Friendly Call from Sierra Valley.

One of our subscribers from this Great Valley, Capt. T. S. Battelle, made us a friendly call and gave us some interesting facts in regard to that distant but interesting region of country.

The Sierra Valley is one of great extent, far beyond the conception of any one not familiar with it. The Valley is thirty miles long and seven to ten wide, and the views from that Valley with the snowy peaks on all sides, is grand in the extreme, while the Valley a perfect garden of verdure, makes it one of the most picturesque scenes in our State.

The Sierra Valley is only entered by the trail from Downieville, in saddle, and the scenery on this route is one of wild grandeur and beauty.—This we enjoyed in the summer of 1861, and published only a portion of our trip, our notes having been mislaid. The notes of that trip we shall complete before many weeks and re-write them from memory and some data, for this great Valley, and the mountains around the Valley, are the gateway and wall that guard the treasures of our State, and that of our sister State, "Nevada."

Capt. Battelle, who called on us, is one of the most extensive and enterprising farmers there, whose farm covers some five hundred acres. We remember his farm well, for it was in No. 1 order. Mr. B. says, what was very singular last year was, that although there was only half a crop of hay (that being the main crop) resulting from the dry season, there was no extra demand for hay nor an extra price. Hay in that Valley was only $25, while in San Francisco it was $30 and $40, and although contiguous to that great place of sale, "Washoe." They attribute this low price and small demand to the prostration of business at "Washoe," for as "Washoe" prospers, so prospers the great Sierra Valley.

Capt. Battelle informs us that he has found a system of flooding his bay land a very great benefit, and it has increased his crop the past year twenty-five per cent. on the entire two hundred acres on which he tried the experiment, and the increased crop on his two hundred acres was *one hundred and fifty tuns.*

Frosts are common in this Valley every month in the year, owing to the immense body of snow in the mountains, seen at all times, the wind from it sweeping down into the Valley.

Mr. B. had a fine field of ten acres of oats that was cut down by the frost in June last. He then flooded the field, it recovered and gave a yield of thirty bushels per acre. The season in this Valley is *three months later* than outside and other parts of the State.

We were gratified by the friendly call of our friend Capt. B., and wish farmers from all sections, would often call, and we would try and make it to their advantage.

Greenback Currency.

A most momentous question to the business men of this State is the *question of Greenbacks.*

Over the length and breadth of our State, in all our business cities and everywhere the cry is "dull business, dull business," "no money, no money," and yet for this great and rapidly increasing evil, men will not apply the proper remedy and correct the evil.

A consumption of the blood in the physical man, soon weakens his body, pales his face, alarms his mind, and unless he has put off the time too late to apply the remedy, he *acts* and is saved.

There is a consumption of the *blood* of the *business men* of our State now, and that blood is the money, the *blood-letting* system has been going on too long we fear, and unless speedy remedies are applied, the patient dies.

California has made a fearful *mistake* in the question of the currency, and we think business men begin to "see it;" there is a weakness and a pallor, and a stagnation, never known before, and never could have been known, had the currency of California been the same as other State.

This matter of "Greenbacks" is now a thing of "speculation," like "wild-cat stocks," Petroleum, etc. Men wish to make money by the "Currency." The great questions of Duty to our Country in sustaining her credit, or the prosperity of our State, is entirely laid aside. The question is How much money can I make on "Greenbacks"? While speculators are thus holding the wires, the exchange, the goods, etc. The people suffer, and it can only be removed by the power of our Government, and that will soon be brought to bear on those who have endeavored to injure our country by *crying down* the Government currency.

Greenbacks rule to-day (30th) 61–61½—when in fact they are worth 67 to 70 cts.—and speculators know this. When the difference in exchange is considered, Greenbacks are worth as a remittance East, to-day 70 cents. We have before ventured the prediction that Greenbacks will be worth on April 2d–3d, 75 cents. We shall see—and we know that business will grow better and better as they rise and assume their place as the standard currency of this State.

Had Greenbacks been adopted at first in California our State would have been flooded with capital, business would have been as in other States, and manufactorys and the mechanic arts on the high road to prosperity. Now, all is stagnant—but the day draws near—before our speculators are aware of it the United States will resume *Specie Payments*, and the foes of our Government and its currency will fall together.

AN EARLY AND HEAVY CLIP OF WOOL.—Sheep raisers are now busy in the preparatory and active duties of sheep shearing. A brief time of warm sunny days, so as to shield the sheep from bleak winds when they have their "coats off," and the heaviest wool clip and the best in quality as well as the best paying clip California ever saw, will be in our market.

Now for *Results.* All who have paid a proper and due attention to the selection of best wool-producing *Bucks* and *Breeders* will find their reward in an increased clip, in quality and in improved value also, and those who are now looking for a still further improvement in their breeds should look to our columns, which will tell them *where* to purchase the best wool-producing Bucks.

THE SALE AND SHIPMENT OF WOOL.—The season is near at hand when a large clip of wool will be on our market, and the growers should have the best possible price as an encouragement for still further improvement in the quality and quantity he shall produce.

Sellers of wool are referred to the card of R. Fuernstein & Co., Wool and Hide Merchants, in Front street, who are well known as honorable dealers, who will always be glad to see the wool producers of our State, those who desire to sell their wool for cash, and will give them full rates for their wool and hides, and tallow, the product of the farms and ranches of California.

TO SHIP-MASTERS AND PURCHASERS OF PRODUCE. We call attention to the card of Captain J. B. Leonard, produce dealer, 103 Washington street, below Davis, and we would specially invite attention to the same, Captain Leonard, as one of the early Pioneers of our State, a well-known and highly esteemed ship-master, and we hope shipmasters will bear in mind one of their own craft when they are fitting out their vessels, and call on Capt. Leonard, who has a good stock, and will be happy to see his friends.

DOWN WITH BREADSTUFFS.—Speculators, look to the fall of Gold—STAND FROM UNDER. The trouble is coming! The tremendous panic that must follow this fall in gold will affect the many money markets, and the loans on the Wheat and Flour hypothecated or speculated, will be demanded; the Stocks will be forced on the market, and the anticipated fortunes will never be realized, and the bright dreams of wealth will burst like the soap bubbles of the school boy.

Farmers! look to it! Realize now! Sell every bag of grain you can spare—now is your time. Never keep your grain on a falling market. A few weeks less than TEN new wheat will be on the market. Sell, sell, sell!

GREAT SALES OF DRY GOODS.—Messrs. Kerby, Byrne & Co. are now opening and selling one of the largest and richest stocks of Dry Goods, Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Laces, etc., that has ever been shown. Their motto is. A Low Price, a Fair Price, One Price, and all their patrons satisfied, ready and courteous attention to all who desire to look at goods and no urging.

Liabilities of Newspaper Debtors.

Many persons, in every State, have the opinion that if they leave a place and go away without paying for their newspaper, and it continues on, they are not liable, or if they have owed two years or more it may be *outlawed*, or if they go through the Courts as bankrupts they are discharged from *this debt.* It would be well for them. We know they *cannot escape* with such an excuse. Far better would it be for them to go frankly to those to whom they are indebted and get a discharge than to leave the newspaper-man unpaid, and themselves subjected to the charge of neglecting a solemn duty. The law requires that every person who fails to notify the publishers of a newspaper to which he is a subscriber of a change of residence, and *paying his dues* when he discontinues his paper, is liable as long as the paper is sent, and a debt of this kind is *never outlawed*, nor does a discharge in bankruptcy release the claim.

A case in point has recently been decided, which we give as a matter of important interest to delinquent non-paying newspaper-men everywhere:

DELINQUENTS BEWARE.—A newspaper publisher in Albany, N. Y., recently sued Bradford O. Wait for seven years' subscription to his paper, and the delinquent subscriber had to pay in judgment and costs between $200 and $300. Moral—pay the printer!

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of the Wool-Growers of California to their stock of

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque County, N. Y.

We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into the State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,

AND FULLY ACCLIMATED

Therefore more desirable than Imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARK PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paseo Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,

BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,

Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,

Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,

Haines' Illinois Headers,

MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADER,

RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,

Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

The Best Machines for Harvesting.

Now in use on this Coast.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,

Corner Front and Market,
11-3m And corner California and Battery streets.

HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS

AND TALLOW!

PURCHASED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE highest market rates. They also make liberal advances on the above articles, if consigned for sale.

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
11 No. 212 Front street, San Francisco.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will be dispatched on the following named days:

April 3—GOLDEN AGE.....Capt. E. S. Farwell
April 13—SACRAMENTO.....Capt. Wm. H. Hall

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamers.

A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

The Plaza.

We give our readers *one* only of many letters we have received touching the *monstrous abortion of taste* displayed in the Public Plaza of our city.—We hope to *see the disgrace removed:*

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir:—As your paper is the only representative of Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, etc., in the city, or on the coast, to you the people and the lovers of the beautiful in Nature," must look for advice and direction in such matters as tend to develop and beautify the city and country. In your last number you speak of the miserable failures, both in public and private grounds, in regard to the laying out, planting and selection, and I cannot remain quiet and see such an abomination go unrebuked as the planting of the Plaza begins to appear.

Has there been a *premium* offered for this most unsightly and miserable attempt that could possibly be originated, as to disgust every person of taste and prevent them from passing by it?

Why, even the property owners, the shopkeepers and the backmen, should protest against such a nuisance as it is, as no person of any judgement and love for the credit and reputation of the city would allow themselves to pass by it, or through it, as it would only create feelings of the greatest disgust derision at such a mockery.

Surely the authorities will not accept of any such an attempt at Landscape Gardening, and keep it as a perpetual reminder of their want of taste and appreciation of what such a city as this requires. They will not insult the taste of their own people or visitors by permitting it to remain in the state it now is in.

Are there not enough trees, plants, shrubs, etc., of the natural growth of this State, or the coast, to supply such a place, or must we take the pickings of all creation to fill it up, and then not have either object or design in it. One of your correspondents suggested before the planting was began that it should contain a collection of all the various native plants, and all be labeled, so that both residents and visitors could see what the State produced in this line. Had this been done, it would have been one of the most interesting features of the city, while now it is only a source of regret that such an amount of money and time should both be wasted. To any one who has visited the Parks and Gardens of Europe, and at the East, it beyond endurance—it is a libel on the taste of this city, where there is so much refinement and good sense.

While on this subject, we beg to ask for information in regard to many plants at the Custom House grounds. Are the going to emigrate where they will have more space to develop, or have they fulfilled their mission, and are now to be sent into retirement for the services they have renderrd? A few days ago I had the pleasure of a ramble over the foot-hills back of Alameda and San Leandro to see the beautiful native trees, shrubs and plants now bursting forth in all their luxuriance, and then to compare them with the foreign rubbish planted in the Plaza, it made me feel sad, *when* will such humbuggery have an end? If the city were having a public building erected and it were managed with as little regard to public taste as the planting of the Plaza has been, not an architect, or builder, but what would expose it, and hold it up to ridicule, until it was remedied, and *why* do not the gardeners, and persons of taste, who have seen and know what such a place should be, take the same course? To you and your valuable paper the public must look for the only hope of a reform. I trust you, or some of your correspondents will take up this subject and not let it rest until a change is made and the city has something to show for the amount of money it is spending.

IMPROVEMENT.

Father Accolti's Letter to Farmers.

SAN JOSE, March 27, 1865.

COLONEL WARREN:

Dear Sir:—When I had the pleasure of riding with you in the cars, on the 17th, I then gave you my views and my impression about Father Accolti's letter. You remember that I was telling you that such a letter ought to be kept before the public, because it was very important to give every farmer an opportunity to read it; then you may guess what pleasure I had in reading in the FARMER last week, the letter of "Improvement," I concur with this gentlemen in every word of his letter.

Now, Colonel, you have done so much towards the improvement of the farmers, that I am sure you are ready to make some more efforts to benefit them; you have one of the best opportunities to be very useful to them in publishing such documents, in such a way that every farmer can have them before them. I am not a farmer, but I am in favor of everything of a general benefit, and then I will buy from you as many copies as I can, to distribute them among the farmers of my acquaintance.

In a great hurry, yours truly,

L. PROVOST.

It is always very gratifying to us to receive applause from good men—those who have the best interest of the State at heart, therefore we *are* much gratified to hear so many express a desire to have the letter of Father Accolti, and also of Professor Blake's Lecture, reprinted in form for distributing, and as we hinted that we would do so, we now say in reply to our kind friends "Prorost" and "Improvement," and several others, we will at an early day reprint those most admirable Essays, and we shall also add some other Essays, together with the Letters of our valuable correspondent, A. Haraszthy, on Wine, and make a neat and handsome pamphlet, and probably publish *one or two thousand copies*. Such a number as we shall feel encouraged to publish by those who wish us to do so—and it will hasten the enterprise if those who desire copies will immediately inform us how many. We shall make the pamphlets at even cost—say $3 per dozen, or $20 per hundred, and it will contain about 50 pages or more, and be illustrated—a neat publication.

Railroad in Sonoma Valley.

It is a most fortunate event for the people of this rich and flourishing section of our State that they are now aroused to the importance of internal improvements, and that they are at last taking hold of the railroad question in earnest.

We are glad to notice that the people themselves, the *Citizens of the County intend to do this work*. They are the parties most directly interested, and they are the ones to build the road and control it, and they should never let the control go out of their hands.

As this is a matter that must greatly affect the *Agricultural* interests to a great degree in this rich section of country, we feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to give considerable space and time to this subject. We copy from the *Petaluma Argus*, of the 16th inst., an account of a meeting held at Petaluma, and also an article from the *Mendocino Herald*, and we shall speak further in another column on the subject. Herewith are the articles referred to:

Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to notice the citizens of Petaluma met at McCune's Hall, March 13th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to consider the best means of procuring a railroad from this city to Healdsburg.

I. G. Wickersham called the meeting to order, and named E. Barnes, of East Petaluma, as Chairman. J. S. Van Doren was elected Secretary.

J. R. Myers, of Windsor, was then introduced and urged the necessity of citizens subscribing liberally to further the enterprise. Mr. Myers stated as his opinion that a subscription of $500,000 by this county would insure the completion of the road from this place to Healdsburg.

I. G. Wickersham was then called for and responded, stating as his opinion, that it was time some action was taken by the citizens of this place for the above mentioned road.

Mr. Cassiday was of the opinion that a railroad or turnpike had become an indispensible necessity.

Mr. Bliss desired to know what would be the income of the road.

Mr. Myers answered, that the income of the road could not be correctly estimated at present, but he entertained no doubt but that the road would be a paying one in less than one year from its completion.

Mr. Temple, of Santa Rosa, was called for and responded, highly favoring the building of the road, and disclaiming all rivalry on the part of Santa Rosa.

Geo. Pearce asked the estimated cost per mile from here to Healdsburg.

Mr. Myers said it would approximate to $25,000 per mile, and estimated cost of survey to be $3000.

Mr. Brier expressed his earnest support of the project, and concluded by saying that the road *must* be built.

A. P. Overton highly favored the building of the road, and moved the appointment of a committee of three to canvass the city to see how much money could be raised for the purpose of making the preliminary survey.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Overton, Cassiday and Pearce were appointed said committee.

The above committee are requested to raise subscriptions to aid in the organization of the Company; (say $30,000 in all, with the amount raised by Santa Rosa and Healdsburg.) Meeting adjourned.

J. S. VAN DOREN, Secretary.

The *Mendicino Herald* thus speaks of the road; we give its remarks, as all will tend to discussion, and finally bring out the best route.

"While in Sacramento recently, we met a number of old acquaintances, and heard some matters of general interest to the public discussed, prominent among which, we learned there was a project on foot to connect some point in the Russian River valley with the deep navigable waters of the bay or its tributarys, by a railroad. That point may be Healdsburg, or it may be Cloverdale. The other treminus is also a matter of uncertainty, depending somewhat on the amount of encouragement obtained from Vallejo or Petaluma. We are satisfied, however, that a railroad will be built, in the next two years, from one of those points on the deep waters leading to San Francisco. Men of enterprise and of means have determined to take the matter in hand.

"The present condition of the roads in Sonoma county, give ample evidence of the necessity of this improvement. Perhaps the worst roads in the State are to be found in that much favored country. It requires a full half day for the stages to travel from Petaluma to Santa Rosa, a distance of sixteen miles, and hard work at that. We are convinced the time has now come when railroad connecting that valley with a good steamboat channel has now fully come. Heretofore Petaluma has seriously stood in our way. That city is located above practical steamboat navigation; but there are men of large means retident and interested there, who know that a railroad terminating in that place, cannot remain so long but must necessarily soon find a terminus a few miles below, where steamboats of heavy draught can reach. This would have a tendency to build up a rival town of Petaluma. For this reason, all projects for building roads terminating there have failed. But the necessities of the times cannot much longer be thus trifled with, and if Petaluma will not accept of the offered boon, Suisun or Vallejo will."

Splendid Merino Bucks.

We call particular attention of our sheep raisers to the card of Messrs. Godcheaux and Blackburn, who offer this season some of the finest Breeding Bucks that have been offered for many years.

The flocks of this firm tell the story of the quality of their sheep by the quality of the wool they produce—their clip cannot be excelled in this State, and seldom equalled either for amount of average clip or for the quality of the wool, and no clip in our State brought a superior price the past year.

The average clip was 6 and 7 lb, many Bucks giving 10 lb and 15 lb. The greatest care and attention has been given to breed up pure, and with particular reference to the wool producing points, so that every part of the body of the sheep shall yield, and yield fine wool.

These Bucks now offered have become acclimated and adapted to the wants of our wool growers. To the many important points which have been attained by the greatest care and proof its attainment can be shown in the quality of the fleeces produced and the price the wool brings.

Those who wish to purchase the best Breeding Bucks are referred to the advertisement, and if they will call at our office we will show them the Bucks, and they will be sold the present season at rates so reasonable as to enable all sheep raisers who have not yet had the best wool-producing Bucks to have them now.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

Harvesters of hay and grain are invited to call at our Rooms, when in the city, as they will always find illustrated catalogues of all the new and valuable Harvesting Machines offered by our prominent dealers. We have just received of Hawley & Co., new catalogues of harvesters, which can be had by calling at our office, with others also.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

AMBROTYPES—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.

AXLE GREASE—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.

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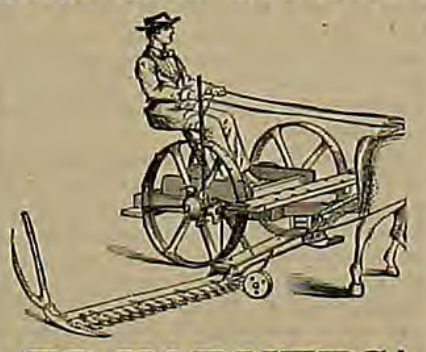

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Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

COMPANY K.

There's a cap in the closet,
Old, tattered and blue,—
Of very slight value,
It may be, to you;—
But a crown, jewel-studded
Could not buy it to-day
With its letters of honor,
Brave "Co. K."

The head that it sheltered,
Needs shelter no more;
Dead heroes make holy,
The trifles they wore.
So, like chaplet of honor,
Of laurel and bay,
Seems the cap of the soldier
Marked "Co. K."

Bright eyes have looked calmly
Its viser beneath,
O'er the work of the reaper,
Grim harvester, Death!—
Let the muster-roll meagre
So mournfully say,
How, foremost in danger,
Went "Co. K."

Whose footsteps unbroken
Came up to the town,
Where rampart and bastion
Looked threateningly down.
Who, closing up breaches,
Still kept on their way,
Till guns, downward pointed,
Faced "Co. K."

Who faltered or shivered?
Who shunned battle-stroke?
Whose fire was uncertain?
Whose battle-line broke?
Go ask it of History
Years from to-day,
And the record shall tell you
Not "Co. K."

Though my darling is sleeping
To-day with the dead,—
And daisies and clover
Bloom over his dead:—
I smile through my tears,
As I lay it away,—
That battle-worn cap
Lettered "Co. K."

[For the California Farmer.]

"VOX POPULI, VOX DEI."

[The following lines were accidently mislaid some three weeks since, or they would have appeared before."]

Shout! aye, shout for Lincoln, the man of our choice,
Whom we nobly sustained at the polls;
Again fills the Chair, we have cause to rejoice;
While the "traitors they fly to their holes,"

The record of those, who, faithful maintained
The cause of their country at home,
Against the foul traitors who freedom profaned,
Has signed "Mac's" political doom.

Then hoist up the Flag, while the cannon speak forth
Its right on the land and the sea,
To wave o'er the South, to wave o'er the North,
'Till all where it floats shall be free.

The black stain of slavery no more shall deface
The bright banner we fling to the winds,
Nor a stripe be the less, ne'er a star be erased,
Nor a shackle encumber the limbs.

Of those who fought bravely, while rivers of blood
Baptized them in Liberty's name,
As shoulder to shoulder unflinching they stood,
And battled for Freedom, and fame.

Where the death dealing cannon shook valley and hill;
Where sabres gleamed out mid the smoke,
And the demon of battle, the wild screaming shell
Through the ranks of the foul traitors broke.

Those dusky skin'd warriors rushed on the foe,
Their battle-cry rising above
The din of the contest, while striking the blow
For Freedom, and all that they love.

Their blood is shed freely in Liberty's cause
As that from Caucasian veins,
In defence of the Flag, the land, and the laws
That frees them from fetters and chains.

Then hoist up the Flag, let it float to the breeze,
On mountain, on river and lake,
Where "God and the Union" proclaims the decrees
No traitor in future may break.

Woodbridge, March 4, 1865.

WINNING A WIFE.

There was a joyful gathering at one of the oldest and richest mansions at Leicester Square. The rooms were filled with the *elite* of New York society. The young and the gay, the maiden in the first bloom of loveliness, and the young man whose talents had procured him the invitation his poverty would have prevented, all met together in those splendid apartments, where pictures and statutes, and beautiful flowers were mingled with rich furniture and costly ornaments. The brilliant chandeliers were reflected back from the long mirrors, which multiplied the other objects, until the eye ached with the excess of light and glitter. A beautiful conservatory led from one of the spacious rooms, and was filled with the fairest and choicest plants. This room was partially darkened, there being no light except what come from a shaded crystal lamp, half hidden by the redundant leaves, and filled with perfumed oil, which gave out an odor beyond even the flowers themselves. On a bracket, behind some tall, graceful plants, was the exquisite group of the Angel and the Child; and, just at the entrance, lay the sculptured image of a sleeping infant. Beyond this room was the library, opening by glass doors, into a large garden which extended into the next court, every foot of which was worth as many gold pieces as could be laid on its surface, but which could not be purchased for money; so much did the owner prize its refreshing shade, and the green coolness which thus sprung up in the very heart of the hot and dusty city.

These doors were open, and the refreshing air came wafting the perfume of the flowers, as it swept through the conservatory, and tempering the hot atmosphere of the reception room. And all this grandeur and show was to celebrate the birthday of Madeline Tracy, the only child of the rich owner of the mansion. For her was this crowd gathering to do homage to the manifold perfections which in the wealthy heiress are so readily seen and appreciated.

As may well be supposed, there were many aspirants to her favor, and of these, the acknowledged favorite of her father was young Walter Sunderland; and no one doubted the match would prove an agreeable one to all the parties. The young man was such, in character and reputation, as to gain the universal approbation of the coteries assembled in upper tendom; and in person he was handsome enough to be the object of admiration to all the young ladies.

Among the visitors that evening, invited to the princely mansion, on account of his rising talent, was Philip Cleveland, a young poet of no ordinary genius. He had been gradually but surely growing into popular favor, and mingled with the highest society; but no one could have deemed him presuming enough to lift his eyes to the daughter of the rich Mr. Tracy.

In a secluded country home, with no one to listen to the promptings of his genius, except the partial ears of his mother and sister, Philip Cleveland had sometimes feared that he might overestimate his talents. But he was gratified to find, when he entered the upper circles of society, that his fame preceeded him, and he was most cordially received on account of that fame. Madeline Tracy was one of the first to welcome him, as she had been one of the first to recognize and herald his genius, before she knew him personally, and it was long before she knew that her disinterested praise had awakened for her a feeling in his heart, which could never be quenched, except by her neglect or contempt.

This night, Madeline had gathered in groups those whom she thought most congenial to each other; and a little lot of literary people were hanging upon the words of Cleveland, as he poured out in his high-toned eloquence, his opinion upon the art he loved. Madeline watched the effects of his words on the listeners, and her heart throbbed with emotion at her own thoughts.

"And this gifted being has laid his heart at my feet!" thought she. As she looked round on the trappings of wealth with which she was surrouned, she thought how infinately higher was that wealth of mind which distinguished Philip Cleveland. Yes, he had told her that the crowning reward of his aspiring genius was her love; but he knew, even if she bestowed it, he might vainly ask her father for a right to receive it. And for once, his heart had bitterly rebelled at the miserable and sordid restraints of society, which placed his happiness in the cool keeping of those restraints, and would in all probability doom him to disappointment.

Still it was something to know that Madeline returned his love; that she had risen far above the heartless conventionalities which would have led her to despise an unknown and obscure man. It was worth something too, to know that she had voluntarily wished herself less wealthy, so that no stain of a mercenary nature could be attributed to the man she loved. She told him so that very evening, in the few brief moments they stood together in the twilight darkness in the conservatory, and he believed her words.

The voice of Walter Sunderland, eagerly asking her fathher for her hand in the next dance, recalled her from her momentary oblivion of her guests; and she obeyed the impulse of her father's hand, as he motioned her to join in the dance with Walter.

"I am absolutely *given* to thisman," she said, as she gave him the hand she could not well refuse. "Yes, I am *given* to him," she continued, bitterly as Walter led her to the set. "Oh, for power to free myself, and give my heart openly to Philip."

Looking round, she saw Cleveland leaning against a pillar, and seeming sad and very much out of spirits. She cast a look of smiling faith upon him, which no one noticed but himself; and his eye lighted up instantly; there was a magic in that fearless, trusting smile, which gave him new life. It told him that come what might, of cloud or sunshine, she would be true and faithful still—and he believed it.

That night Walter Sunderland asked Mr. Tracy's permission to address his daughter, and it was granted. Philip inadvertently heard it, and in ten minutes from that time, he had stolen out through the darkened conservatory, without taking leave of his host, and was soon pacing the floor of his temporary home at a hotel. All night he walked there, full of forebodings of evil. He knew that Mr. Tracy would never consent to have Madeline give up Walter Sunderland for him, and although scarcely thinking that Madeline would change, he yet feared what persuasion or threats might force her to do.

In the morning he went out, unable longer to endure the stifling, choking atmosphere of the house. He felt suffocated, and the outer air seemed to act on his heart as well as his senses, as an exhilarator. He stole off in the vicinity of Mr. Tracy's house, but he started away again at a wild pace, when he saw Sunderland's carriage standing at the gate. He crossed the square, and turned into a quiet, retired street, that seemed as if all the inhabitants were asleep, so full of stillness and repose was the place.

As he passed on, he heard the massive door just shutting, and a light footstep run down the steps. He did not look up, in his abstracted state, hardly conscious indeed, that he had heard anything. The footsteps came on lightly behind him, and then a low voice said "Philip!" He turned and saw Madeline, with a flush of morning exercise upon her clear, healthful cheek. There was the same cordial greeting as ever, only she saw the touch of sadness on his brow, and unconsciously her own caught the same look.

"You out so early, Miss Tracy, and Mr. Sunderland's carriage at the gate!"

"Miss Tracy!" she repeated, laying her hand on his arm, almost caressingly.

His first impulse was to actually shake her off, but he caught the reflected expression of his own sadness radiating in her eyes, and he softened at once.

"Madeline! then, if I may still call you so. The knowledge that you had a visitor this morning, waiting your return has almost maddened me; and the feeling that I cannot compete with Walter Sunderland for your hand, because I am poorer than he is, is too bitter a thought for me to bear calmly."

"Philip Cleveland, you do me wrong. I have owned to you, before this, that you were not indifferent to me. Will you force me now to do what I have always considered it unwomanly and unjust to do—to boast of a rejected offer! If I cannot justify myself otherwise in your eyes, know then, that last night I positively rejected Mr. Sunderland; and if that is not enough, I will tell you further that it was because my affections were engaged."

"Madeline, you give me new life, new hope! May I dare to indulge it? And yet, the difference between us, how it preys upon me!"

"The difference is money, I know. In all else I am immeasurably your inferior, O, that I could annihilate the foolish, witless distinction of wealth, parting as it does, the hearts which otherwise would be happy together."

"Do you feel this, Madeline?"

"I do, sincerely."

"Then God bless you!" burst from Philip's lips.

"Then indeed I may be happy," continued he, "even if no tie ever binds us together. If your father should be persuaded to give up his prejudice also. O, Madeline! would to heaven you were as poor as I am!"

They had emerged from the dull, quiet street, and turned back into the Square, when Sunderland's carriage passed them, and he was looking directly at the pair who were walking in close conversation. Madeline looked up first, blushed and bowed. Philip bowed coldly, and they received an angry glance in return.

That look brought Madeline to consciousness. She knew well that money was her father's idol, and how hard it would be to convince him that she did not need to marry a rich husband. His ambition for her was not to be disappointed so. But knowing also his veneration for talent, she hoped. It would seem small grounds on which she hoped; but if she could rouse Philip to some great effort, she felt that their hopes might yet be realized.

They parted at the door of Mr. Tracy's house; Philip with a renewed hope in his heart, and Madeline with a faint dawning of the blessed inspiration. Her father met her kindly, but with a sober look on his countenance, as if he was not quite pleased.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Items of Economy.

A strip of thick paper laid over the edge of each stair, under the carpet, will preserve a stair carpet from wearing through one-third longer than otherwise.

Mark and number all clothing, bed-linen, table-linen, towels, etc. Count up frequently silver, knives and forks, and all articles in common use.

Clean brass kettles before using with salt and vinegar, to avoid being poisoned by the verdigris.

Gum tragacanth dissolved in water makes a good and cheap paste, which will keep until it is used up.

Mackerel tubs, when painted green, do very well to plant house-plants in; and large cocoa nut shells, cut in two and hung up with cords, make respectable hanging baskets.

When the wick is too large for the lamp, pull out a few threads and it will go in.

The flavor of common molasses is much improved by boiling it and skimming it before using it.

Damp tea leaves scattered over a carpet before sweeping, improve the colors and give it a clean, fresh look.

When you want a dust pan, have it made to order, with the handle turning down instead of up, so as to rest on the floor and tip the dust-pan at a proper angle for receiving the dust. It is a great convenience, as you then do not have to stoop and hold it while sweeping.

The patent carpet-hooks, sold by the hardware merchants, are generally superior to tacks, saving a great deal of painful drudgery in putting down a carpet, and not requiring to be taken out and replaced every time the carpet is shaken.

Charcoal and honey, mixed together and used as a dentrific, will whiten the teeth with a few applications.

Beef tea is made best by cutting up tender, juicy beef in bits about one inch square, and put it in a strong bottle, cork it tightly and set in a kettle of cold water. Boil it about two hours. The fluid thus obtained will be the pure nutriment of the meat, and its tonic effects are powerful. Physicians have considered it better than alcoholic stimulants in case of extreme exhaustion, where there is a feverish tendency in the patient.

Cornelius O'Dowd, in the last *Blackwood*, indulges in a humorous protest against popularizing science, especially as it affects Mrs. O'Dowd. He comes home and finds that estimable lady in tears because she has learned at the Scientific Congress that the coal fields cannot last over twelve thousand years, and that the earth's crust is a seventeenth of an inch thinner than it was at the time of Moses; and then asks "What right has Sir David Brewster or Professor Faraday to fill my wife's head with speculations about the first man? I am, or at least ought to be, the first man to her." But even this is not so bad as the dismal information thrust upon him regarding the constituents of which both are composed. "I do not desire to have it impressed on me so forcibly that I am only a compound of neutral salts, gelatine fibrine and adipose matter. It is no pleasure to me to regard Mrs. O'Dowd as a vehicle for phosphate of lime, various carbonates and an appreciable portion of arsenic."

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GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

—SUCH AS—

BARTON & GUESTIER'S SALAD OIL, BONELESS SARDINES,
MESS MACKEREL IN KITS, GUAVA JELLY, CONDENSED MILK
FRENCH MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, STILTON CHEESE,
ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONGUE,
SPICED OYSTERS

BENT & CO'S WATER, MILK, BUTTER, WINE, AND GRAHAM CRACKERS

TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1860. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts thus far and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

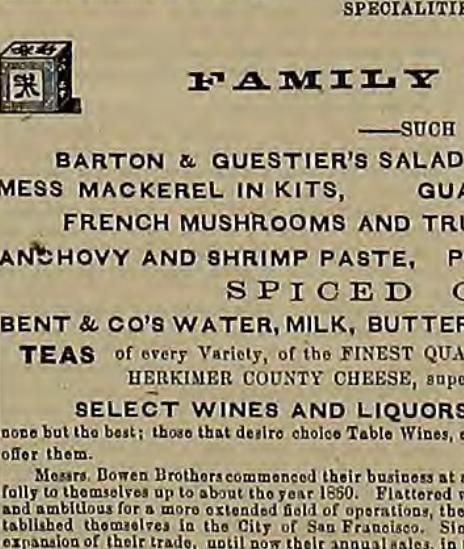
They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantage besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchasers were present.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.

1



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets

RIPPON & HILL,

Carriage

AND

WAGON MAKERS,

Corner o J and 13th Street,

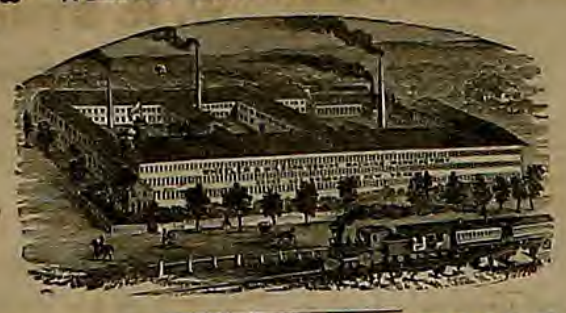
SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. 2-17

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH Sugar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

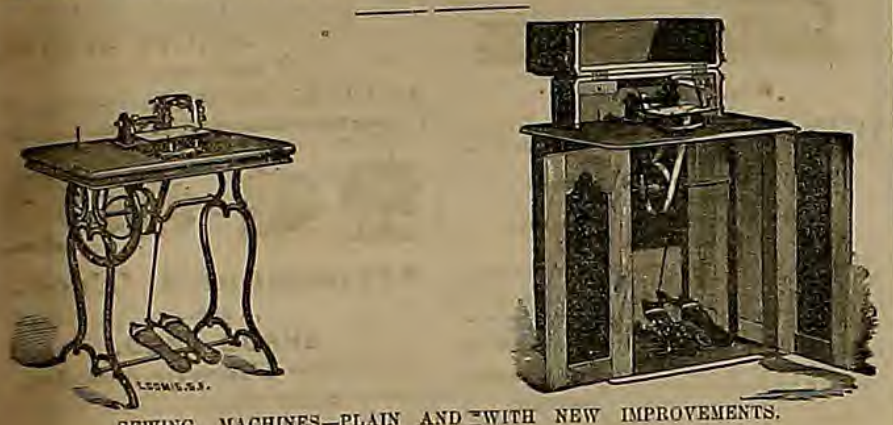
ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.



SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING. TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

To Inventors, Manufacturers

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc, some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard.

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

J. B. LEONARD,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE.

—ALSO—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 103 Washington Street, below Davis,

WILL FURNISH SHIPS, STEAMBOATS, HOTELS and Restaurants, at the shortest notice and Lowest Rates with the following:

Potatoes, Onions, Squash,
Cabbage, Beans, Peas,
Carrots, Beets, Flour,
Wheat, Indian Meal, Hams,
Lard, Eggs, Butter,
Cheese, Poultry, Pigs, etc

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO—Messrs. Stevens, Baker & Co. George Howes & Co; DeWitt, Kittle & Co.; Flint, Peabody & Co.; Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Meader, Lolor & Co.; C. W Brooks & Co. 23

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

HOTELS.

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

AUZERAIS HOUSE,

San Jose,

Santa Clara street, bet. First and Market.

THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each door, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories,

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced [this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be [e to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Munn's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.
And many other valuable Books at lowest price.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA ISland Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 23tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23t

Miscellaneous.

The Commercial Failures in 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, Broadway, } NEW YORK, January 2, 1865. }

TO SUBSCRIBERS:—In our annual review of the condition of the mercantile, manufacturing, and trading interests of the country, we are warranted in congratulating subscribers and friends upon the general existent healthy state of affairs. Our record, during the past year, shows only five hundred and ten failures, with liabilities amounting to $8,579,700, which, by comparison, exhibits a remarkably healthy state of the trading community. The number and liabilities of failures for the past eight years are as follows:

Northern States.	Number.	Liabilities.
1857	4,257	$265,818,000
1858	3,113	73,608,747
1859	2,959	51,314,000
1860	2,733	61,739,474
1861	5,935	178,632,170
1862	1,652	23,049,300
1863	495	7,899,000
1864	510	8,579,700

In submitting these figures we call attention to the fact of a large dimunition in the amount of annual failures since the rebellion broke out. This we attribute mainly to that rigid caution which has obtained in our business community in dispensing credits, and to the increased values of stocks on hand.

The immense and general prosperity of all branches of agriculture has augmented the wealth of the trading classes, and the scarcity of labor suitable to the requirements of the mechanical interests, has tended to increased wages, and enhanced receipts of the operating classes. These, the principal consuming interests, on account of their vast number, and constituting, as they do, the material wealth of the country, have created an unusually large expenditure through the channel of the retail trade, and yielded returns that enabled this class of merchants to meet their obligations promptly to the jobber. The latter has, therefore, been prompt with the importer and commission merchant. Hence the natural conclusion must be that each, acting in harmony with the other, has produced a more satisfactory result than could have been anticipated by even the most sanguine.

Satisfactory as trade for the past few years has proved itself to be, we cannot but think that merchants should continue to rigidly follow out the course they have of late adopted, and thus avert any pending crisis that even the most conservative of our merchants think may yet be in store for us. We make this suggestion from the statistics furnished by our records, which clearly prove that whenever merchants have deviated from the strict rules of a conservative system of credit, based upon a well founded pecuniary security, and the closest scrutiny as to the character and business experience, they have been the sufferers.

The deep interest we have felt in arriving at correct statistics, to submit to the judgment of our subscribers, has induced us to make the most rigid and careful research of our records, at this particular juncture, in order to present to them, at a glance, an estimate of the wealth of the mercantile, manufacturing, and trading interests in the loyal States. This estimate is not obtained by averaging the whole number of traders, but by a specific examination of each name or firm. It has been the work of months, both with us and our associate officers throughout the country, and the result is shown in the appended table, arranged by States and principal cities. The States of Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana and Kansas having been made the theatre of war, thereby disorganizing trade, are consequently not fully represented in this estimate; and California, as it will be observed, is entirely omitted. Still without them the aggregate shows 168,925 business houses, representing a wealth of $4,944,766,000 mostly invested in personal property. It is generally conceded that the average profits of trade range from twelve to fifteen per cent.; but assuming the low figures of ten per cent., we have $494,476,000 as the accrued gain the past year on the business interests spoken of. This, in view of the unprecedented expenditure necessarily incured, both by heavy taxation and in otherwise sustaining the Government, exhibits the self-supporting character of our people, and but one element of the strength of the country, which, when added to the other immense resources not brought into our estimate, such as real estate, agriculture, mining, and other interests, should inspire the most hopeful confidence in our future growth and permanent prosperity.

Faithfully, yours, R. G. DUN & Co.

R. G. DUN AND CO.'S STATISTICAL TABLE.

States and principal cities.	Business houses.	Wealth.
Connecticut	5,832	$145,588,000
Delaware	1,150	24,701,000
District of Columbia	1,282	17,448,000
Illinois	12,215	207,508,000
Indiana	8,512	134,240,000
Iowa	5,052	38,532,000
Kansas	438	3,357,000
Kentucky	1,528	39,559,000
Louisiana (New Orleans only)	802	50,794,000
Maine	4,982	99,293,000
Maryland	3,665	102,359,000
Massachusetts	17,302	868,815,000
Michigan	5,934	83,943,000
Missouri	3,263	81,334,000
Minnesota	979	7,602,000
New Hampshire	2,851	38,685,000
New Jersey	5,910	90,250,000
New York	36,932	1,677,204,000
Ohio	17,005	310,725,000
Pennsylvania	22,941	733,296,000
Rhode Island	2,487	115,704,000
Vermont	2,494	19,989,000
Wisconsin	5,369	53,775,000
Total	168,925	$4,944,766,000

PACIFIC RAILROAD TO BE COMPLETED—ISSUE OF BONDS BY ST. LOUIS.—The County Court of St. Louis, at its session December 18th, ordered the issue to the President and Directors of the Pacific Railroad Company, bonds to the amount of $700,000, being the same that the County Court was authorized to issue by the recent act of the Legislature. This loan of the county credit is upon what is regarded an ample security, and for an amount sufficient to carry the road through to Kansas City, we believe. In anticipation of this issue, the St. Louis Republican says that work had been commenced upon the section from Kansas City to Independence, where some bridges destroyed by the rebels, are being rebuilt. Soon it will be resumed along other portions of the line, and it is hoped that by midsummer, the last rail will be laid and the last spike driven, so that by that time the communication will be perfected between St. Louis and the interior of Kansas.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.—Invoices of this seed can be purchased in lots of from 100 to 500 lbs., by calling on the Editor of the FARMER.

States—When Settled and Admitted into the Union.

1607—Virginia settled by the English.
1611—New York settled by the Dutch.
1620—Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1624—New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1628—Delaware settled by the Danes and Fins.
1635—Maryland settled by the Irish Catholics.
1639—Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1636—North Carolina settled by the English.
1670—South Carolina settled by Huguenots.
1682—Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1732—Georgia settled by Oglethrope.
1791—Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792—Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796—Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802—Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811—Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816—Indiana admitted into the Union.
1816—Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818—Illinois admitted into the Union.
1818—Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820—Maine admitted into the Union.
1821—Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836—Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836—Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845—Florida admitted into the Union.
1845—Texas admitted into the Union.
1846—Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848—Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850—California admitted into the Union.
1860—Kansas admitted into the Union.
1860—Oregon admitted into the Union.
1863—West Virginia admitted into the Union.

ILLUSTRATIVE DIALOGUE.—Mrs. A., accompanied by Mrs. B., recently paid a visit to Tiffany's and bought there, aided by her friend's counsel, a very stylish assortment of jewelry for her own proper wearing. Before they had quite concluded their purchases, a stranger, whom we will call Mrs. C., came in, and after requiring the services of half the attendants, bought a far more extensive and costly assortment of richly set precious stones for the adornment of her person. Whereupon:

Mrs. A. to Mrs. B. (in an undertone,) "evidently shoddy."

Mrs. C. (overhearing,) "No, Madam, petroleum."
—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS was riding in a railroad car, when he was addressed by a man of such rotunity that he seemed to carry everything before him. This man asked Mr. Phillips what was the object of his life.

"To benefit the negro," was the bland reply.

"Well, then, why don't you go down South to do it?"

"That is worth thinking of. I see a white cravat around your neck; pray, what is the object of your life?"

"To save souls from hell."

"May I ask you whether you propose to go there to do it?"

"WHO made you," inquired a lady teacher of a lubberly boy who had lately joined her class.

"Don't know," said he.

"Don't know; you ought to be ashamed of yourself—a boy fourteen years old: there is little Hilton—he is only four—he can tell. Come here, Dicky—who made you?"

"Dod," said the infant progidy.

"There!" said the teacher triumphantly.

"I knew he oughter," said the stupid boy, "taint but little while ago he was made."

A good story is told of a Yankee hackman who was engaged to convey two Englishmen about the environs of Boston, including, of course, Bunker Hill. After going up and inspecting the Monument, the Englishmen returned to the hack, where the driver was quietly waiting for them.

"I say, driver," says one of the Englishmen, "this is the place where we Englishmen gave you Yankees a dem'd thrashing about eighty years ago."

"Well," says the driver, "I don't know as I ever heard tell about that; but who owns the land now?"

IT is related of Thomas F. Marshall, that a Judge once fined him thirty dollars for contempt of his court, he rose and asked the Judge to lend him the money, as he hadn't it, and there was no friend present to whom he could so well apply as to his Honor. This was a stumper. The Judge looked at Tom, and then at the Clerk, and finally said, "Clerk, remit Mr. Marshall's fine. The State is better able to lose thirty dollars than I am."

AN Irishman, some years ago, attending the University of Edinburg, waited upon one of the most celebrated teachers of the German flute, desiring to know on what terms he would give him a few lessons; the flute player informed him that he generally charged two guineas for the first month and one guinea for the second. "Then, by my soul," replied the Hibernian, "I'll begin the second month!"

WANTED AN ANSWER.—Somebody wants to know the name of the tune which was "played upon the feelings," and if the "cup of sorrow" has a saucer. The same inquirer would like to know if "the light of other days" was of gas or electricity. Also, if the girl who "clung to hope" had not a slippery hold, and if people do not get fatigued "by the exercise of forbearance."

A MODERN WILL.—The following is a copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:

"This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas. I give all my things to my relations, to be divided among them the best way they can. *N. B.*—If anybody kicks up a row, or makes any fuss, he isn't to have anything. Signed by me, John Thomas."

AN Eastern paper, speaking of the cruel treatment of a child by its mother: "The child certainly should have the careful attention of some one, or it will be prematurely added to the Kingdom of Heaven, and thus perhaps be permanently cut off from its kindred."

AN elderly maiden, meeting a newly married man, who had once been her servant-man, carrying home a cradle, exclaimed: "Ah, John, these are the fruits of marriage." "No, madam," replied John, "this be only the fruit basket."

AN old washerwoman would hang her clothes to dry on the railings of a church, and after repeated prohibitions from the church warden, she as last came out with the following burst of eloquence: "Lord bless ye, sir, ye wouldn't a go an' take the bread out of me mouth, would ye? 'sides, sir, *cleanliness comes next to godliness*, the parson says."

"MARRIAGE," said an unfortunate husband, "is the churchyard of love." "And you men," replied his wife, "are the grave-diggers."

WHY is a hen immortal? Because her son never sets.

WHY is a washerwoman like grief? Because she wrings men's bosoms.

A KISS—A receipt given on "paying your addresses."

THE artist and the dentist are only a pair of drawers.

AN honest way to get a fish—Hook it.

THE light of other days—Oil lamps.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—The Sandreas *Register* says: "The miners in this section, are now actively engaged in delving in the earth, and washing out the precious metal.'

—A large bed of an excellent quality of filtering stone, has been discovered on the Pacific Railroad, not far from Rocklin, in Placer county.

—Mr. H. Littebrant has been awarded the lease of the race-track of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society.

—In Shasta county, for the year ending March 4th, 1865, the sum of $13,576 was collected for foreign miners' licenses.

—A ledge has been struck on Rattlesnake Creek, near Grass Valley, forty feet wide. It is said to be rich in silver.

—Six hundred tuns of railroad iron have arrived at San Francisco, lately, from Liverpool, for the San Francisco and Alameda Valley Railroad.

—A gray eagle, measuring eight feet from tip to tip of the wings, and three from its beak to the tip of the tail, was recently killed near the Yuba County House.

—A few days since, a man named Jones discovered and secured a hive of wild honey, weighing forty pounds, in Shasta county, and took the hive home without breaking up the swarm.

—The whole amount of money expended for public school purposes, by the State of California, since the organization of the school system, to August 31, 1864, was $4,530,938.

—A gentleman lately from La Porte, informs the *Marysville Appeal* that the miners of that vicinity are doing better than they have for years past, and as an evidence, he says $40,000 of gold came down on the stage with him.

—Tomatoes made their appearance in our markets, for the first time this season, on the 25th inst. The season is about six weeks behind what it usually is, but our vegetable and fruit markets bid fair to be well supplied in a few weeks more.

—Ranchmen and gardners in Carson City have prepared to seed a large scope of ground this spring. Already considerable ground has been plowed, and some of the more hardy seeds planted. House-keepers may safely calculate on vegetables at California prices the coming summer.

—The Legislature of the State of Nevada has passed an Act providing for the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College. The object of the Institute is to improve and teach the sciences and practice of Agriculture and the Mechanic arts.

—New radishes and other fresh spring vegetables have made their appearance in the Virginia (Nea.) markets. They are of California growth, of course. About the time that California vegetables become "flat, stale, and unprofitable," those produced in Washoe gardens will come in plump and fresh.

—The San Jose *Patriot*, of the 15th inst., says, the grading work on the Western Pacific Railroad is now completed to Milpitas, a distance of seven miles. The culverts and bridges will be erected as soon as the grounds become sufficiently settled after the spring rains. The contractors are pushing the grading work northward, and in a few days it will be completed to the Alameda county boundary.

—A letter from W. W. Witty, of Forest City, received in Sacramento a few days ago, states that very rich rock has recently been taken out at the Oak Flat Ledge, near Alleghany City. From five pounds of quartz thirteen and a half ounces of gold were extracted. The ledge of the company has the appearance of being very rich; and it will, it is thought, exceed the Union ledge in the same vicinity in value.

—Vegetation is on the jump all around, up the country and down the country, east and west, and everything denotes an early and bountiful harvest. The pent up denizen of the city, big houses, brick and mortar, knows nothing of the brightness and sweetness of the surroundings of his less ostentatious neighbor, who has his cabin on the hill or his cottage on the edge of the woods. Flowers are blooming, trees are blossoming, the grain is throwing up its green sprouts, and the air is redolent with invigoration and health.—[*Napa Echo.*

—Reviewing the condition of the State, the Sacramento *Bee* remarks: "Never did a season open with a brighter promise than this for grain growers, fruit-men and stock-raisers. The spirit of improvement is abroad, and up and doing. With the advance of the season it promises to make important strides. Railroads and wagon roads, under the auspices of far-seeing and energetic men, have been projected to unite the different sections of the country, to open new avenues of trade and new sources of wealth."

—In the course of some conversation in relation to dogs, Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, related a Texan practice of training dogs with sheep: "The pup is taken from the mother before its eyes are opened, and put with a ewe to suckle. After a few times, the ewe becomes reconciled to the pup, which follows her like a lamb; grows up among and remains with the flock, and no wolf, man or strange dog can come near the sheep; and the dog will bring the flock to the fold regularly at 7½ o'clock, if you habitually feed him at that hour."

—Never despair, says Prentice. If the stream of your life freezes over, put on skates.

REMOVAL!

NEW STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,
BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
And importers of all kinds of
Wood and Willow-ware
Have for sale:
Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds, Clothes Lines, Strawberry Boxes, Market Baskets, Corn and Potato Baskets, Oyster Baskets, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Blacking, Wicking, Steamer Chairs, Mouse and Rat Traps, Sieves, Chopping Trays and Bowls, Baskets of all kinds, Clothes Pins, Pastry Boards, Children's Wagons, Wisp Brooms, Children's Gigs, Skirt Boards, Wash Boards, Trays, Mats, Brushes of every description, Whitewash and Window Brushes, Rolling Pins, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Faucets, Chopping Knives, Churns, Clothes Horses, Hand Bellows, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Butter Ladles and Molds, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Fine Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
7 401 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] March 31.

Our Grain and Produce markets have for the past week partaken of the general dullness and depression characterizing all branches of trade. Speculators and holders continue to demand high prices for Wheat and Flour. But sellers to affect trade find it impossible to realize the quotations that are daily given, and a material differance is or has to be conceeded in price.

It is a common thing and conclusively shows the weakness of speculators of late, if a sale of Flour of any magnitude is made, to give it great publicity, as for instance, a sale, a few days since, was reported of 2,000 ½-sks Chili Flour on private terms for export.—This is a large sale, or doubtless so considered by the Commercial Reporter of a paper that we think is in the interest of Breadstuff speculators. Several such sales will actually have to transpire to consume even one cargo of Chili Flour. That received by the D. C. Murray was about 8,000 bbls. Had a sale been effected of the entire parcel to the trade the export demand must indeed be a heavy one to sustain present rates demanded. Hay is now a drug on the market. A farther decline is to be noted in Bran, Hay, Beans, Barley, Oats, and Potatoes. The general tendency of the produce market is a downward one.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 7,668 sks; Barley, 5,480 sacks; Beans, 941 sks.; Potatoes, 6,383 sks; Flour, 3,076 qr-sacks; Straw, 257 bales; Hay, 4,337 bales; Oats, 3,163 sks; Salt, 2,730 sks; Middlings, 103 sks; Bran, 663 sks; Buckwheat, 80 sks; Wool, 24 bales; Corn, 1505 sks; Cornmeal, 140 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour……₱ bbl—	
Milling, ……	4 50@ 4 75	Superfine, ……	13 50@14 00
Do Oregon ……	@ ….	Extra……	15 00@15 50
Seed ……	@ 5 50	Oregon superfine	13 00@14 00
Do Chile ……	@ ….	Chile (in bond)……	
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₱ tun—	
Feed……	3 12@ 3 25	Domestic Feed	70 00@75 00
Seed ……	@ 3 75	Eastern ₱ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Do Chile….	3 00@ 3 40	Hay, ₱ ton……	20@25 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Bran ₱ ton……	40 00@45 00
Seed……	@ 3 50	Middlings, ₱ ton	60 00@65 00
Feed……	2 75@ 3 12	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Oregon ……	2 90@ 3 00	Buckwheat.. ….	2 75@ 3 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 00@ 3 12	Potatoes, ……	2 50@3 75
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00@ 4 50	Onions.. …. ….	9 00@11 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	9@ 10
do Best Am Fall clp	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, woolen ..	@ ..
do Short Staple..	12@ 14	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry……	9@ 11	Goat skins.. ..each ..	@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	90@1 00	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand….	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	75@ 90	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	37@50
do Eastern ..	38@ 40	" Eastern ₱ lb	@30
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	@80	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	@

San Francisco Cattle Market.—March 31.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 18@20c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@6c.
MUTTON—10c ₱ lb. LAMB—@—
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed @18c ₱ lb.
VEAL—8@12c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—March 31.

Hens ……₱ doz	8 00@9 50	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	7 00@8 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys…. ₱ lb	25@ 30	do domestic…. ….	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,……	
Ducks, wild,……	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild,…….	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—March 31.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱ lb	..	Crab Apples.. .. ₱ lb	..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches…. ..	..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	..	Limes…. ..	₱ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield…	@ ..	Oranges.. ..	@1 00
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ 8	Lemons,.. .. per doz	..
Winter Nells.. ..	8@ 12	Pine Apples..	each 50@75
Flemish Beauty	..	Bananas..	@ 12
Easter Beurre….	6@ 8	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..
Fall Butter.. ..	@ ..	Syrian ……	@ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex dria	@ ..
Madelaine ……	@ ..	Catawba	@ ..
cooking..	@ ..	Hamburgh.. ..	@ ..
Strawberries.. ₱ lb	@	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Raspberries.. ..	@	Common……	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Cherry Plums……	@ ..
do English	@ ..	Yellow Gage…. ..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	..	Damsons.. ..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	..	Peach Plums.. ..	..
Blackberries wild…	@ ..	German Prunes ….	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum ..	@ ..
Cherries, com var ..	@ ..	Almonds Cala.. ..	35
Bigarreau	..	Filberts…. ..	35
Black Tartarian ..	..	English Walnuts…	15
Apricots…. ..	@ ..	Green-gages….	@ ..
Nectarines.. ..	@ ..	Pie-melon… ..	..
Figs, new.. ..	15@ 25	Watermelons..	each 12@25
Peanuts…	25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	@ ..
Citrons ₱ doz ……	..	Canteloupes.. ..	.. 15@25
Bloodgood Pears ..	..	English Black Currants	@ ..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..₱ lb	.. 1 50	Okra, Dry..	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green.. ..	..
Brussell's sprouts ₱ lb	@ 12	Potatoes.. ..	@ ..
Beets.. .. ₱ doz	.. 37	do New.. ..	@ 12
Broccoli.. ₱ doz	.. @ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ 12
Cabbage.. ..	75c@1 00	do Yams (S Isls)	.. ..
Cauliflower.. ..	100@1 50	Pumpkins..	4
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips.. ₱ doz bunches	37
Celery.. .. .. ₱ bunch	12	Parsley..	.. 37
Cress.. .. ₱ doz bunches	37	Pickles, in jars.. each 50@	62
Cucumbers.. .. per doz	@ ..	Rhubarb.. .. .. ₱ lb	@ ..
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	.. @1 00	Radishes.. ₱ doz bunches	30
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱ doz	.. 50	do yellow..	37
Egg-Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 12
Garlics, new.. ..	.. @ ..	Red Peppers.. ..	₱ lb .. ..
Green-Peas..	@ ..	Summer Squash.. ..	.. ..
Green-Peppers.. ..	.. @ ..	Squash, Marrowfat..	.. @ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱ doz	.. @ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce…… ₱ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans.. ..	.. @ ..
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	25 50	Spinage..	.. @ 12
do cultivated.. ..	..	Salsify.. ..	₱ bunch @ 5
Onions.. .. .. ₱ lb	10@ 13	Turnips…… ₱ doz	.. @ 25
.. ..	.. ..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's.. ₱ lb	55@ 60	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	30@ ..
do Eastern….	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	30@ ..
Eggs, Cala.. ₱ doz	45@ 50	do Eastern.. ..	25@ ..
Duck-eggs..	45@ 50	Honey, in comb ..	35@ 40
Farallon-eggs	@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	35@ 45

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin.. ₱ lb	37½	Leg Mutton .. ₱ lb	15@20
Sirloin & rib pieces	25@37½	Lamb..	25@37
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	.. 25	Pigs' Tongues..	each.. 12
Veal..	.. 25	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb	.. 25
Veal Cutlet…. ..	.. 25	do Oregon.. ..	.. ..
Corned Beef…. ..	@ 15	do imported….	.. ..
Smoked Beef…. ..	.. 15	Tongues…each..	…@ 75
Pork chops.. ..	.. 25	do smoked….	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	15@25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	50@1 00	Snipe…. .. ₱ doz.	1 50@1 75
do tame…. ..	1 50@2 00	English …….	3 00
do Canvas-back .	75@1 00	Venison smoked ₱ lb.	@ 25
do Mallard..	……	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	……
do Teal ₱ doz …	……	Pigeons, domestic ……	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair..	@	do wild…. ….	2 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	62@ 75
Chickens	.. 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys .. ₱ lb.	35@ 40	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens.. .. each.	75@1 00	Squirrel…. ₱ pair.	25@ ..

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole.. ₱ lb	18@25	Crabs, large…. ₱ doz.	1 25
do smoked	@ 10	do small… ..	25@50
do pickled .. ₱ bbl	12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	…. 24 00
do do .. .. ₱ lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	.. @12
Smelts	.. 25	do fresh.. ..	.. ..
Perch..	8@10	Shrimps…. ..	.. ₱ lb 12½
Rockfish..	.. @10	Flounders.. ..	.. @18¾
Codfish..	.. 25	Sea Bass.. ..	.. .. @25
Herring, fresh,	…. …. 10	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb	…. ..	Sturgeons	.. .. @25
Tomcod….	.. ₱ lb 25	Crawfish… ..	 5
Sardines (fresh) ..	 10	Oysters…. ..	.. ₱ 100 1 25
Sole-fish	 20	Anchovies……	 5
Rocktrout	 10		

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—March 31.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $3 75@4 75 ₱ box; Pears 10@20c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 12@20c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₱ lb. Lemons, $1 ₱ @1 25 ₱ dozen. Oranges, $4 @$5 00 ₱ 100; do. retail, 62@75c ₱ dozen.

A CARD
TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several housand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an
AQUARIUM,
Gold Fish, Birds,
RUSTIC STANDS,
FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,
HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand:

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposi thentrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
2

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

GRAPE VINES.

50.000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANdard Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McCrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. B. WEST, Sonoma.

Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.

4-tf S. W. SHAW.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above-named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, UNtil further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

C. CROCKER,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

Tyler Brothers,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Photograph Albums,
Portfolios,
Juvenile Books,
Children's Picture Books,
Fancy Articles, Etc
632 Washington street,
23 *SAN FRANCISCO*

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,
Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
We call particular attention our CLOCKS, which are o
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company,)
For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

HUBBARD SQUASH.

THIS VERY BEST OF ALL SQUASHES SHOULD BE planted by every person who wishes the best Squash that can be grown.

The HUBBARD SQUASH is different from all other Squashes; has a hard rind, but very rich meated, sweet and luscious as the finest Carolina Sweet Potato.

The Hubbard makes the finest Pies in culinary art, superior to a Custard Pie—the Squash, however, is to be baked only. Saw the Squash in halves, bake in the shell, and scoop out when baked, or serve it on the table in the shell. For Pies, first baked, then scooped out, and used as other squash.

Fresh Seed just received from the East, pure from the growers, for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Packages $1 each; $3 per pound 3

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF
Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,
No. 312 Montgomery Street,
IS NOW OPEN,
And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.
An Invoice just received. Apply at FARMER OFFICE. 3

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount. Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 7

ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

W. R. STRONG'S
American Seed Store,

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,
IMPORTERS
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the gardens of Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS,
Together with
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS
For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree,
....AND....
SHRUB SEED.
Choice Flower Seeds,
Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the ver CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Cloversand other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,
All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Naracissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

W. R. STRONG,
20 206 J street, Sacramento.

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Fruit Trees,
GARDEN PLANTS,
—AND—
FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection
—OF—
Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
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PETROLEUM.

Its Location and Production.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Three Sand Rocks.

What may be the character of the three "sand rocks," in virtue of which they, and they alone, have become the conservitors of oil, does not yet appear. So far as known, all the surface drainings must have originated from these rocks, as in all the borings made these alone have yielded oil,—still not these, but under these. Moreover, the reservoirs under the three are evidently disconnected; the oils differing in gravity, the heaviest stop1 when by mixing the three in one vessel, they separate according to the law regulating the separation of liquids differing in specific gravity. On the contrary, as might be expected, the reservoirs under the same rock, give abundant proof of extensive connections. Thus new wells frequently so tap the reservoir of old ones near them, as to greatly affect the quantity of the product from the old. On Oil Creek, new borings very generally pass through a deposit of debris from the old borings; and, in some instances, remnants of cable, and of seed bags and seeds have been brought up from a depth of several hundred feet. Thus the proofs of connection is placed beyond hypothesis. It rests on facts.

Daily Production of Oil, and the Aggregate Amount.

The quantity of oil produced now does not materially differ from that of two years ago, viz: about six thousand barrels daily; a little short perhaps. From this fact some have leaped to the unwarrantable conclusion, that the maximum capacity for daily production was then reached. They argue that the number of wells has been greatly increased, but the quantity receive dis nearly constant. Therefore, more oil cannot be procured by increasing the number of wells.

Now we need but a moments reflection, and an appeal to a fact or two, in order to expose the fallacy of such a conclusion. First, the number of producing wells is not so much greater than two years ago, as would at first sight appear. Old abandoned derricks, over wells which were producing oil two years ago, are very abundant; all along Oil Creek for miles, along French Creek for miles, these abandoned wells outnumber the wells producing oil to-day To the inquiry, wherever made, "Why are these wells idle?" but one answer is given, viz: "They were abandoned two years ago, many of them at the time of their abandonment yielding thirty or forty barrels per day. But cooperage could not be obtained, and oil was worthless. The owners were obliged to leave them. Many of the owners have since gone into the army." This tells half the tale. The other half is as follows: All great spouting and flowing wells act either from hydrostatic or pneumatic pressure, or both. In either case the vent made by the well gradually reduces the force, and the well as gradually declines in its productiveness. This is the universal history of these wells. But it is no less noticeable fact, that fewer new wells are great spouters than formerly. On the other hand, pumping wells, especially those of moderate productiveness, are very constant in their yield, scarcely diminishing their primary quantity in years. I conclude, therefore, that the daily product might be indefinately increased. Not so, however, may it be said of the

Aggregate amount. That is fixed, is limited, under every view of the question of origin. If the quantity is definite, as that of coal, iron ore, gold, silver, and the like, then like them it is exhaustible, not only in special localities, but as a whole. If, on the other hand, it is a product of constant evolution, generated deep in the earth's secret laboratory, then is it exhausible whenever the draft exceeds the production, just as the annual fruits of the earth are exhaustible whenever consumption exceeds production. Neither will it avail here to assume that its production exceeds any assignable of consumption. In that event, its accumulation in past ages would, or at least should, have overflowed its rocky reservoirs, and caused an inundation of oil, long geologic eras since. It is a very favorite and fashionable expression with the world, and even with many acute writers on scientific subjects, to say of this or of that mineral, "It is absolutely inexhaustible!" Thus they say of iron, of coal, of the fertility of some soils, etc., etc.; and thus many say and affect to believe of oil. Still it requires no great engineering acumen to demonstrate not only the contrary, but even to show *how many years any given mineral, as coal, will last any specified country, as England for instance.* True, we do not yet know how large a portion of the earth's surface rocks is oil-bearing. For myself, I am persuaded that it will eventually be found about as extensive as coal in territory. Discovery, thus far, seems to cling to the skirts of bituminous coal regions. It may prove that the oil regions and the bituminous coal regions will be found everywhere conterminous. With the present light we have, I do not think geologists would commit a great blunder should they encourage enterprise to seek for it in all such localities, and stand non-committal with respect to other localities. Still, wherever we have the bituminous coal resting on other strata than the upper Devonian, I confess to some doubts, and I would be slow to commit myself beforehand. The very marked feature of the three "sand rocks," and the fact that they alone, *in this region*, are oil-bearing, cannot but make one hesitate. Yet it is difficult to maintain entire silence, for men are everywhere eager to know what is the prospects of success may be; and they appeal to the geologist not so much for an honest counsel as for the confirmation of their hopes. That geologist who frankly says "I do not know," is set down as *very verdant*, yet he only is safe. The excitement of speculation is so great, that the rocky bosom of mother earth will undoubtedly be put to the test in many a region now little thought of, whether the geologist speaks or not; and as the first discovery was made without his knowledge or *consent*, so it is likely to precede him in extending the development of the greasy area. While science pauses to ponder, to systematize, to classify, and to rationale, speculative enterprise, eager for the golden harvest, plunges into blind search, strikes out right and left, and is very sure to hit in the right spot sometimes. Science will follow at her slow measured tread, and only corroborate and substantiate the discoveries of the adventurer. This will prove so at least until facts have fertilized the waiting womb of science. Then she will bring forth an illustrious progeny, out of this, as out of other great subjects in natural history.

Origin of Mineral Oil.

Absolute certainty on this subject, as on many other kindred subjects, may never be reached Speculation respecting the origin may be, as yet, entirely premature. Still, as the world is full of guesses, and as conceit is frequently enrobed in the garb of unquestionable principle, it may not be amiss to estimate the value of one or two theories respecting this most recondite subject. Recently an article appeared in the *Daily Press*, without the authority of a name and without comment of the editor. In such a case, the editor of course must be held responsible. This was very brief, but the theory was explicit so far as it went. It assumed that oil, as it comes from the pierced bosom of the earth, is the offspring of water and carbonate of lime, mutually decomposed. The words are, "The water descends through the rocky strata, dissolving as it goes, and carrying with it, various acids and alkalies; and, on reaching some limestone bed, decomposition takes place, and the elements unite to form different compounds, among which the carbon of the limestone and the hydrogen of the water unite to form oil. Therefore, the supply is inexhaustible as the ocean!" I have not quoted verbatum, but nearly so. The sense, I think, is accurate. It is not an agreeable work to strike an unknown person; but we may hit this theory a blow or two in order to see whether it is merely a hollow shell, or vapid air, or solid substance. First it lacks completeness: it does not tell us what re-agents are dissolved beforehand in the water, sufficiently effective to cause decomposition. Water, most assuredly, will not. If the carbonate of lime were the carbine of calcium, or carbine of lime, (compounds never found in nature,) then would this theory stand on a fair foundation. But not now. Again, had the re-agent been named, we might, perhaps, comprehend the operation; but, as it is not named, we grasp at solidity and catch air. If we suppose an acid re-agent, what shall it be? Will we suppose it to be nitric acid, a small amount of which is produced in thunder showers? It is combined with the free ammonia forming nitrate of ammonia. Suppose this substance and carbonate of lime to be brought together in the solution and decomposition effected under the laws of affinity, what do we get? Surely not oil but nitrate of lime and carbonate of ammonia instead. So of any other salt, the elements of which may mutually interchange with carbonate of lime. We now get free carbonic acid, not oil; and, if we contrive to hypothecise the decomposition of the water, so as to liberate the hydrogen we still have the carbonic acid from the limestone, not carbon. It is really a very difficult affair to make even so clever a guess at this work. But, suppose for argument sake, we admit, that this is really the origin of petroleum, and jump the *modus operandi*—what follows? What else but this, viz: carbonate of limestone everywhere should be doing the same thing? All limestone countries should be greasy countries; and the more the limestone, the more the grease. Limestone ragions, with one accord, cry out indignantly against the imputation. Finally, it must have been so from the first; and it is difficult to conceive how carbonate of lime has been able to maintain its existence through such vast cycles of ages, as must have intervened since it was first born of the elements and baptised in water.

Second, the theory that oil is a result of pressure upon coal is maintained by some respectable geologists. In other words, that, as whey is expressed from a cheese curd, or oil from the olive, so is petroleum expressed from the coal beds. This theory supposes coal to have originated from vegetable substances, by a process identical with that operation in the formation of peat and lignite; that a peat bed requires only submergence and burial beneath a mass of rocks, and the elevation of temperature consequent upon increased depth, to convert it into coal. During this process of conversion a slow destructive distillation is quietly at work upon the vegetable substance, converting it into the various hydrocarbons. (They are not carbides of hydrogen, as the two gaseous compounds, CH and C^2H, although the former of these is an abundant product of vegetable decomposition.) The temperature requisite for obtaining oil must have been reached, retained sufficiently long to reach the result, and subsided before the coal was reduced to coke. Under the enormous pressure and in compressed water, that coke, if reached in the process, may have very materially differed from anything in that line human art can ever hope attain, how different from anthricite coal I leave for others to declare. At all events, we can easily perceive that, if this were really the manner in which the oil was originally produced, a temperature would not be difficult to assign which would coke any supposable bed of the primative coal. Moreover, if the heat did certainly exist in sufficient intensity, it is difficult to see how, under the circumstances of pressure and absence of free oxygen, anything else should transpire than the evolution of the hydrocarbons; and, if continued, of the coke, by means of superheated water, and incalculable pressure. Nevertheless, the theory of the formation of anthricite coal from bituminous, through the agency of heat and pressure, is universally conceded by all whose opinions bear much weight on scientific subjects. But, says the skeptical querist, if this be so, why do we not find oil in the anthricite regions? To this my answers are, first, we have but now found it near the bituminous coal, and that, too, without scientific forecast, but rather by a blind inquisition, groping after a little, a very little "Seneca oil," as one of life's panaceas, propounded by quacks and believed in by ignorance and disease. Secondly, *a priori*, one would say, that, under the high temperature attained in producing anthricite, the oil would become votalized and sent into the "upper air," there either to ignite and suffer the consequent decomposition, or to be condensed and to float away on the bosom of the primeval ocean; to be driven hither and thither by the turbulent storms, until, finding in some isolated lagoon or land-locked bay, it might ultimately become some bituminous lake of Trinidad—be buried again to be exhumed in the long after eras, as the Albert coal of New Brunswick, or as solidified bitumen amid the mountain rifts of Virginia and North Carolina. Who will say nay?

The temperature around bituminous coal regions not having attained sufficient intensity to produce coking, nor to volatilize the oil, this latter remains in its liquid state to follow the water with which it was associated, sinking as the water sank and rising as the water rose, maintaining its hydrostatic relation of levity, as compared with the greater gravity of its saline associate—salt water.

The fact that the lightest oil is found beneath the "third sand rock," may have reference to the order of distillation, or it may be a sign of re-distilation of the lowest; for it is a known fact, ascertained in the refineries, that the heavy oils may all become converted into light oils by properly managing the distilling process. Thus has God, in His own matchless laboratory, anticipated human research and attainment.

I scarcely need add, that to this theory for explaining the origin of that wondrous product of nature's chemistry, this more than Alladin's lamp, to many a formerly poor peasant, but a now wealthy Cræsus, I can discover no very serious objection. It seems perfectly to meet all the requirements of a well grounded hypothesis which will endure the severest tests. It seems to render intelligible the mysterious characters "done in oil," and to bring forth a true interpretation of the mystic symbols traced in nature's own book, and stored away amid the rocky archives of the geologic eras of the mysterious past.

There is one other theory which deserves a notice, though I by no means propose to discuss it in full, neither to refute it, nor show its plausibilities. It is the only really rival theory to the last one above given.

That theory begins where the other leaves off. It supposes oil to be one of the primitive compounds, in the same manner as water and all the ordinary solids and carbonic acid gas, instead of being a secondary, belonging to the same category as ether, alcohol, chloroform, etc., the result of derivative chemical forces. It says the hydrocarbons were first. By exposure to air and moderate temperature, etc., they became inspissated and are asphaltum, bitumen, and finally coal. It says "all the impressions found in coal are the mere accidents of their day—organic substances embalmed in nature's cerements." Their strong arguments consists in calling for the potash of the plants supposed by the opposite theory to have originally constituted the coal beds, in citing the chemical identity of oil, asphaltum, and bitumen, and in appealing to the existence of these in separate beds, deposits, and reservoirs.

I do not deny the force of all this; but I do conceive that the theory of organic distillation by heat, and under immense pressure, and with permeating water, is more in exact consonance with what we know from experiment; and that it meets all the reasonable demands upon it as a primary hypothesis. True, every hypothesis should be tried by the severest tests before it is catalogued as a fundamental principle. And no matter what hypothesis one puts forth, only so be he is willing it shall be subjected to the "*experimentum crucem.*"

IRA TAYLOR.

Labor Honored.

Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, in a recent address before the New England Agricultural Society, speaks in the following happy and glowing terms of the honor and glory which will ever attend the genius of mind, and the future glory of human progress.

At the head of labor-saving inventions stand the *Sewing-Machine*, which Governor Andrews says is "one of the last, best gifts of mechanical invention to women,"—and as women is the last and best gift of God to man, we must infer from that, that the man who is blessed with one of these gifts of God, and one of Wheeler and Wilsons' Sewing-Machines, he should esteem himself in Paradise again.

"The needlewoman, by the domestic hearth, or in the shops where labor associates with capital, aided by the Sewing-Machines—one of the last, best gifts of mechanical invention to women, if not to men; the weaver, by the side of her carpet-loom, which seems to *think* as well as to work, and which almost talks; the shoemaker, pegging a boot at a blow; the laborer, who fills his gravel-car by two strokes of a steam-shovel, and upsets it by a turn of his hand; the husbandman, who mows and rakes his hay, and reaps, and threshes, and measures out his golden grain by the agencies of cunning mechanisms, almost without fatigue, are only a few of the thousand illustrations of how the human will and the immortal intelligence of the human intellect, bridging over the gulf which lies between the boundaries of *matter* and *mind*, are vindicating the divinely-given mastership of man over all things which God hath made on earth. Nay, more than that; for the things invisible and impalpable, existing as hidden forces in the vast abyss of nature—caloric, and steam, and electricty, and magnetism, and light itself; the mysteries of sciences, so wonderful and august that they seem to tread celestial spheres and to sweep the mind bewildered by the contemplation, far off beyond the domain of reason—these, all these, tamed and allured to human uses, are familiar spirits, by whose means a thousand daily miracles are wrought without amazement to the beholder, and with little consciousness of our own how nearly we are brought to the contemplation of the very thought of Deity. Those winged horses, harnessed to the plough, the loom, the traveling-car, carrying burdens, crushing ores, hammering granite and iron, or weaving delicate tissues for ornament or luxury, or flashing intelligence by invisible magic, are daily augmenting in number and power, though they had long since added mechanical forces to the industrial strength equivalent to many millions of men."

DANIEL LAMBERT'S SHOES.—A writer in "*All the Year Round*" says: "We remember seeing years ago, at a bootmakers in the city, a pair of shoes, the counterpart of some which had been made for the weighty Daniel by a former owner of the shop; they were, as Hood said of a stage coachman's great coat, 'too broad to be conceived by my narrow mind.' He weighed at his death seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds. His coffin was seventy-six inches long by fifty-two wide, and contained a hundred and twelve square feet of elm."

SOLANO COUNTY has an outstanding indebtedness of $147,106 56. Upwards of $100,000. of this is for railroad bonds.

Speculation in Fuel Illegal.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Rochester, N. Y., recently, Judge E. Darwin Smith told the jury that the Court felt it a duty to the Grand Inquest to present a subject to which its attention had been called by the press, and which was one that properly came under its notice. It was an illegal combination among persons interested in the coal trade to advance and maintain prices at unreasonable and exorbitant figures. If what was alleged by the papers was true, the parties who were concered in the proceeding, be they who they may, were liable to indictment, trial and punishment. Such proceedings were well understood to be in violation of law. The Judge cited cases where persons concerned in combination to hold up prices had been indicted in the Courts of this State—such as forwarders and batters in New York city. The aggravating circumstances attending a combination to keep fuel at high rates in times like the present were dwelt upon and shown up to the jury by the Court. They were instructed how to proceed in the matter and their duty definitely pointed out. Their inquiries were not confined to what was done by persons residing in that county but might extend to the doings of persons in any other part of the State. They were liable, though non-residents of that county, and might be indicted if the evidence of guilt was apparent. The Judge addressed the jury for half an hour, and then sent them back to their rooms to consider the subject.

[We give the above singular action of a Judge in New York, and would ask, if it is not legally right to speculate in coal or firewood, is it right to speculate in flour or breadstuffs?—ED. FARMER.]

The Pacific Railroad and the Settlers on Their Lands.

A question of great moment arises in regard to the land on the line of the road, granted by Congress to this road. The Sacramento *Union* of the 31st makes the following remarks, and we agree with the *Union*, that there can be no just ground of fear on the part of the settlers, for the Board of Managers, we are confident, will be desirous to have the good will and co-operation of all the settlers, and they will most undoubtedly adopt a wise and judicious course, such as will win them approbation and support for the road:—

Considerable feeling is beginning to develop itself among the ranchmen of this and other counties in relation to the title lands which by Act of Congress have been conveyed to the Pacific Railroad Company. A meeting on this subject has been called, to take place on Saturday evening next, at the Pacific School-house, on the lower Stockton road, four miles south of the city. By the several Acts of Congress passed providing for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, that company acquires whatever interest the Government may have had in each alternate section of land lying within twenty miles on either side. The company is, not, however, bound by law to sell these lands at Government price or to sell at any price if not so inclined. There are many localities where the lands have not been thrown into the market, and not even surveyed by Government, but which have nevertheless been settled upon and improved in value. Many settlers who have occupied such lands ten or twelve years seem to have come to the conclusion that the Railroad Company will refuse to convey the title to these lands except at oppressive prices. We are unable to learn that there is any just foundation for this fear. The meetings called and contemplated will doubtless result is conference and consultation between the interested parties, and the public will, of course, soon be more fully enlightened on the subject.

A TRULY GREAT MAN.—The following extract from a *private* letter of Gen. Sherman to an old friend, who was a highly distinguished soldier of Philadelphia, shows the truly noble character of one of the Great Generals that is now leading on our armies to their final victory:

Colonel Ewing arrived to-day, and bore me many kind tokens from the North, but none gave me more satisfaction than to know that you watched with interest my efforts in the National cause. I do not think a human being could feel more kindly toward an enemy than I do to the people of the South, and I only pray that I may live to see the day when they and their children will thank me as one who labored to secure and maintain a Government worthy the land we have inherited, and strong enough to secure our children the peace and security denied us. Judging from the press, the world magnifies my deeds above their true value, and I fear the future may not realize its judgment. But, whatever fate may befall me, I know that you will be a generous and charitable critic, and will encourage one who only hopes in this struggle to do a man's share.

With great respect, your friend and admirer,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

SPRING CLIP OF WOOL.—Owing to the cold weather, sheep sheasing is being delayed, as it is not advisable to expose the sheep to the severity of this unusual cold. In some warm and favored localities the sheering is progressing. We have noticed several parcels of wool have come to market, but the price for which it was sold is not made known. Wool is a dull sale East, owing to the unsettled state of the market there, and the almost certain prospect of a considerable panic, when the gold is so rapidly going down.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.—Invoices of this seed can be purchased in lots of from 100 to 500 lbs., by calling on the Editor of the FARMER.

Agricultural Department.

The Average Yield per Acre and Average Prices of the Crops of 1864.

The following tables show the *average yield* per acre and the *average prices* of the leading crops of the loyal Atlantic States for 1864:

STATES.	WHEAT. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	WHEAT. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.	RYE. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	RYE. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.	BARLEY. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	BARLEY. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.	OATS. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	OATS. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.	CORN. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	CORN. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.
Maine	10½	$2 60	12	$2 04½	18	$1 45	23	$1 01	27	$2 10
New Hampshire	12½	2 68	14½	2 04	18	1 69	24	92	29½	2 11
Vermont	14	2 57½	15½	1 88	22	1 61	33	87	38½	1 96
Massachusetts	16	2 41	15	2 00	20	1 78	26½	1 04	31½	2 04
Rhode Island	15	2 50	17	2 00	25	1 64	33	98½	30½	2 09
Connecticut	16½	2 37½	15	1 91	23½	1 81	30	1 00	31	1 81
New York	13	2 34½	14½	1 70½	18½	1 74½	23	94	29½	1 68
New Jersey	15	2 33	13½	1 69½	20	1 78½	32½	91½	31½	1 70½
Pennsylvania	12	2 40	14½	1 70½	18	1 71	29½	87	29½	1 54½
Maryland	11½	2 60	14	1 64	26⅝	1 78⅝	22	87	21½	1 62
Delaware	12	2 53	15⅝	1 56⅝	27	1 87½	24	80	20½	1 55
Kentucky	10½	1 96½	18⅝	1 35½	23½	1 59⅝	24½	79½	28½	96⅝
Ohio	10½	1 93	12½	1 32½	23⅝	1 56	29	72½	31½	96
Michigan	12	1 96	12½	1 36½	19½	1 56	26	75½	24½	1 26
Indiana	14	1 75	14	1 31	24	1 56	26	73½	29	95½
Illinois	14½	1 55	15	1 01½	22⅝	1 37	31½	61	33	75
Missouri	14½	1 75	15⅝	1 11½	23	1 47⅜	25½	71½	26½	97
Wisconsin	9½	1 48½	12½	1 09½	13½	1 49	27½	60	31	94
Iowa	12½	1 34½	15	92	21	1 20½	32	53	36⅝	67⅝
Minnesota	13½	1 13⅝	14½	92	20	1 09½	28¾	73½	33	94
Kansas	15	2 01	17	1 25	23	1 27	29	96½	25	1 37
West Virginia	9½	2 01	12½	1 47	20½	1 67	24	79½	31	1 06
Nebraska Territory	14	1 50	16	1 29	20	1 22½	28	68¾	28½	99

STATES.	BUCKWHEAT. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	BUCKWHEAT. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.	POTATOES. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	POTATOES. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.	LEAF TOBACCO Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in pounds.	LEAF TOBACCO Average *price* per pound on 1st January, 1865.	HAY. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in tons.	HAY. Average *price* per ton on 1st January, 1865.	FLAX SEED AND LINT. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, the seed stated in bushels and lint in lbs.	FLAX SEED AND LINT. Average *price* per bushel of seed and per lb. of lint when sold.
Maine	19	$1 28	143	$0 67	.....	.....	¾	$21 00	.....	.....
New Hampshire	19½	1 32	164	60	985	$0 25	1	21 00	8 bush.. 800 lbs...	$3 00 .....
Vermont	19½	1 04	162½	54	.....	.....	1	17 95	7 bush..	3 50
Massachusetts	16½	1 25	132½	93	1650	25	1	29 00	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	127½	97½	1350	30	1	31 50	.....	.....
Connecticut	16¾	1 35	131	83	1450	25	1¼	27 00	.....	.....
New York	18½	1 13⅝	115½	66	856	24½	1⅛	23 05	7 1-10 bu 260 lbs...	3 00 21½
New Jersey	17	1 44	86⅝	1 08	.....	25	1⅜	26 71	12 bush..	3 23
Pennsylvania	18¾	1 16¾	110½	89	1068½	18½	1⅞	24 55	8½ bush.. 268 lbs...	3 08 26¾
Maryland	19¾	1 58	55	1 20	750	13⅜	1½	27 00	10 bush.. 250 lbs..	3 16 20
Delaware	20	1 00	125	1 32	.....	.....	1½	30 00	10 bush.. 237½ lbs..	3 50 25
Kentucky	20½	1 37½	81½	1 09⅜	770	12	1½	20 16	9½ bush.. 200 lbs...	1 80 62½
Ohio	17	1 10	96	01½	870½	13½	1½	19 38	8⅔ bush.. 221 lbs...	2 43 29½
Michigan	12	1 18½	79	81½	1000	20	1	19 33	8 bush... 200 lbs...	2 67 30
Indiana	18½	1 24½	80	99½	856½	14	1½	17 81	8 1-10 bu 225 lbs...	2 22½ 50
Illinois	17	1 10	81½	1 15	907	16½	1½	15 33	8½ bush..	2 45
Missouri	15⅝	1 07	39	1 75½	562½	13⅜	1⅛	18 12	9½ bush.. 200 lbs...	2 05 22½
Wisconsin	16½	88½	118	55	980	15	1½	13 00	8 bush... 213 lbs...	2 25 37
Iowa	17½	1 14	76	1 11½	957	25	1⅝	9 51	10 bush.. 212 lbs...	2 21 22⅔
Minnesota	17⅝	1 23½	112	67½	800	20	1½	9 36	8 bush... 200 lbs...	4 00 30
Kansas	15	1 25	43	2 68	675	11½	1⅝	13 00	10 bush..	2 50
West Virginia	18½	1 32	74	1 29	655½	20	1½	20 61	6½ bush.. 200 lbs...	2 29 20
Nebraska Territory	.....	.....	51⅞	2 08	.....	.....	1½	7 33	.....	.....

STATES.	SORGHUM MOLASSES. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in gallons.	SORGHUM MOLASSES. Average *price* per gallon on 1st January, 1865.	BEANS. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	BEANS. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.	PEAS. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	PEAS. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.	HOPS. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in pounds.	HOPS. Average *price* per pound on 1st January, 1865.	CLOVER SEED. Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	CLOVER SEED. Average *price* per bushel on 1st January, 1865.
Maine	.....	.....	14	$2 83	14½	$2 07	900	$0 33	4½	$14 00
New Hampshire	.....	.....	14½	2 80	13½	2 25	458	38	4	14 12
Vermont	.....	.....	17⅝	2 57	18	1 82	550	25	4	15 00
Massachusetts	.....	.....	11⅜	2 84	20	2 25	.....	50	.....	18 00
Rhode Island	.....	.....	15½	2 87½	10	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	.....	.....	126⅞	$1 20	15¾	3 00	20	2 90	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	112½	1 06	16	2 38	16¾	1 79½	661½	41
New Jersey	.....	.....	105	1 18	18	2 42	.....	.....	600	42
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	114½	1 22	18½	2 60½	21⅜	1 98½	431⅜	42½
Maryland	.....	.....	91	1 14	21	2 65	15	2 50	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	134½	1 00	15	2 33	20	1 75	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	.....	102	1 20½	25	2 00	.....	3 00	.....	45
Ohio	.....	.....	118	1 03½	15½	2 27	20	2 58½	700	28½
Michigan	.....	.....	121½	1 19½	14	2 00	18	1 94	1208	38⅜
Indiana	.....	.....	96½	1 05½	17⅜	2 40	.....	.....	.....	22½
Illinois	.....	.....	100½	1 01½	17	2 02	22⅜	1 71	1950	40
Missouri	.....	.....	106	1 03½	20⅝	2 05	17½	7 31	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	.....	111½	1 19	16½	1 89½	21	1 45½	1350	35⅜
Iowa	.....	.....	102	1 12½	18½	2 10	25	1 85½	1250	45
Minnesota	.....	.....	103½	1 29	13	2 97	18	1 89½	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	75½	1 14½	24	3 17	21⅜	2 00	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	114	1 17	21½	2 28½	21⅞	2 50	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory	.....	.....	120	1 28	12¼	1 75	.....	.....	3½	11 40

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, AND TALLOW!

PURCHASED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE HIGHEST market rates. They also make liberal advances on the above articles, if consigned for sale.

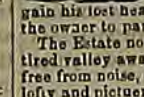
R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
11 No. 212 Front street, San Francisco.

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.
An Invoice just received. Apply at FARMER OFFICE. 3

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.



THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar. These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State.

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

A Farm for Sale.
260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

Its is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.
Growers, Importers and
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS
And all articles connected with the
SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
9 New York.

Partner for Commission Business.

A REAL BUSINESS MAN, WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000 to $5,000, who desires to invest in a very safe and profitable business already established, may hear of an opportunity by addressing with real signature, S. S. P., care of Farmer Office. All communications strictly confidential. 20 tf

HORACE WATERS' COLUMN.

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225 do., with carved legs, $240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cali. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.

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Publisher of the above Books.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC;

"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller: "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," gallop, by Mrs. Parkhurst: "Le Piri Polka;" "West Point March," 25c each. "Ometepe Waltz;" "L'Armetee Waltz, "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 50c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free.

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"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst: "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
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SEED WAREHOUSE,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF
CARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,
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Ornamental Tree and Shrub
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NO. 414 CALIFORNIA STREET,
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Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skilful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

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Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
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English Rye-grass, Timothy Grass;
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With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

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Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

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BULBS:

LILIES,	TULIPS,	HYACINTHS,
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Native California Evergreen
TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,
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Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,
Can offer unusual inducements to
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And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

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THIS IS NO HUMBUG

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with A. P. JOHNSON cut in it.
3

Miscellaneous.

The Material for Heavy Ordnance.

As a general rule, when two ships meet upon the ocean, that one will conquer that has the most powerful artillery. Had the forts below New Orleans been provided with very large guns, they, as well as the city and the control of the Mississippi, would now be in the hands of the rebels. The possession of as powerful an ordnance as that in the hands of any other people is a supreme necessity for us if we would maintain our position among the nations of the earth, or even if we would save our liberties from being crushed by superior force.

The necessity for heavy cannon has been fully recognized by our military and naval officers, and owing to their intelligent efforts of the United States has been generally in advance of all other nations in this most important element of power, but within a few years the Prussians and Russians, and perhaps the English, have made a stride in advance of us. This has been effected by the use of a better material than that which we employ.

For guns not larger than the 68-pounder, extensive experience has shown cast-iron to be sufficiently strong, and as that is the cheapest material it will of coure be employed. The smooth-bore 68-pounder for special shot has a bore of 8 inches, and is cast in our service with a weight of 8,465 pounds.

For guns larger than 68-pounders the one property of material which is difficult to obtain is strength. Among all the thousands of substances that are found on the planet or are produced by the strongest is cast-steel; and it is by the use of this material that the Prussians have surpassed us in the construction of heavy cannon. Until within a short time it was beyond the power of art to produce masses of steel properly forged of a sufficient size for large guns, but this difficulty is now overcome. From Mr. Holley's recent work on "Ordnance and Armor" we select the following remarks in relation to steel guns:—

"The mild steel made by Mr. Fried Krupp, at Essen, Prussia, is probably more remarkable than any other product of this nature, chiefly on account of the immense size produced.

"Mr. Krupp's cannon are, indeed, the only solid steel guns that have acquired a special celebrity, although it is probable that some of the Sheffield manufacturers make an equally good material, and will soon produce ingots of equal size. The first of Mr. Krupp's guns was the one in the great exhibition of 1851. Mr. Krupp patented this application of steel to ordnance in England, on December 16, 1861. The great feature of this manufacture is the forging of large masses from single homogeneous ingots, without seams or welds. An ingot of 21 tuns weight, and 44 inches diameter, was shown at the great exhibition of 1862. Similar castings are forged every day into shafts, cannon, etc. The head of Krupp's heaviest hammer is said to weigh 40 tuns. The 9-inch gun, shown in the exhibition of 1862, was at that time the largest cannon forged at this establishment, and by far the largest gun ever forged without welds. It was intended for a Krupp breach-loader, but is adapted to other plans of breach loading or to conversion into a muzzle-loader by the simple insertion of a breach plug. It is a smooth-bore, and was intended for a 200-pounder to 250-pounder rifle. Its dimensions are—total length, 13 feet 8½ inches; diameter over chamber, 27⅝ inches; diameter at muzzle, 15½ inches; diameter of bore, 9 inches; weight, 18,000 pounds; price, $10,125. Mr. Krupp is now making a large number of solid steel guns for Russia; among them fifty 9-inch guns, of 10,480 pounds weight and 15 feet length of bore, and a larger number of 8-inch guns, of 10,800 pounds weight and 13 feet 2 inches length of bore, and of 6-inch guns of 8,900 pounds weight and 10 feet 8 inches length of bore. They are all muzzle-loaders and rifled on the shunt plan. Mr. Krupp is also making for Russia several 11-inch guns, fitted with his own plan of breech-loading apparatus; and it is stated, though not officially, several 15-inch guns, at a cost of 87 cents per pound. Mr. Krupp expresses his readiness to fabricate 13 or 15-inch guns, and states that there are now no mechanical difficulties in the way. The breech or muzzle-loader of any size would be left solid, as the gun would be forged in the shape of a cylinder, and bored out. It may be remarked that the weight of forged masses of a given quality has been increased nearly ten times within a decade. Mr. Krupp sent a 5000-lb. block to the Exhibition of 1851, and one of above 44,000 lbs. to the Exhibition of 1862."—[*Scientific American.*

SAFE SUBSTITUTE FOR CHLOROFORM.—A writer in the Lancet states that turpentine, sprinkled on a handkerchief, and inhaled in the same manner as chloroform, induces sleep favorable for surgical operations and for the relief of pain. His first experiment was on a lady suffering from violent neuralgia, and was surprised to find it not merely soothed and allayed the pain, but that after a few inhalations, it produced a gentle sleep, from which she awoke without any other unpleasant symptoms, and free from pain. He afterwards tried it in some painful surgical operations, in cramps, convulsions, nephralgia, calculosa, etc., and found its effects were to allay nervous irritation, spasm and pain, without deranging the action of the heart, and to produce a calm anæsthetic sleep.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.—Invoices of this seed can be purchased in lots of from 100 to 500 lbs., by calling on the Editor of the FARMER.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

A CARD
TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when our *name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several thousand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposi the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

NEW
Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

A GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street.

12 Up Stairs

EDUCATIONAL.

PACIFIC
National Business College,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect."—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco.

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of Spencerian Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

LECTURES

Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

DIPLOMAS.

Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
1 President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,
Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIRIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 3d inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benica. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25
EXTRAS.	
Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consist of four weeks each.

For farther particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once	$15
Board and Tuition, per session	$250
Washing, per session	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages;

nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $280—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

A. H TODD.....N. W. COOK.

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Brokers & Commission Merchants,

AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
American Organs.

SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE

MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD

FOR THE

American Home Circle.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instrments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing, it is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

SIBERIA OTT,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade.

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent Iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones.* The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

Address all orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,
PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time-keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given. Send for Circulars, an address

SIBERIA OTT,
22 748 Broadway, New York City.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....APRIL 7, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.
20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc., at the Farmer's Reading room, 220 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

By reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among those thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

WE want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such cause can ever be successful in such a work.

New Comers—Homesteads.

THOSE New Comers to our State can always be sure to find valuable Homesteads, already highly improved, and for sale on favorable terms, by applying at our Office. New Comers who want important positions, as Superintendents of Farms Millers, etc, can always be informed of favorable chances.

Patent Rights.

IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 220 Clay Street.

A NEW FRUIT.—We are indebted to Professor Nattini, S. J., of the Santa Clara College, for a parcel of seeds and fruit of the "Tejocotes," from Mexico, which has been kindly sent us, and which we shall plant and test its value with part of the seed, and scatter the rest where they will do good. We hope soon to lay before our readers *another parcel* of fruit from the same source, in the form of an Essay, which will be good seed from the soil of the mind.

THE NEW CHERRY.—We have received from our old co-worker on the CALIFORNIA FARMER, J. K. Phillips, Esq., now resident at the silver mines of the Catalina Island, a parcel of a new variety of the Holly Cherry, an Evergreen, which from appearance and description, promises to be quite an acquisition; we refer to the letter of Mr. Phillips in our columns. We return our acknowledgments for the favor and hope to hear often, and we will reciprocate the favor. Such new products are a public benefit.

We have received at rooms some fine specimes of the Quartz from the "Lowery Lead," owned by Stockton & Co., a lead located some ten miles down Wolf Creek, east side from Grass Valley.—These samples show well and most promising.

YOUNG CLERK WANTED.—A young man, not over twenty years of age, of active habits, a good penman, with a love of order and neatness, is wanted in the Reading-Room at this office. None need apply who cannot give their whole time to business, and whose habits are of the most strictly temperate, and can produce the best references.—Apply only between the hours of four and five o'clock, P. M.

Imported Garden Seeds.

A few years since we had quite a controversy on the subject of Garden Seeds—*Imported and California grown*—and their merits were discussed in this Journal at considerable length. We decided then, as we do now, that *Imported Garden Seeds* are more reliable under all general circumstances than those grown here.

We take the ground that at the present time California will not and cannot give that time and attention to the growing of Garden Seeds which so important and scientific a process demands, and therefore for some time yet we must rely upon the Seed Growers of Europe and the Eastern States for *reliable seed*—especially all other than Peas, Beans, Corn, or some staple kinds—even these we admit are not as carefully grown as they should be.

Those who are not familiar with the process of growing Seeds in Europe can form but little idea how complete and perfect are all the plans, and how careful Seed Growers are there to have no admixture of varieties, or any monstrosities or hybrid seeds.

In the controversy about Seed-raising, some three years since, we then gave the proof that S. W. Moore, Seedman of this city, had for 10 years imported from England, France and the East large quantities, and by all the tests then made *Imported Seed* had always given more satisfaction than *Home Grown*, however much we regret to admit the fact, although we have always admitted that we *shall be able* after a few years to do so, when with men skilled in growing seed, men of sound sense and good knowledge of the soil needed for the various kinds, we shall then be enabled to grow seed as perfectly as in Europe or the East, but it will be some years before we shall be much advanced.

We are led to these remarks at this time from the fact of receiving the complete Seed Catalogues of Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., of Paris, the largest Seed Warehouse in France, who sending us their Catalogue also give us the information of sending large invoices of Seed to California to the house of S. W. Moore, for several years, and recently to Mons. Francois and others.

We have also had an invitation to call and examine a large invoice of Seed just received by Mons. C. Francois, on Sansome street, which on examination we find to have arrived in the most perfect order, fresh as if from the cases in their warehouses in France as but yesterday, and yet be it remembered they have come over several oceans and through several nations to the "Land of Gold," to make this new country blossom and give its richest treasures, its Fruits and Flowers, etc. In this new invoice we find Fruit, Flowers and Vegetable Seeds of the very best and rarest, and the only regret is they should not have arrived in California some *three* months earlier.

We would speak of the House of Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., as it deserves. It is the principal Seed Warehouse of France, and standing very high is a most reliable and honorable House to deal with. This we know, having visited Paris the last time in 1847, just before coming to California, and we know their extensive business and reliable character, which has been steadily increasing, for more than *twenty years* to our knowledge.

The Seed business is one of great importance to any people, and those not conversant with it have but little idea of the magnitude of it in our new State even.

S. W. Moore has been ten years engaged in the business, and his importations from Europe count in *tons of seed* annually, and we all know that in all our mountain towns everywhere, large number of French, German, Italian and Portuguese cultivators are now at work making the waste places look like Edens. Large numbers of these Gardeners cannot speak any other than their native tongues, save the French language, which is spoken by most of them, and Mons. Francois being familiar with languages, as a Seedman can advance the cause of Agriculture greatly, and his business has now so largely increased that he is sending forward his seed orders to France for the coming year, which will amount to some *ten thousand pounds*. This shows the business of California among our foreign population; and we also learn that Mons. Francois intends to lay the foundation of a Seed Nursery upon a true scientific plan, such as must and will prove a reliable business hereafter; but this will take years to perfect and a large expenditure also.

We have made these extended notes from the fact that we have often spoken of Messrs. Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co.'s Seeds, and we have done so from a personal knowledge of the House, and their reliable manner of doing business, and all purchasers can rely upon their Seeds, of which by another year will be fully supplied by this House from Paris to the Seed Dealers of our Pacific shores.

It should be borne in mind now that in California the season for planting many vegetables and flowers continues all the year in successive crops—and in the mountains the trade is but just commenced.

We shall hope to show at our Reading-Rooms another autumn all the richly colored Plates of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers published by this House, and for which they are so justly celebrated.

EARLY CROPS OF HAY AND GRAIN.—In despite of the cold and backward Spring now upon us, apparently so unusually cold, our Hay and Grain crops never appeared so well, and never have we had so great promise of an early harvest in these two crops. Already quite a number of purchasers are found in the market for "*Mowers*," and as we note elsewhere, new Hay was in market last week. Our correspondents in many places tell us they are now about the work for the commencement of the Hay season.

If Haymakers should write home to the old States that they were in the midst of the *Hay Season* on the first of April, they would really suppose it was only an old *seasonable* joke for the first of April.

Hedge Plants.

We have frequent inquiries about *Hedge Plants*. What is the best and strongest kind? Which is the most hardy, which the most ornamental, and which is quickest grown? etc.

There is one great pre-requisite in the raising and establishing of a living Hedge that is all important to secure a permanent, handsome and durable Hedge. And if those who desire a good Hedge will but observe the rule we lay down, there cannot be a failure.

The first and most important thing to be done is the right preparation of the ground for the Hedge. Let every one remember that it is not a very easy matter to weed out and clean up round the roots of a Thorn Hedge, therefore the ground should be well prepared at first, very deeply cultivated for a breadth of at least six feet from the outside of the Hedge into the ground which it encloses; the soil should be well trenched at least two feet deep, and all roots, weeds, briars, trees, shrubs, etc., taken out, for after the Hedge plant begins to grow this cannot be done without injury to the Hedge, and it should always be borne in mind that a single plant killed in a Hedge destroys its beauty and uniformity, and the cost in resetting is always more than equal to a little extra labor to do the work well at first.

Remember then, a well prepared soil six feet wide and thoroughly cleaned, then a trench two feet deep dug finely and re-filled within six inches of the surface with fine soil, then fill this in with old decomposed manures and dig in and mix finely and make level with surface, then the soil is ready, either for sowing the seed or for setting plants.

The Osage Orange.

Now the kind of a Hedge for all extensive grounds, to guard orchards or vineyards from stock of all kinds, we recommend the OSAGE ORANGE.—It is the *strongest and best*, and if rightly attended to will always do well. The cause of its failure so much in California has been the imperfect manner in which the work has been done. The best and surest way is to *plant* the seed, first soaking the seed in boiling water. When the seed is ready open the soil (prepared as above) with a hoe, dig a trench four inches deep and six inches wide; plant the seed so that they shall fall about six inches apart, diagonally, thus: * * * and equal to two and three rows wide, this will make the outside rows a foot apart, rake back the soil over the seed, and the work is done until the plants are two feet high, when they should be cut back to twelve inches. This is the first form, after that, the hedge can be formed as the owner desires, as broad and as high as the case requires. To make an additional ornament, at every twenty-five feet one of the strongest plants should be left to form a tree. This, as it rises from the centre of the hedge on the line when in bearing, its handsome green and golden balls give an appearance truly elegant, and at a distance appears like orange trees, while a hedge of this plant can be made so compact as to keep out even a rabbit.

The Holly.

The Holly Hedge in England is an object of real beauty. There is the Gold Edge Holly, the Silver Edge Holly, and the plain Evergreen. These are slow in growing but very beautiful and hardy, and should be used in this country for an ornamental hedge around our private gardens.

The California Holly Cherry is one of the most beautiful foliaged plants in all the tribes of trees. We know of no tree or plant whose leaves are more truly beautiful. It is an evergreen. The trees can be grown to any form, as it bears cutting without injury. I. Lewelling, Esq., of San Lorenzo, has some fine form plants in his front walk, and several persons have small hedges and plants.—Howard Park, San Mateo, has fine sample trees. We hope attention will be given to this variety for *Ornamental Hedges*, as it is the *finest*.

We call attention in this connection to the letter of our friend, J. K. Phillips, Esq., at the Catalina Island, who has kindly sent us the seed of one of this valuable class of plants recent discovered, which we shall carefully grow and care for.

The Privet.

The English Privet, as a Hedge Plant, ranks high in Europe, is used extensively, and makes a compact, handsome evergreen hedge, and will *grow rapidly* in this country, and it should be used extensively for ornamental grounds, as it can be cut and formed into all kinds of figures from the upper face of the hedge after it has reached its heighth.

The Pomegranate.

This Plant can be formed into one of the most beautiful hedges that can possibly be conceived of for an *Ornamental Hedge* for garden grounds. Its rich foliage, its scarlet blossom, its gorgeous crimson fruit, these all would give in their season such a variety to the hedge as to make it surpassingly beautiful, and bearing thorns would be a protection when grown compactly, as it should be, from rabbits, domestic fowls, swine, etc., besides the yield of fruit would make it profitable to grow.

The Pyrhus Japonica—*(Japan Pear.)*

This Plant can be used as a Hedge Plant, and will make a very beautiful *low* hedge, as it is only a dwarf plant. A hedge of the Pyrhus Japonica can be grown three feet high in as many years, and its fiery scarlet blossoms in early spring would seem like a cordon of flame set around the garden as a guard.

Thus we have named *five* of the *best Hedge Plants*, that we know can be raised in this country, and to advantage, and we shall be glad to give any additional information in our power to those who desire it if they will communicate with us.

The Three Thorn Acacia has been spoken of sometimes, but is not *fit* for a hedge—too heavy wooded. The Willow also, but it is no guard, and besides is not evergreen and is also an unclean plant.

We shall also be happy to hear from those who have grown Hedges of these different plants, to know their opinions and their success, that we may give the public all the information we can procure.

Rambles in the Country—No. 4.

From winter to summer, from a cold, bleak, miserable rheumatic wind, to a mild, genial atmosphere, the very air fragrant with blossoms, is a trip from San Francisco to the country. Knowing this to be so, we took a couple of days this week to go out and see the effects of the late cold and drying winds upon the grass and grain crops, the fruit orchards, etc., near to us, in Salano county and Contra Costa county.

Leaving San Francisco, as we approach to Benecia, the hilltops on both sides of the Bay give the appearance of having been harvested in many places, and upon close examinations, we find that wherever the land has been grazed close, the winds have so dried up the earth as to injure the roots of the grass intensely, and unless we have rain soon those fields will yield no more feed this season. Grain fields and volunteer crops still look well and improving, as the foliage being thick and heavy prevents the winds from reaching the surface soil; it is evident, however, that in many places the crop is at a stand-still, which a little rain now would greatly benefit.

It is an observable fact in all sections, that the crops all bear the marks of the different kinds of cultivators. Those on "*Summer Fallow*" look strong, and of a deep green; those on ordinary lands look well; those where shallow plowing was had, show signs of retrogade; and there are many places where the land, during the last season of drought, was burned up, a shallow plowing on that land will be most sensibly perceived in the crop, as portions of such land were not wet through on account of the hard nature of the soil, having been baked as hard as a brick the last year. Such lands, with shallow plowing *this year*, will be quickly seen.

Around Benecia, Vallejo, and that vicinity, there are many splendid crops, but on the hillsides and hilltops there are some signs of light crops. We crossed over to Martinez, and in that region, around Martinez for miles, everything indicates prosperity. Everywhere the richest verdure of spring greets the eye, while the hillsides are painted by the early beautiful flowers of spring in all their most gorgeous colors.

The whole surrounding country presents to those that can truly appreciate nature, a picture of the beautiful, rarely equalled. From the town of Martinez, on every side, orchards and gardens beautify the scenery. Captain Coffin has a very pretty spot on a gentle elevation at the right, as seen by the traveler on entering Martinez. Mrs. Wheeler has a fine orchard and garden, in perfect order, upon the hillsides, where there are many others of some note. Passing up the valley or cañon the scenery is truly grand, from the rich carpet of luxuriant grasses decked with flowers.

Martinez is usually quite a dull place, although one of the prettiest rural spots in our State, and a lovely place for families who desire a retreat from our city and from business.

We are glad to learn, as we did by our visit, that Martinez will soon have a No. 1 hotel, complete in all the comforts for the traveler and for families who seek a healthy and pleasant resort. The "Morgan House," which has been for a length of time rather objectionable, seriously so in these Union times, will soon hang out the glorious name of "Sherman." The new proprietor, Charles Sherman, Esq., a staunch Union man, is a man every way qualified to keep a hotel, and we hope soon to see the new sign display the forever honored name of "Sherman," and let the hotel be called hereafter the "Sherman Hotel," and it is bound to be successful, at all events the present landlord will always make his guests happy. It is from this point a trip is made to Mt. Diablo, one of the grandest excursions and views in our State.

Passing up the Valley, the orchard and vineyard of Mr. Barber is a pattern of order and beauty, like priests robed in white the orchard trees appear now in their masses of bloom. Mr. B. may be proud of his grounds. Several fine places are seen on the route up the Valley, but for two and a-half miles until we reach the Gardens of the Alhambra, their has not been that attention to the grounds that should be given.

Last week we had prepared the following, not dreaming that we should so soon stand in these fairy grounds:

A Land of Perpetual Fruit.

Such is to be the "Promised Land," and such will be the favored land of CALIFORNIA, a literal verification of the Prophecies, and described by the poet,

> "Where Peaches glow with sunny dyes,
> Like maiden's checks when blushes rise;
> Where with huge Figs the branches bend,
> Where clusters from the Vine distend."

And we may add:

> Where with the rarest fruit we find
> "The fragrant 'Orange,' with bright golden rind."

Here we personally have the promise fulfilled to us, for before us we have a basket of as beautiful golden oranges as were ever seen, kindly sent us from the "Gardens of the Beautiful," and plucked fresh from the trees, now in the month of March, and with them, branches of the tree with their fragrant flowers. As we look upon this basket of golden fruit, and the "wreath of orange blossoms," we can easily imagine the fair maiden of the poet, with the wreath upon her fairer brow.

Thanks, thanks to our kind friend, Dr. Strenzel, of the "Gardens of Alhambra," at Martinez, for this rich gift.

We would that our friends in the Eastern States could but look in upon us and see what California can produce, and then look into the beautiful place, made so beautiful by the skill and taste of Dr. Strenzel. We cannot speak too much in praise of men who do so much to make the earth beautiful and to produce such fruit.

Here we are indeed in these truly beautiful grounds, and how can we describe them so they can be understood.

When we wrote the above last week, we did not anticipate the pleasure of visiting this delightful spot so soon, but business calling us thither, we have enjoyed a scene worthy the pencil of the best artists of our age.

The "Gardens of the Alhambra," appropriately and truly, indeed, the "Gardens of Beauty,"—quietly enshrined amid the hills, about two and a half miles from Martinez, are these luxurious and prosperous orchards, vineyards and gardens. We reached them in the evening, when the bright moon threw its mellow radience over the whole grounds; we spent some time upon a prominence to enjoy this vision of beauty, for so it was to a vast extent, the highly cultivated grounds presented the rows of large trees in full bloom, seperated in squares by broad walks, while the different forms of trees and their different stages and colors of bloom, with here and there squares of the Grape, with their early green foliage, or the Pomegranate, with its reddened leaves, or the Quince, with its shining leaves, while again the Cherry square, with its blooming pyramids of snow—these were combinations of grace and beauty rarely seen. This is no flattered picture, for our pen has not the power to speak all the beauty of that spot.

From the balcony where we last stood e'er we sought rest only to dream again of what we enjoyed, there was spread before us a beautiful Parterre of Flowers of mingled hues, and among them native plants in bloom, whose gorgeous petals rival many of the rarest plants of other climes, and for their background, an orange grove, with trees heavily laden and with branches from which was exhaled a fragrance "like Araby the blest," as we have said previously, Orange trees heavily loaded with fruit and blossoms in open air, is this not a delightful contrast to our San Francisco climate? Who would not desire to steal away for a while and "be at rest" in such a spot as this? But gorgeous, grand and beautiful as the picture we have seen and enjoyed, it is more than we have described, and so glorious even that the eye wearies with the grandeur of the scenes which surround it on every side, for this spot which we only *attempt* to describe is over one mile long, by one-fourth wide, entirely shut in and away from all intruders, with hills and mountains of grand beauty, as the guards to this happy home.

The "Alhambra Gardens" is the honorable testimony to the energy, and taste, and skill of its proprietor, Dr. J. Strenzel, who from a wild waste has made it so beautiful.

The vineyards embrace all the varieties of grapes known; the evidence of their excellence is manifest in the rare wines made under his own care, of which no finer wines can be found in our State, rivalling the famous Tokay, or Muscat of imported brand, the White wines, Red wines, Catawba, and others, cannot be excelled, and they always command the highest price in our market.

The orchard numbers about six thousand trees, all in full bearing, the greatest promise we have ever seen. The vineyard numbers nearly twenty-five thousand vines, and from present appearance will yield a harvest of over 200,000 lbs.

Orchard trees of Pears, Apples, Plums, and Cherries, with Quinces, Pomegranate, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Olives, Almonds, etc., are in the highest perfection. We know of no spot where the promise is greater than here.

Of the wine-cellar, cut out of solid sand stone, it is all a wine-cellar should be, cool and just right, for it contains *real wines*, made from the Grape only, and those who *drink these wines* will not drink the vile admixtures which are so freely sold as California wines, injuring our State to a vast amount.

The fruit-house contains many of the fairest kinds of Apples in fine order, with cider of extraordinary excellence, and yet, we have not spoken the half of the praise this spot deserves.

However beautiful the scene and harvest of the grounds without, there will always be found a reserved harvest within that beautiful cottage home—it is the fruit of genuine cordial hospitality; it comes from the heart, and reaches the heart; it leaves upon the memory a fragrance like the perfume of flowers that never fade or die.

If any of our readers doubt this let them visit it and they will say, "the half has not been told them," and if they will call at our Reading Rooms we will show them branches of the Orange trees, with the fruit, as ocular demonstrations of what we have seen and enjoyed, for the pleasure of our visit and the kindness we have received can never be forgotten.

Time! Time! Time!

The value of Time has been the theme of the Pulpit and the Press for nearly two thousand years, and we presume it was talked about before they had *Pulpits* or *Newspapers*, and when the only Timekeeper was the Sun, and that has never yet run down or varied in keeping correct time save once, when Joshua commanded it and the Moon both to stand still.

However valuable time may be it is always very important that the time should be *correct*, and we are happy to know that we have a *Scientific man* among us, who not only can make any one clock or watch keep true time, but he can make all the clocks in the city keep the same time, all alike and never vary. C. H. Hine, Watchmaker, whose card appears in our columns, applies Electricity to large public clocks, and can regulate them by Electricity, and Mr. H may be truly classed as one of the most skillful men in this business in our city. His place of business is next the Telegraph office, on Montgomery street. Those who desire to have their clocks and watches keep true time, should call and see his plan.

RAIN NEAR AT HAND.—The late unusually cold weather will be found to be a precursor of the long wished for rains so much needed in many places, and which would be so refreshing generally to the earth, which has been dried much by the cold north winds.

N. B.—We wrote the above and put it in type Wednesday. To-day, as we go to press the rain is pouring down in torrents, and every heart is glad.

A New Shade and Ornamental Tree.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Knowing that you are fond of the beautiful in ...ture, I send you some seeds of a species of cherry-..., which I know is beautiful, and I think is rare. ...e tree grows wild (apparently is indigenous) on ... island of Santa Catalina, say latitude 32° 26', ... from the appearance of specimens there, will ... one of our most beautiful ornamental trees, ... say nothing of its fruit, which is by no means ... significant. The fruit or cherry is of large size, ...which you might infer from the size of the seeds ... stones, though the meat or flesh outside is not ...ry thick compared with ordinary cherries, yet ...om its large size it has considerable edible sub-...ance, and is of an agreeable flavor. It also bears ...dentifully. In growth the tree somewhat resem-...les the orange, and like it appears to be ever-...reen and everbearing; I therefore (not knowing ... it has previously been named) propose to chris-...n it the *Orange Cherry*. As to its hardiness I ...annot say, or whether it might not prove deciduous in a colder climate; for on portions of the island where I have seen it growing there are no ...rosts; on other portions frosts sometimes occur ...but whether it grows there I am not informed.—...hat it would prove hardy enough for most any of ...our California valleys, I should presume there ...ould be not much doubt.

One important requisite this Orange Cherry appears to possess, which is, that it would flourish ...a very dry soil or climate, without artificial aid ...r moisture, for this lower country generally has ...een dry enough for two years past, and on the ...sland "more so," water being very scarce there ...t any time; yet at the close of the last dry season it preserved its fine foliage in undiminished ...luster.

Though overbearing, some specimens showing ...t one time the fruit in all stages from the blossom ...o the ripe berry, the bulk of the crop appears to ...ripen about the first of September, as the orange ...does at Los Angeles the first of January. The ...blossoms differ from the ordinary cherry in appearance, and by forming in "spikes" (I believe ...s the term) instead of single stems or clusters.

The tree starts readily from the seed, grows ...apidly, and when its merits are known, will ...doubtless be highly prized as a shade or ornamental tree.

PHIL.

Raising Melons.

OAKLAND, March, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir:—I send you these few lines to give you ...n idea of our mode of raising melons in France. We do this because Mr. Fountain, of Oakland, having purchased some of our new and rare melon seeds, desired we would send him our plan of raising melons, and we thought others might be benefited also, and as your journal is the great medium of reaching all the producers of our State, we can aid all alike.

Both the muskmelon and the watermelon thrive best in a warm, mellow, rich sandy loam, and in a sheltered exposure. After thoroughly stirring the soil, by ploughing or spading, make the hills six or seven feet apart in each direction. Previous to planting make them a foot and a half or two feet in diameter, and twelve or fifteen inches in depth. Thoroughly incorporate at the bottom of the hill a quantity of well digested compost, equal to three-fourths of the earth removed, and then add sufficient fine loam to raise the hill two or three inches above the surrounding level; on the top of the hill thus formed plant five or six rows, and when the plants are well up, thin them out from time to time as they progress in size; finally, when all danger from bugs and other insect depredators is past, leave but two of the most stocky and promising plants to a hill. When the young plant shoots off his fourth leaf beyond the cotyledous, cut the head off the leading shoot beyond the second leaf, so as to enable the buds placed at the axilla of the remaining leaves to develope and spread in two or three aslant shoots, which, in their turn, when getting at least six leaves must be cut off beyond the sixth or seventh eye, and then after this last cutting off, leave them growing freely with all the shootings that will push forth; by this the plant will be more hardy and the fruit will get much more nourishment.

The male flowers begins to appear, generally, on the shoots of the second degree, and with those of the third degree comes out the female flowers. As soon as a young fruit sets, pinch off the stem at an eye beyond this young fruit, and cut off the male flowers on the same stem, keeping on so as to leave only two or three fruits on each plant. Watering must be done but sparingly, and the water must not be too cold.

Respectfully yours,

A. RODONAN.

We are happy to receive the above truly scientific directions for planting melons, from Mr. Rodonan, as it will be of valuable service to cultivators. Mr. Rodonan is with Mons. C. Francois, Seedman, on Sansome street.

COLD WEATHER.—During the sixteen years that we have been a resident in California we do not remember so much really uncomfortably cold and chilly weather as we have experienced during the *month of March* just past, and the first four days of April were the *climax*, the third day of April being like a raw, cold eastwind day in New England in March, when turkey flesh is made on the body from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet—even when one was *doubly clad in flannels*.

GREENBACKS!—Where are Greenbacks now?—Some weeks ago we were ridiculed because we published our belief that Greenbacks would be worth seventy-five cents on the third of April.—Had the telegraph wires been under the control of the *people* instead of a *faction*, that price would have been reached, for they are worth it. We stated our belief also that our Government would resume specie papment on the 5th of July, and we believe it. We shall see who is nearest the mark!

We see it! We see it!!

Some people are so blind they go though the world and never see a tithe of the beautiful around them, and we sometimes wish we could invent some kind of *glasses* to make them see, but we suppose that as the "Good Book" says, "they have eyes but they see not," and it will be impossible therefore to make such persons see.

Well, to the point. We wish we could induce everybody to give a little more time to visit the beautiful country around us and to the examination of what is truly worthy of note in our city. There are picture galleries, book stores, rich vases and splendid silver ware, but we now particularly desire that our readers should not forget the splendid stock of Musical Instruments now opening at Kohler's Rooms, his Wholesale Store on Sansome street, and his Retail Store on Washington street. "Music hath charms to sooth a savage breast," remember therefore it ought to allay the spirit of discord. At the Washington-street store they are now opening one of the best collections of musical instruments and music ever shown on this coast, including the magnificent Pianos of Bradbury. With these are the new and rich fancy goods selected by Mr. Kohler while in Europe.—His collection is not mere toys but valuable goods. The magnificent singing birds, the bronze statuary, and the various other valuables, are worthy of examination.

We can always take pleasure in commending our friends to call here, as Mr. Chas. Weiderhold, who has charge of this store, and who is known familiarly by his friends as "Charley," will always take pleasure in waiting upon the patrons of the store in a gentlemanly and courteous manner so as to give pleasure to all.

Mr. Chase, who has charge of the wholesale rooms, will always secure the esteem of all by his true courtesy in business.

The true meaning of the words at the head of this article is that as we go from place to place we know and hope we appreciate what is worthy of notice, therefore we call attention to the most worthy because we wish others to enjoy what we see and—WE SEE IT.

ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO ORGANS.—Mr. Barker, organ-builder, Paris, is said to be the inventor of a mode of applying electricity in the construction of great organs, so that the largest organ may be played as easily as the piano, and the pipes may be distributed anywhere through the church. This invention is now being applied to a great organ in course of construction for the church of St. Augustine, in Paris.

We beat all such inventions out here in California, and apply electricity directly to men and women, who act as organs and organists themselves, and save all the cost of building any other organ to practice electricity upon.

Dr. J. H. Joscelyn, of the Electropathic Institute has a wonderful electric battery. He applies it to the sick, and they are healed; the lame walk, and he can so apply it as to make men dance, sing, hop, etc.; and he is so skilled in the use of electricity as to make miserable men happy. Dr. Joscelyn is a very successful man as an electrician.

THE CROPS OF THE LOYAL STATES IN 1864.—We call the special attention of the farmers of California to the valuable statistical tables, which we think presents a mass of important facts, worthy of careful note by our farmers, and such a table as is seldom found in any journal. These statistics have been compiled from the documents kindly sent us by Hon. Isaac Newton, head of the Agricultural Beaureau at Washington.

We think considerable credit is due for the manner in which our Foreman has gotten them up, so as to give at a glance the average of any crop raised.

We look in vain for a report from California were it there, it would outweigh and outfigure all the other States. When our farmers notice the small average yield of the other States, let them be grateful for the privileges they enjoy and not complain of short crops any more.

ASPARAGUS.—Those who would avoid a *poisonous* vegetable, should avoid the *white* or blanched Asparagus—it is not fit to eat, being cut below the surface soil it has never had the light of the sun, it cannot be fit for the human stomach. The only kind of Asparagus fit to eat is the delicate, quick grown, and tender *green* grass—that which will break when bent. The true test of good grass when gathered in the garden is to take only such as will readily *break off*—that which will not break should be permitted to go to seed, taking for the table only the tender, delicate and brittle kind. Let those who have been in the habit of buying the white *India Rubber* grass once try the green grass—they will find they were indeed *green* to buy the *white*.

TRIUMPH OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The question of the San Francisco subscription of $400,000 bonds which has been delayed now for about two years by a mere quibble raised by interested parties, has just been finally settled by the decision of the *Supreme Court* of our State, and the order issued for a *peremptory mandamus* compelling the Supervisors to issue the bonds at once.

What must be the reflections of those who have thus been hindering a great public work for the last two years, when they find themselves defeated at every point like rebeldom. They had better go to the jumping off place, or to "Dutch Flat." The citizens of this county are now sustained against a miserable faction, and the work will prosper.

LARGE WHEAT FARMS.—There is undoubtedly more large Wheat farms planted this year than ever before. Gen. John Bidwell, of Chico, Butte county, has one thousand acres of Wheat, all well enclosed, and the present appearances promise a yield of *forty bushels per acre*.

THE LAST PLANK GONE.—Speculators in Breadstuff look out for Breakers! Rocks ahead. Gale coming on, and a lee shore, to which your bark is fast hastening. This *glorious rain* tells the story Those that sell now and fly the sinking ship are safe.

Napa Collegiate Institute.

This most excellent College, under the charge of W. S. Turner, Esq., situated in the heart almost of Napa City, will soon have a Fair for its benefit. The College needs a bell and philosofic apparatus, and the citizens have generously proposed to have a social gathering to accomplish so laudable a work.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner have labored arduously for the cause of Education, and deserve well at the hands of the citizens, and we have no doubt but that they will respond promptly and liberally, and a handsome bell will ring out the peans of praise for their generosity, and the new apparatus will prove to a demonstration that "the liberal deviseth liberal things and by liberal things they shall stand." In all the Fairs ever held in Napa, whether for the "Sanitary cause" or the "Christian Commission," or any "Home Benevolence," the citizens have always shown a very liberal spirit. For the cause of Education, and for this College we hope to record a noble donation.

OUR MARKET REPORT LAST WEEK.—In our haste to go to press last week a day in advance we omitted a portion of the Market Report which had been prepared. It had been written on both sides of the paper and thus overlooked. We give it now in justice to our Reporter, containing as it does material facts.

Let us add here, that we think the rains of today will knock the *last plank* from under the feet of our speculators. There is no possible chance for them now. This year's crops are safe.

EXCELLENT COAL—FIRST CARGO.—We have received samples of some fine coal, being the first cargo from a new mine at "Fuca Straits." We have tried it at our office, and it is certainly the finest coal we have yet found, and we have tried many kinds. It is far superior to the Bellingham Bay for family use. Haly, Carlton & Co., 429 Pine street, have the sale of it.

FRUIT, IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON.—No matter what the season may be, those who want good fruits can always be sure of securing the very best at the Fruit Store of Addison Martin & Co., of the Fruit Market; and what is most satisfactory, any one can send to this firm and always be sure of being dealt with honorably and their orders filled as well as if personally present to select it.

WILL & FINK,
CUTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CUTLERY, of the most finished varieties, such as

Table Cutlery, Surgical Cutlery, Pocket and Pen Knives, Pruning and Budding Knives, Garden Cutlery, Shears—all kinds.

☞ REPAIRING CUTLERY done in the best manner.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque County, N. Y. We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE, AND FULLY ACCLIMATED,

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARE & PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants. or to Col. WARREN, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care of L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

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OVER THE STORE OF

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No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN,

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Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER. 3

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$500 in Premiums!

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Desirous to offer inducements to all who will form Clubs for this journal, we offer the following liberal Premiums:

For every Club of FIVE, and $25, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey's Lady's Book, $3, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5, for one year.

For every Club of TEN, and $50, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey, $3, Harper's Monthly, $4, Arthur's Magazine, $2, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of TWENTY, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, $3, Arthur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $5, the Eclectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $5, and an extra copy of the FARMER, $5.

For Clubs of FIFTY, and $250, we will give as a Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain *Sewing Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

For Clubs of SIXTY, and $300, we will give as a Prize a Sewing Machine, valued at Seventy-Five Dollars, the Atlantic, Harper's and Godey,

For Clubs of EIGHTY, and $400, we will give a splendid Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, valued at One Hundred Dollars, with two selected Magazines.

For a Club of ONE HUNDRED, and $500, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's best Machines, with all the Extras, worth One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and two Magazines selected by the party.

The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

☞ We will suit the wants of all who procure us Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scientific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genessee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agriculturist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

PREMIUMS FROM THE FARMER.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Colleges and Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those Artists who shall be connected with the Drawing Departments. We therefore offer the following:

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For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

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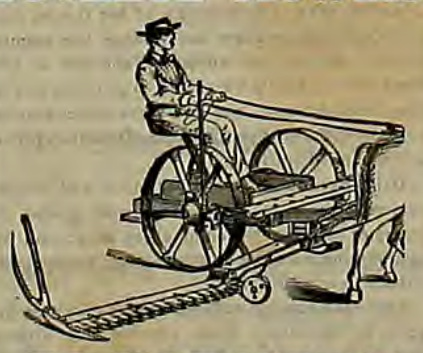

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The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street—established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression of quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure, the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best method of relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any nameable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease has been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill-treated by quacks, the names of which should not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to have a physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles, and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and those diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor is he wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him a source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health! The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Electropathic
7 Institute, 645 Washington st., San Francisco.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

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Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

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Children's Gigs,	Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Fine Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
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Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount. Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer, 7-1

Home Miscellany.

FREEDOM.

[We give this song of Freedom as most appropriate at this moment, when the jubilant voices of our people are rejoicing over our Victories for Freedom, which is but the precursor to the white-winged Dove of Peace. This most excellent Poem is from a beautiful Book of Poems by our own fellow-citizen, James Linen, Esq., sent us some years ago, and we are pleased to learn that a second volume, from the same author, will add still more to his fame as a Poet.]

Who dare reverse the glorious plan
Of Him who freedom gave,
Who never made his creature man
To be a crouching slave?
As waves majestic chainless roll
When tempests sweep the sea,
So, with his mind and deathless soul,
Man is created free.

But yet cloud-cradled lightnings sleep,
And thunderbolts repose,
While millions slaughtered kindred weep
In agonizing woes.
And tyrants laugh where Freedom dies,
And songs exulting sing;
While widows' wails and orphans' cries
Make vale and mountain ring.

Shall stern Oppression, wrapt in gloom,
Its purple course still run,
And make Earth but a hopeless tomb
Revolving round the sun?
Forbid, Great God of Truth and Grace!
Thine awful vengeance spare;
But speed the time when all our race
True happiness may share.

Immortal Freedom! stand thou forth,
Thy potent sceptre wield,
That it may be to moral worth
A buckler and a shield.
Let Virtue on thy standard shine,
And Truth, the fairest gem
That e'er was formed by Power divine,
Adorn thy diadem.

Let Justice mark thy grand career,
Man's welfare be thine end,
That in his breast love, hope, and fear,
Like rainbow hues, may blend.
No more let ruffian hands profane
The temples thou hast built,
Nor yet thy sacred altars stain
With marks of scarlet guilt.

Thy blessings rich diffuse to all;
Let War's dread trumpet cease,
And freemen gather at thy call
To welcome smiling Peace.
But while thy sons their fealty swear,
And round thy banner cling,
Let not Ambition discord e'er
Into thy councils fling.

Lands of the Earth! in love unite,
And bow to Reason's sway;
Then systems false, upheld by might,
Shall swiftly pass away.
No more shall rage the fearful storm
That steeps the world in blood,
For mankind will sublimely form
One glorious brotherhood.

[For the California Farmer.]

MUSINGS AT SUMMER'S EVE.

I love upon a Summer's eve,
To sit at my cottage door,
And think of those who've taken leave,
Who visit my Home no more.
There's a sadness in the reverie,
Yet a rapture in the tie,
Which yields a hallowed memory
That can never, never die!
There's quiet calmness in the air,
A twi-light, spirit heaven,
That dissipates corroding care
And lifts the soul to Heaven.
This rustic seat, an oaken chair,
From forrest life when taken,
Did presage in its verdue fair,
"Though dead, yet not forsaken."
These twining vines which now embrace
The old trellis of the door,
Tho' moving on with creeping pace,
Do forever upwards soar.

The crumbling poreh, by them caressed,
This lesson is imparting,
'How much so'er by age oppressed,
I'm still thy aid receiving."
The objective and subjective,
Their forces do best apply,
When of things, like these suggestive,
We think, feel, reason why.
There's darkness in the passing night,
Yet rest and peace it bringeth,
Thus trials which our wishes blight,
Our happiness pursueth.
This rough old chair, a kindly seat,
When decked with life and beauty,
Could not evoke this sweet retreat,
Where death impells to duty.
These vines so tender, yet so strong,
From mystic cells arising,
Do urge one's inward faith along
Where life outlives the dying.
Oh, how I love at Summer's eve,
To sit at my cottage door,
And think of those who've taken leave,
Who visit my Home no more.

Purity of Character.—Over the beauty of the plum and the apricot there grows a bloom and loveliness more exquisite than the fruit itself; a soft delicate flush spreads its blushing cheek.—Now, if you strike you your hand over that, it is gone. The flower that hangs in the morning impearled with dew, arrayed as no queenly woman was ever arrayed with jewels—once shake it so that the heads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be again what it was when the dew fell silently on it from Heaven. On a frosty morning you may see window-panes of glass covered with landscape, mountains, lakes, trees, blended in a beautiful picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of your palm, that delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which, when once touched and defiled, can never be restored.

WINNING A WIFE.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Mr. Sonderland has been here my daughter."

"I know it, father. I met him as he drove away."

"And your determination is unaltered?"

"Absolutely. I am willing to remain unmarried, dear father; willing to devote my life to you, and make no other ties—but am not willing to bind myself to a man whom I cannot love because he is rich enough to gild the cage in which he may imprison me."

"Is it not rather because you have formed another attachment, my child?"

"And what if it were, father?"

"What if it were! Do you think I could bear to see you lowering yourself to the level of a poor man?"

"Think a moment, dear father. Did my mother stoop, when she, in the glow of generous, unselfish love, made you a sharer of her noble fortune? Did she not feel that your worth and nobleness of mind were equivalent to the gold which she inherited from her father? And did she ever repent that she so decided? Ah, why do you interpose an objection in my case, which was so nobly and successfully waived in your own? Did my mother, did any one respect you less, because your worldly prospects did not equal hers? O, father, remember your own youth, and then, if you have the heart, bind me to the wealth I do not value."

Mr. Tracy sighed heavily. He remembered the brief dream of his youth, and the beloved wife, who disobeyed her father to share his lot. He did not dare to remember that her father's life had been shortened by that disobedience, and that ere they had known a year of the advantages which that immense wealth had brought them, his wife had laid down her life when Madeline was born. How little of happiness had that wealth ever brought them, except that of ministering to his daughter's comfort. And now he was about to make her miserable for the sake of gain.

"And then again, dear father, how much you think of talent! You always respect it more than anything else. Would you value the statute of a Rothschild as highly as you do that of Shakespeare or Walter Scott?" And as she spoke of these, she laid her hand on her father's arm, and gently turned him towards his cherished marble statues.

"I know what you would say, Madeline. You bid me choose between Walter's wealth and Philip Cleveland's talents. But do you grant no excellence to Sunderland except his riches?"

"Many, dear father; but none that speaks to my needs. I appeal to yourself, would you not be as happy with my mother, was she not as happy with you, as if wealth had been showered on both?"

"God knows that she was, and that I would have been?"

"Now, father, let me make a compact with you. I will live for you, and for you alone, if you will promise to abandon all schemes for my marrying at all. I will give up Philip, who loves me, not for my wealth, because he knows that I appreciate him. But allow me to remain single, and devote myself to you alone."

"You will think me a stern, selfish old fellow, if I accept this offer, my child."

"I accept it then, for a year. If in that time I see a man who loves you, and is worthy to be your husband, I shall propose him to your acceptance."

One interview with Philip was allowed her, in which she bade him go and gather the laurels the world was ready to bestow on him who seeks worthily for fame. The promise that she would never marry another, softened the pain of parting to him, and the engagement they made of corresponding, was another balm to both their hearts.

A year sped on its course, and Madeline was the contented, loving and devoted child, ministering to her father's declining years, with love and affection that merited a rich blessing in return. One year, and the world had already crowned with its highest honors, an unknown poet. Some said he was from one country, some of another, but all agreed that any might be proud to own him for her son.

Madeline read all that came from his pen. It accorded with the sentiments of her inmost soul, and although she knew not whence the inspirations of this genius emanated, she felt as they were such as Philip Cleveland might feel, had he been made happy. She could not reflect that the brightest efforts of genius spring from the crushed and wounded spirit.

Daily were these books her solace and delight. She read them to her father, who placed the stamp of his approbation on every page; and his approbation, nice and discriminating, was no mean tribute to any author.

This year was not suffered to go by in vain regrets, by Madeline. From afar off, but without clue to his residence, for his letters came addressed under cover to his mother, Philip wrote her such words as a tender brother might have written to an orphan sister. And she happy, or at least contented with these, preserved her peace and serenity.

People said Madeline Tracy was growing beautiful. She had never been called plain before; but there was a sweet, spiritual look on her face now, suggestive of better than beauty. It was the communion, hallowed and sanctified, mysteriously by distance and absence, with a kindred soul.

Again came the anniversary of Madeline's birthday, and again her father insisted on its usual celebration. Madeline would gladly have refused, for the letter from Philip had been strangely delayed, and she was growing anxious and disturbed; but her father's will was law, and she consented. The rooms were again crowded; but she was delighted to find that fewer wealthy, and more intellectual people were invited by her father, than ever before. Madeline had never met at one time, so many people of talent and intellect; and never had she appeared so much at home, or so self-possessed as on this evening.

She was making a tour of the rooms, speaking cheerfully to each of the guests, when she was arrested by hearing from one of the little scattered groups, a few words respecting the authorship of the books which had created so much speculation on both sides of the Atlantic. One after another the guests joined in different tones of critticism; and Madeline was completely hemmed in by the crowd. She heard her father's voice, but could not catch his words, until in a brief interval of comparative silence, she heard him say to the company:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you the author of the works you have just been admiring."

Madeline's heart beat high. She knew instantly that her father had been planning some pleasant surprise for her; but how little did she anticipate what was to follow?

As Mr. Tracy's tall form leaned over the group, he beckoned her to come near him, and when she came through the parted crowd, and stood by her father's side, she felt her hand grasped, and heard her name spoken. Philip himself stood before her!

The company had dispersed, and the last good night had been uttered, when Mr. Tracy led Madeline back to the room now vacant except for one motionless figure. Philip Cleveland stood there, scarcely conscious of the brilliant sensation which he had inspired that evening, or the adulation he had received. What was it to him, if his fame could not reflect upon the being for whom alone he valued it? Yet he lingered still, for Mr. Tracy's manner had been singularly kind and distinguishing; but it was a letter addressed to him by Mr. Tracy, and forwarded to him by his mother, that had brought him from his seclusion, on the occasion of Madeline's birthday. And yet how vain it was for him to be here, and feel that she was lost to him! He had seen, as he passed the tables and reading-desks, scattered profusely around, his own books, with innumerable passages marked "beautiful,"—and he felt how much more delightful it would be to have that appreciative second-self always by his side strengthening and cheering him.

Can he believe the reality of his senses, when Mr. Tracy approached him along with Madeline, saying:

"Mr. Cleveland, one year ago I entered into a compact with this little girl, and the closing part was that, if by this time I saw one who loved her, and that I thought worthy to be her husband, I should propose him to her acceptance.

That time has come. You have proved yourself worthy; and she, too, by her beautiful devotion to me, notwithstanding I thwarted her in her dearest hopes, deserves to be rewarded with all the happiness I can give her."

"Father!" was all that Madeline could utter, as Mr. Tracy joined their hands and left them, with the tears streaming down his cheeks. And thus Philip Cleveland won his wife.

Sick Headache.

Sick headache is sickness at stomache, a tendency to vomit, combined with pain in some parts of the head, generally at the left side. It is caused by there being too much bile in the system, from the fact that this bile is manufactured too rapidly, or is not worked out of the system fast enough by steady, active exercise. Hence sedentary persons, those who do not walk about a great deal, but are seated in the house near all the time, are almost exclusively the victims of this distressing malady. It usually begins soon after waking up in the morning, and lasts a day or two more. There are many cases; the most frequent is, derangement of the stomach by late and hearty suppers; by eating too soon after a regular meal,—five hours should, at least, intervene;—eating without an appetite; forcing food; eating after one is conscious of having enough; eating too much of any favorite dish; eating something which the stomach cannot digest, or sour stomach. Any of these things may induce sick headache; all of them can be avoided. Over-fatigue or great mental emotion of any kind, or severe mental application, have brought on sick headache; of the most distressing character, in an hour; it is caused by indulgence in spirituous liquors. When a person has sick headache, there is no appetite; the very sight of food is hateful; the tongue is furred; the feet and hands are cold, and there is a feeling of universal discomfort, with an utter indisposition to do anything whatever. A glass of warm water, into which has been rapidly stirred a heaping teaspoon each of salt and kitchen mustard, by causing instantaneous vomiting, empties the stomach of the bile or undigested sour food, and a grateful relief is often experienced on the spot; and rest, with a few hours of sound, refreshing sleep, completes the cure, especially if the principal part of the next day or two is spet in mental diversion and out-door activities, not eating an atom of food (but drinking freely of cold water and hot teas) until you feel as if a piece of plain, cold bread and butter would "taste really good." Nine times in ten the cause of sick headache is the fact, that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable or excessive in quantity. When the stomach is weak, a spoonful of the mildest, blandest food would cause an attack of sick headache, when ten times the amount might have been taken in health, not only with impunity but with positive advantage.

Those who are "subject to sick headache" eat too much and exercise too little, and have cold feet and constipation.

A diet of cold bread and butter, and ripe fruits and berries, with moderate continuous exercise in the open air, sufficient to keep up a very gentle perspiration, would, of themselves, cure almost every case within thirty-six hours. Two teaspoonfuls of pulverized charcoal, stirred in half a glass of water, and drank, generally gives instant relief. —[*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by standing in our own light.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Having fully Complied with the Law by a Deposit of $525,000 BONDS of the State of California and the United States.

—:o:—

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

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We represent the

OLDEST AND BEST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES

And offer as favorable Terms any Agency on this Coast.

Losses Paid Immediately on Adjustment.

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BIGELOW & BROTHER,
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BOWEN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared SPECIALITIES, for our

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—SUCH AS—

BARTON & GUESTIER'S SALAD OIL, BONELESS SARDINES, MESS MACKEREL IN KITS, GUAVA JELLY, CONDENSED MILK, FRENCH MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, STILTON CHEESE, ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONGUE, SPICED OYSTERS

BENT & CO'S WATER, MILK, BUTTER, WINE, AND GRAHAM CRACKERS

TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we handle none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1850. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts thus far and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

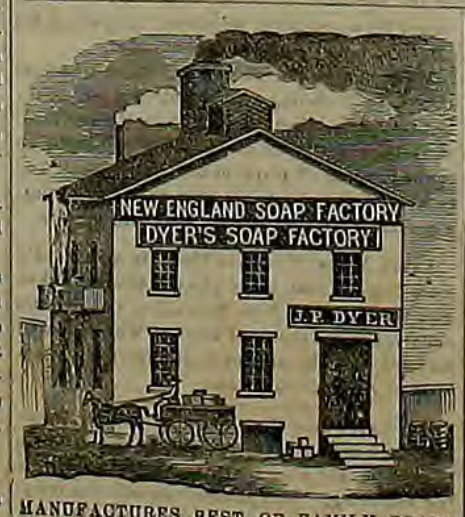
They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantages besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage or expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchasers were present.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

1 Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.



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RIPPON & HILL,

Carriage AND

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☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order.

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SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH Sugar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

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SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

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The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
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Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

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WILL FURNISH SHIPS, STEAMBOATS, HOTELS and Restaurants, at the shortest notice and Lowest Rates with the following:

Potatoes,	Onions,	Squash,
Cabbage,	Beans,	Peas,
Carrots,	Beets,	Flour,
Wheat,	Indian Meal,	Hams,
Lard,	Eggs,	Butter,
Cheese,	Poultry,	Pigs, etc

By Permission to—Messrs. Stevens, Baker & Co. George Howes & Co.; DeWitt, Kittle & Co.; Flint, Peabody & Co.; Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Meader, Lolor & Co.; C. W Brooks & Co. 22

A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof) 1000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc; some fine fruit trees; 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two tons of Wine Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard.

The Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Publisher of Farmer. 5-tf

HOLAN'S GARDENS,

KNOWN AS THE

Belle View Nursery,

Opp. Pacific Female College,

TELEGRAPH ROAD,

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Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,

Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants,

Hanging Baskets, Choice Boquets.

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Bulbous Roots, etc.

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
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Youatt on the Horse.
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A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA Island Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 23t

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NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

AUZERAIS HOUSE,

San Jose,

Santa Clara street, bet. First and Market.

THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

PROPRIETOR.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native product of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced [this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be le to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23t

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Having received the agency for the whole Pacific Coast for the sale of this valuable Book, we are now prepared, by the arrival of large invoices of this Book by the last steamer, to supply the Booksellers over the State.

There has never yet been a Book on this subject so complete in all its details, and no Sheep-raiser, Wool Dealer or Shepherd should be without it.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 454 large 12mo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price only Two Dollars.

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

8 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

First Premium Pianos.

416. MARKET STREET. 416.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Jacob Zech

Takes pleasure in announcing to his many patrons that

THE FIRST PREMIUM

has been awarded to him for his TWO PIANOS exhibited at the late Exhibition at the Pavilion of the Mechanic's Fair.

The undersigned having been, for many years, a

Manufacturer of Pianos

in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

FIRST PREMIUM

ever offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

Purchasers of Pianos are invited to call at his Rooms and examine his Pianos.

JACOB ZECH,

416 Market street,

12 Between Sansome and Battery (north side).

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,

22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TURBS & CO.,

11615 and 613 Front street.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

Literary Shrubbery.

A HAPPY HOME.—The first year of married life is a most important era in the history of man and wife. Generally, as it is spent, so is almost subsequent existence. The wife and husband then assimilate their views and their desires, or else conjuring up their dislikes, they add feul to their prejudices and animosities forever afterwards.

I have somewhere read, says Mr. Wise, in his "Bridal Greeting," of a bridegroom who gloried in his eccentricities. He requested his bride to accompany him into the garden a few days after their wedding. He then threw a line over their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side and exclaimed:

"Pull the line."

She pulled at his request so far as she could. He cried:

"Pull it over."

"I can't," she replied.

"But pull with all your might," still shouted the whimsical husband.

But vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line, so long as the husband held the opposite end. But when he came round and they pulled at the same end, it came over with great ease.

"There," as the line fell from the roof, "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we both pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it was when we both pulled together; it will be so with us through life!"

In this illustration, homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Husband and wife must mutually bear and coincide if they wish to make home a retreat of happiness and bliss. One alone cannot make a home happy. There needs unison of action, sweetness of spirit, and great forbearance and love in both husband and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circle. Home is no unmixed paradise of sweets; the elements of peace and true happiness are there, and so, too, are the elements of discord and misery; and it needs only the bitter spirit of the world without to make it a pandemonium, or the loving genius of harmony to make it the prompter of every affectionate impulse.

"THE BIGGEST FOOL THAT EVER LIVED."—We once heard of several wives making up a purse to be given to one of their number whose husband should chance to have the most illustrious name. The first commenced: "My husband's name is William." Then followed a long list of all the Williams whose names had been handed down to posterity, commencing with William the Conqueror and ending with Shakspeare. The second said: "My husband's name is George." And all the Georges, good, bad and indifferent, were brought up as a proof of her right to the purse. The third chimed in with "Henry," arguing her claims as eloquently as the rest; while the fourth, a meek little creature, with no pretentions whatever, remarked in a quiet manner: "Well, my husband's name is Joseph, and I don't think I ever heard of a single Joseph who ever distinguished himself, unless it was the Joseph told of in the Bible, who wrestled with Potiphar's wife; and I certainly think he was the biggest fool that ever lived!" It is hardly necessary to add that the purse was delivered over to the last speaker without a murmur.

CONGRESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.—"Why don't you present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" asked a lady of her husband, who was confined with the rheumatism.

"Why should I, my dear?" inquired he, "I've no qualifications for the station."

"But I think you have," returned the wife, "your language and actions are truly parliamentary.—When bills are presented you either order them to be laid on the table or you make a motion to rise; though often out of order, you are still supported by the chair; and you often poke your nose into measures which are calculated to destroy the constitution."

"OF COURSE."—The worthy Dr. Johnson, of Indiana, had an inveterate habit of interspersing his conversations with "of course." The Probate Court, in one of its sittings, was canvassing the estate accounts of one of the Doctor's patients, and not clearly understanding the account presented by my friend, he was sent for to explain. Coming in hastily, he began at once to enlighten the Court. "If," said he, "the Court please to look over this bill, you will find that Mr. Jones was taken sick, and of course he sent for me to visit him professionally. I did visit him, Sir, as therein charged, (pointing to the account) and, Sir, I found him bad, dangerously sick, Sir, and of course I made the prescription here named, and of course he died."

"MUCH BAGGY."—A young New England mamma, on the important occasion of making her little boy his first pair of colored trowsers, conceived the idea that it would be more economical to make them of the same dimensions behind and before, so that they might be changed about and wear evenly—and so fashioned them. Their effect, when donned by the little victim, was ridiculous in the extreme. Papa at first sight of the baggy garment, so "fearfully and wonderfully made," burst into a roar of laughter, and exclaimed: "O, my dear, how could you have the heart to do it? Why, the poor little fellow won't know whether he's going to school or coming home."

UNRAVELLING.—A man coming home one night rather late, a little more than "half seas over," feeling thirsty, procured a glass of water and drank it. In doing so he swallowed a small ball of silk that lay in the bottom of the tumbler, the end of the thread catching in his teeth. Feeling something in his mouth, and not knowing what it was, he began to pull at the end, and the little ball unwinding, he soon had several yards of thread in his hand, and still no end, apparently. Terrified, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Wife! wife! I say, wife, come here! I am all unravelling."

A BOY'S COMPOSITION ON MOONLIGHT.—The following is said to have been read in one of our city schools:

"'Twas a calm, still night; the moon's pale light shone soft o'er hill and dale—not a breeze stirred; not a leaf stirred; not a dog stirred; not a horse stirred; not a man stirred; not an owl stirred; not a hog stirred; not a cow stirred; not a sheep stirred; not a cat stirred; not a mouse stirred; not a hen stirred; not even a goose stirred—" here the teacher interrupted him with the observation that the composition appeared to relate more to agriculture than moonlight.—*Carson Post.*

A LITTLE fellow going to church for the first time, where the pews were very high, was asked on coming out what he did in church, when he replied: "I went into a cupboard and took a seat on the shelf."

HARRY TURN married his cousin, of the same name. When interrogated as to why he did so, he replied, "that it had always been a maxim of his that one good Turn deserves another."

A RICH man one day asked a man of wit what sort of thing opulence was. "It is a thing," he replied, "which can give a rascal the advantage over an honest man."

THE TELEGRAPH VOICE!

THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOAT OVER THE GRAND STRONGHOLD!!

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND!

The heart-pulse of the Nation is beating, its great jubilant life throbs, for the day—nay hour of the final triumph is near at hand!

But while we are thus shouting our peans and uttering our rejoicings, let us not forget those who have *laid down* their lives for the cause. *Martyrs of Liberty!*

We rejoice to see our own State so ready to do its whole duty to the wounded and dying. California, away from the fields of blood and carnage, sees not the wounds, hears not the groans with her natural eyes and ears, but she feels them in her heart, and responds with lightning speed and sends a voice of patriot feeling that shall bind up these wounds and hush the moan of pain.

California though away from the actual scene of war, she has furnished the gold which is the "sinews of war." California has given the successful *leaders* of the armies, and she has given her heart by her charities, and thus she has taken a noble part by furnishing men (Generals), money and charities, thus nobly doing what she could.

We give below in brief the late glorious intelligence, which has been telegraphed the country over, and which has been echoed by the pealing cannon, bonfires and illuminations everywhere as evidence of the joy which fills the hearts of the people.

Our city was wild with excitement on Monday evening on the reception of the news of the victories achieved. The following are official:

Gen. McDowell has received the following dispatch:

SACRAMENTO, April 5, 1865.

GEN. MCDOWELL:—I have just received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, confirming the report of the occupation of Richmond and Petersburg. F. F. Low.

Gen. McDowell also received the following dispatch yesterday, 6th:

We took Richmond at 8:15 this (April 3d) morning. I captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place; we are making every effort to put the fire out. The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy. Gen. Grant started early this morning with the Army towards the Danville road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible. President Lincoln has gone to the front. WEITZEL.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following particulars, dated City Point, April 4, 8 a. m., give the latest information received from Richmond. Gen. Weitzel telegraphs from Richmond that he found there 28 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage cars, and 106 freight cars.

At 3:30 this morning Grant from Sutherland Station, 10 miles from Petersburg towards Burksville, telegraphs that Sheridan took 1,200 prisoners to-day. From 300 to 500 more have been gathered in by our troops. The country is full of stragglers. The line of retreat is marked with artillery and ammunition wagons, burned wagons, cassons, ambulances, etc.

The captures made by the Union forces since the Army of the Potomac commenced their operations number 12,000 men, and about 50 pieces of artillery.

LATER.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

The following is the official announcement of the great victory, dated, War Department, Washington, April 7, 10 a. m.:

TO MAJOR-GEN. DIX:—Sheridan has whipped and routed Lee, capturing Generals Ewell, Corse, Bennett, Kershaw, and many other General officers, several thousand prisoners and many guns, and we hope soon to capture or annihilate what remains of Lee's army.

Will send particulars soon, though the telegraph lines are working badly. E. M. STANTON.

Added to these may safely be claimed the possession of Mobile, and quickly the balance of Lee's army, and this will speedily close the struggle in Rebeldom.

Who Took Richmond?

We would not take a single feather from the Plume of Glory and Fame that belongs to our noble Grant, Sherman, Sheridan or other Patriot Commanders or the brave Armies under them, but we say, "Honor to whom honor is due." We think we should at once say, UNCLE ABE TOOK RICHMOND, for Uncle Abe went to the front—yes Uncle Abe took Richmond, and took Petersburg, and has taken Mobile, and will take all the other stronghold of the Rebellion, for their hours are numbered, their day of doom sealed, and we pray God that we shall soon see the White Flag of Peace waving and the stream of Patriot blood cease to flow.

Who took Richmond? The God of Battles! The God of Liberty! Those defences of Rebellion were not taken by any power save the United Spirit of Patriotism, emanating from the President, uniting with our Generals and the brave Army, who, with one accord, have gone forth to "conquer or to die," and with the words of that thrilling Bunker Hill song saying

"'Tis sweet, oh 'tis sweet for our country to die."

Never in the history of the world has there been such a war. Never so much bloodshed among a Christian people. Never such skill and bravery. Never such devotion, and never so great a triumph, for its mighty influences will regenerate a world.

FROST AND ICE.—The frost this week damaged the early potatoes, tomatoes and beans, destroying hundreds of acres in the vicinity of Oakland, Alameda, San Antonio, etc. Near the head of the Bay it was so cold that ice formed and killed many of the fruit blossoms. The cold was severe in many exposed places up river. Frost cut down the potatoes in Contra Costa county and in Solano county.

PARDON OUR ERRORS.—We must appologize for several typographical and other errors which have occured in our Journal for the last two weeks, and for some omissions of matter, etc. Owing to our severe indisposition and confinement at home for a part of the time, and necessary absence, a double duty devolved on those in charge, and thus these errors, for which we apologize.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER.—The steamer St. Louis arrived as we go to press, bringing two mails and heavy freight list, and a world of passengers. We shall present a valuable mass of correspondence in our next.

To Inventors, Manufacturers —AND— Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS.

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

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ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

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CROCKERY,
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CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
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Have on hand a very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention our CLOCKS, which are o
The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture,
(Formerly the Jerome Company.)
For which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
15 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. TODD & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] April 7.

The Produce Markets are much as last quoted.—Prices of Flour, Wheat and Barley have been advanced. But few sales are transpiring, and the quantity going into store comprises the bulk of the arrivals.—Speculators hold with great firmness, and argue (to suit their interest) that we are short of supplies. The intimation of an early shipment of Flour to China is one in our opinion to create an alarm, and to cause buyers to enter our market. But so weak a dodge that it will hardly have the intended effect. The advices of a cargo of Barley that has been reshipped from Victoria to San Francisco, is a conclusive proof that it is not wanted, and it will add to our stocks. If our market were as active as some would have us to believe, and daily quotation prices to be realized, why would so much Flour, Wheat and Barley have to be stored? The past week croakers have been busy, and those in the interest of the speculators have sounded an alarm that the incoming crops would a failure, that cold winds and drouth had done serious damage. But from those who should know (the Farmers) we learn that they have as yet no uneasiness or alarm. This is a prophecy that has its foundation in San Francisco and from a source that interest would so dictate, but one that will take months to determine the truth of. Look to the fall of Hay and Bran. The dull market for Beans. The fall in Meat, Butter, etc.

The limited consumption of Flour, and then decide if speculators who have bought, at high prices, Flour and Wheat, and are now paying storage, drayage, and interest on advances, can long hold out. Money lenders are, as a general thing, a class that requires security. A decline in price, or a dull market, will make them clamorous, and having been sufferers by Flour speculators in times past, they will hardly be willing to take much risk. A fall in Breadstuffs must come, and soon we shall see it; the Bulls are uneasy; the demand is less than was anticipated; they see trouble and loss ahead and cannot arrest it. Our receipts from all sources for the past week are as follows:—Wheat, 1,33[illegible] sks.; Barley, 4,823 sks.; Oats, 1,516 sks.; Potatoes, 6,085 sks.; Beans, 980 sks.; Flour, 3,608 qr. sks.; Wool, 2,216 bales; Hay, 2,390 bales; Bran, 553 sks.; Salt, 1,230 sks.; Corn, 2,316 sks.; Buckwheat, 116 sks.; Straw, 430 bales.

[Owing to an oversight a portion of last week's report was omitted, we therefore republish it this week with the corrections made.]

March 31.

Our Grain and Produce markets have for the past week partaken of the general dullness and depression characterizing all branches of trade. Speculators and holders continue to demand high prices for Wheat and Flour. But sellers to affect trade find it impossible to realize the quotations that are daily given, and a material difference is or has to be conceeded in price.

It is a common thing and conclusively shows the weakness of speculators of late, if a sale of Flour of any magnitude is made, to give it great publicity, as for instance, a sale, a few days since, was reported of 2,000 ½-sks Chili Flour on private terms for export—This is a large sale, or doubtless so considered by the Commercial Reporter of a paper that we think is in the interest of Breadstuff speculators. Several such sales will actually have to transpire to consume even one cargo of Chili Flour. That received by the D. C. Murray was about 8,000 bbls. Had a sale been effected of the entire parcel to the trade for consumption it would doubtless have been reported 16,000 half sks. This would have required larger figures to make a more favorable exhibit. There was however one sale made of damaged Chili Flour for distillation, at the low price of $3 per bbl., that we are advised of—say 1,000 or 1,500 bbls. It is impolitic on the part of speculators to refer to this. The dodge of buying Wheat and Flour in Oregon and holding it there to prevent its depressing our market here, is an old one, and savors much of 1858, and the many artful and expensive dodges that there was in vogue and proved so disasterous to speculation. Our advices to stand from under and buy sparingly, has had a good effect, and must in a short time reduce prices. The season has never before been more favorable nor the prospect brighter for a big crop which is growing night and day. Advices from Nevada, from where a large demand was expected at an early date, do not come, and those who are well posted say need not give us any uneasiness, that the stocks there are large and abundant enough to last to the middle or last of June. The export demand must indeed be a heavy one to sustain present rates demanded. Hay is now a drug on the market. A further decline is to be noted in Bran, Hay, Beans, Barley, Oats, and Potatoes. The general tendency of the produce market is a downward one.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Milling, ...	4 75 @ 5 25	Superfine, ...	13 50@14 00
Do Oregon	4 75 @ 5 00	Extra.....	15 00@15 50
Do Chile	... @ ...	Oregon superfine	13 00@14 00
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Chile (in bond).....	
Feed.....	3 12 @ 3 25	Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Seed	... @ ...	Domestic Feed	80 00@90 00
Do Chile....	3 00 @ 3 40	Eastern ₱ bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Hay, ₱ ton.....	15@22 50
Seed.....	... @ 3 50	Bran ₱ ton.....	35 00@40 00
Feed.....	2 75 @ 3 12	Middlings, ₱ ton	60 00@65 00
Oregon	2 90 @ 3 00	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 25 @ 3 50	Buckwheat.. ..	2 75@ 3 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 37 @ 4 50	Potatoes, ...	3 00@4 00
Straw.....	5 00 @ 8 00	Onions..	9 00@11 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon.....	none	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	.@ 12½
do Best Spring clp	21½@..	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	20@ ..	Sheep skins, woolon	40@ 50
do Short Staple....	@ ..	do do plain ..	10@ 15
do Burry.....	13@ 15	Goat skins.. ..	each ..@ 37
Wool-sacks, new..	90@1 00	Refined Tallow high and scarce	
do 2nd hand....	..@ ..		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals..₱ lb	.30@ 40	Cheese, Cals ₱ lb	20@25
do Eastern ..	30@ 35	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@..
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	40@45	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	..@..

San Francisco Cattle Market.—April 7.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 6@8c.
do 2d do 5@6c.
MUTTON—6@8c ₱ lb. LAMB—10c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@15c ₱ lb.
VEAL—8@12c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—April 7.

Hens.....₱ doz	$12 00@$13	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Spring Chickens..	10 00@..	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	3 00@...
Turkeys.... ..₱ lb	40@ ..	do domestic..	@...
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	...@...	Quail, per dozen,.....	
Ducks, wild,.....	...@...	Geese, wild.....	6 00@9 00

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—April 7.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $1 50@4 75 ₱ box; Pears 15@25c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 12@20c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₱ lb. Lemons, $1 ₱ $1 25 ₱ dozen. Oranges, $3 @$4 00 ₱ 100; Lemons, $9 @10 00; do. retail, $1 50 ₱ dozen.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—April 7.

FRUIT.

Apples, ...	₱ lb ..@ ..	Crab Apples.. ..	₱ lb..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches.... ..	..@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes.... ..	...₱ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges.. ..	... 75@1 00
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,.. ..	per doz ..@..
Winter Nelis.. ..	@ ..	Pine Apples..	each 50@1 00
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas.. ..	.. .. ..4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	25@ ..	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white..	₱ lb..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@..	Syrian	..@..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex dria	@ ..
Magdalene	@ ..	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	@ ..	Hamburgh.. ..	@ ..
Strawberries..	₱ lb .. @	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Raspberries.. ..	.. @	Common.....	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	@ ..	Cherry Plums.....	@ ..
do English	@ ..	Yellow Gage....	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons.. ..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild...	@ ..	German Prunes ..	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg plum ..	.. @ ..
Cherries, com var ..	.. @ ..	Almonds Cals.. ..	 35
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts.... ..	 35
Black Tartarian ..	..	English Walnuts....	 25
Apricots.... ..	.. @ ..	Green-gages....	.. .... @ ..
Nectarines.. ..	.. @ ..	Pic-melon.. ..	.. .. ..
Figs, new.. ..	.. .. @ ..	Watermelons..	..each..@..
Peanuts.. ..	 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. .. ..	Canteloupes.. ..	.. .. @..
Bloodgood Pears ..	.. .. ..	English Black Currants	..@..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..₱ lb	..@ 15c	Okra, Dry..	..₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green..	.. .. ..
Brussell's sprouts.. ₱ lb	@ 12	Potatoes.. ..	.. @ 5
Beets.. .. ₱ doz	 37	do New.. ..	.. .. @ 12
Broccoli.. ₱ doz	..@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	.@ 12
Cabbage.. ..	..1 50c@2 00	do Yams (8 lsls)	.. .. ..
Cauliflower.. ..	..2 50@3 50	Pumpkins.. ..	 4
Carrots.. ..	 25	Parsnips.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. ..	..₱ bunch.. 12	Parsley.. ..	 25
Cress.. ..	₱ doz bunches.. 25	Pickles, in jars..	each 50@ 25
Cucumbers.. ..	per doz @ ..	Rhubarb.. ..	..₱ lb..@ 20
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	..@1 00	Radishes.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 25
Dried Herbs.. ..	₱ doz.. 50	do yellow.. ..	 25
Egg Plant.. ..	.. .. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 25
Garlics new..	.. @ ..	Red Peppers.. ..	₱ lb.. ..
Green-Peas.. ..	@ 15	Summer Squash..	.. .. ..
Green-Peppers.. ..	..@ ..	Squash, Marrow'st	.. @ 5
Green-Corn, ears	₱ doz .. @ ..	do Hubbard ..	.. @ 5
Lettuce.....	₱ doz 37@ 50	String-Beans.. ..	.. .. @ ..
Mushrooms, open grth	₱ lb 1 00	Spinage..	.. .. @ 12
do cultivated..	.. .. ..	Salsify..	₱ bunch..@ 5
Onions..	₱ lb 12@ 18	Turnips.....	₱ doz..@ 25
.. ..	.. .. ..	Tomatoes, fresh..	₱ lb @ 50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..	₱ lb 40@ 50	Cheese.. ..	₱ lb 25@ ..
do Eastern....	37@ 45	Lard California ..	30@ ..
Eggs, Cals..	₱ doz ..@ 50	do Eastern.. ..	25@ ..
Duck-eggs.. ..	.. .. @ 75	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 40
Farallon-eggs ..	.. .. @ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	35@ 45

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..	₱ lb 18@20	Leg Mutton	₱ lb 12½@15
Sirloin & rib pieces	.18@20	Lamb..	.. .. 20@..
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	 25	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	..each.. 12
Veal....	 20	Bacon, California..	₱ lb.. 25
Veal Cutlet....	 20	do Oregon.. ..	.. .. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. @ 12	do Imported....	.. .. ..
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues...each..	.. .. @ 75
Pork chops.. ..	 25	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	12@15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, .₱ pair	..@..	Snipe.... ..	₱ doz .....
do tame.... ..	1 50@..	English	3 00
do Canvas-back.	..@..	Venison smoked	₱ lb. @ 25
do Mallard..	.....	Quails.. ..	₱ doz .....
do Teal	₱ doz	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild	₱ pair..75@1 00	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. .. each..	62@ 75
Chickens.. ..	..1 00@1 25	Rabbits, tame.. ..	25@ 37
Turkeys.. ..	₱ lb .. @ 50	do wild.. ..	.. @ 25
Hens.... .. each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel.. ..	₱ pair. 25@ ..

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole..	₱ lb 12@18	Crabs, large....	₱ doz..1 25
do smoked	.. .. @ ..	do small.. ..	25@50
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	.... @2 00
do do	₱ lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts	.. @12	do fresh.. ..	.. .. ..
Perch..	@12	Shrimps.... ..	....₱ lb 15
Rockfish..	.. @12	Flounders.. ..	.. ..@25
Codfish..	..@ 12	Sea Bass.. ..	.. .. @25
Herring, fresh, ...	 10	Halibut (rare)..	.. ..
do smoked ..	₱ lb	Sturgeons	.. .. ..@25
Tomcod.... ..	.. ..₱ lb 25	Crawfish... ..	 15
Sardines (fresh) ..	 25	Oysters.... ..	.. ₱ 100 1 25
Sole-fish	 20	Anchovies.....	.. ..
Rocktrout	 10		

We can quote Butter, Eggs and Honey lower than last week. The Beef, Mutton, ect, lower. Fish market well supplied, while Game, Turkeys and Chickens are high and scarce. Wild Game prohibited. Green Peas are in market, and Tomatoes fresh from Mexico—they are the Cherry Tomato. No Cucumbers in the market.

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,

BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,

Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,

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We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

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Pacific Mail Steamship Compa

For New York, via Panama.

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will be dispatched on the follo named days:

April 3—GOLDEN AGE.....Capt. E. S. Farra
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From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punc

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Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to N York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamers.
A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.
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For Marysville and Intermediate Landing Every Day.

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The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jack and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., Presid

Central Pacific Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13 1864, U til further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific R road will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction wi cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and ville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stage the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

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Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cu ting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappoi ments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.

4-tf S. W. SHAW.

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

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One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000 will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1865. NUMBER 13.

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Agricultural Department.

The Wool Interest of California.

We think it our duty always to do all we can to promote the true interests of this, our adopted State, and in order that we might do so in the best and most certain way, we advocate the cause of Agriculture and its kindred interests, *i. e.* the *Producing Interests;* or, in other words, the *Workingman's interests.*

Among the great interests of this State as connected with the cause of Agriculture, is *Stock Raising*, in the front rank of this stands *Sheep Raising and Wool Growing.*

To promote this great interest we shall endeavor at all times to keep the *Wool Grower* advised of the true condition of our own market, and all that affects it, and to advise them of all and every movement abroad that will interest them. To this end we have made arrangements to receive from Europe the market reports from thence regularly, and also from New York, Boston and Cleveland, Ohio, and we are in direct correspondence with many of the leading manufacturers, so that we can at all times lay before our readers a series of information that cannot be procured from any other journal on the Pacific coast.

We have before us a pamphlet kindly sent us from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, giving their *Objects* and *Plans*, which we esteem a very important matter, and one which should be read by all Wool Growers of our State. It is a clear declaration of the *objects* of those who are leagued for the purpose of advancing that great and growing interest of our nation.

We must say we like the tone of the address—it is plain, dignified and free from a spirit of selfishness that too often results from combinations. We ask special attention to those passages which we print in *italics.* Here is a just rebuke to *Grain Speculators* and all other combinations, the tendency of which is to make a few rich at the cost of the many.

The address is an admirable one, high toned patriotic, manly, and honorable to the society, and for this reason it affects the interests of our sheep raisers and wool growers.

The following is the

PREAMBLE.

"At a meeting of the Government of the "National Association of Wool Manufacturers," held at Boston, Dec. 21, 1864:—On motion of Mr. N. Kingsbury, it was—

Voted, That the President be requested to prepare and print a statement of the objects and plans of the Association, with such explanations and remarks as he may deem appropriate; appending thereto an account of its organization, its Articles of Association, its By Laws, a list of its Officers and Members, and the proceedings of this meeting; and that he transmit copies of the pamphlet to the several members of the Association, and to such other persons as he may think likely to take an interest in the cause."

STATEMENT,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

Agreeably to a vote of the Government of the Association, I send you, with its Constitution and By-Laws, an account of its organization, a list of its officers and members, and the proceedings thus far of its Executive Board. It is in accordance with the same vote, that I respectfully ask your attention to a few preliminary remarks on the character and purposes of the society which we have just formed.

Knowing, as all men know and acknowledge, that *union is strength*, nothing is more natural than that those who are devoted to the same pursuits, and whose interests are, by consequence, essentially alike, should endeavor to avail themselves of the evident advantage which belongs to associated action. If our countrymen engaged in the manufacture of wool have been somewhat slow in coming to this point, the delay may be ascribed, in part at least, to the depressed and precarious condition, in time past, of this particular industry. For a good many years it was under the necessity of contending, with very unequal strength, against a foreign competition most active and vigilant, and enjoying all the advantage which belongs to abundant capital, to low rates of interest, low-priced labor, skilled and concentrated action, and long-established business connections. Meanwhile the national legislation, which alone could enable our American producers to prosecute the contest on terms of comparative inequality, was often unfriendly and always uncertain. With no relief from Government, and with faint hope of it, scattered widely over the country, and knowing very little of each other, exhausted and discouraged in the struggle to keep their own heads above water, we can hardly wonder that the wool manufacturers neglected so long to adopt measures for acting in concert.

Of late, as I am happy to acknowledge, there has been a change greatly for the better; and we may rejoice at it, not merely that one class in the community is reaping the just reward of its exertions, but because every real advance made by one producing interest is just so much added to the strength and well-being of the nation. This improvement in the woolen interest of the United States had begun before the breaking-out of the Rebellion. The Morrill Tariff, so naturally assailed by our foreign rivals, and so mistakenly condemned by many nearer home, will hereafter be gratefully acknowledged as a most important step in the progress of American manufactures. And while the immense aid, which, in the progress of a gigantic contest, has been rendered to the nation by its productive industry, cannot fail to make the value and importance of that industry more generally felt, the vast financial exigencies which the conflict is imposing upon us naturally involve the continuance of friendly legislation.

Having been commenced under such circumstances, the present movement of the wool manufacturers may justly be regarded as timely and auspicious. That its action may be judicious, and its results beneficial, it is undoubtedly desirable that the object and aims of our Association should be rightly understood, not only by those who are connected with it, but by all who may take an interest in its operations.

I have already alluded to what may be regarded as a primary motive in every society formed among men. Unquestionably, we combine our efforts in order to make them more efficient. We intend, and we expect to accomplish, a good deal more in this way than we could possibly accomplish by separate, individual action. We hope and we mean to make ourselves known as a power in the community, but by no means as a power to be dreaded. At the very outset, and with perfect sincerity, we disclaim the intention of assuming an attitude in any respect antagonistic to other great interests. It is, indeed, one leading object of our combination, that through it we may be enabled to work more understandingly, more harmoniously, more successfully with others, and especially with those whose pursuits are more or less connected with our own. We believe that there can be no greater mistake than to suppose, that any of the great industries of the country are opposed to each other, either in interest or policy. We trust that it will be an early, a constant, and cherished object of the Association to promote harmony and co-operation among the different classes of American producers.

As another good result of our combination, we may hope that it will supply, to some extent, that want of concentration which has always been a serious disadvantage to the wool manufacturers of our widely extended country. The aid which concentration gives in the prosecution of every kind of business, is too obvious and too well known to call for much elucidation. Through the mere proximity of those who are engaged in the same or similar pursuits, the results of specific knowledge and experience are constantly accumulated, and readily imparted. In such a community may always be found the men, the material and the implements which its own speciality requires. Of the advantages thus conferred we might adduce many instances. It was this which gave to New Bedford in the days of the whale-fishery, advantages for its prosecution that were possessed by no other place; and to the same fact is due the superiority of the shoe business, as conducted in Boston and its vicinity, over the same interest wherever else it has been tried. Similar examples are furnished by some of our own great centres of cotton manufacture. But in England the principle has been much more fully tested. No one need be told that it is to skill in working metals that Birmingham and Sheffield owe their wealth and greatness; that Manchester is one vast workshop for cotton; or that Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield and Bradford are devoted almost exclusively to the manipulation of wool. These results cannot be regarded as accidental. If there be any one thing which our British competitors fully understand, it is the business of manufacturing; and their practice in this respect shows what importance they attach to the principle of concentration. The facilities which they enjoy for the purpose of carrying it into effect—facilities due, partly at least, to their insular position and small extent of territory—must be reckoned as not the smallest of those positive advantages on their side, against which we, as manufacturers have had to contend.

The beneficial influences of nearness and contiguity being so great and so manifest, we may expect that they will be more and more sought and secured among us, as the great manufacturing interests of the country become increasingly strong and stable. Meanwhile, let us do what we can to remedy the inconveniences and disadvantages resulting from our isolated and dispersed condition. And here let me remind you, that a very important object of the Association is the collection and diffusion of information on all those subjects in which we as manufacturers are particularly interested. Since we cannot see for ourselves the actual operation of our fellow-laborers in the field; denied, as we are, the pleasure and advantage of personal intercourse and mutual imparting of successful and unsuccessful experience,—we propose to use the next best agency within our reach, that of intercommunication through associated action. As one means of accomplishing this, we are to have a Secretary,—a paid and permanent officer, whose time and talents will be devoted to the interests of the Association. The duty of receiving and collecting information on all matters of moment to the members, and the task of selecting, arranging, publishing and diffusing the same, will, of course, devolve on him. To his office, as a central point, the various streams of intelligence will naturally tend, only to flow out again to the furthest limits of the Association.

In harmony with the duties of this officer, and destined, I hope, to prove largely auxiliary to them, I may mention the Committees.

Special Committees will be appointed on particular subjects, as occasion may require; while three of our Standing Committees will be permanently devoted to the objects of the Society.

We have, for instance, a Committee on Statistics. No one will contend that a business like ours can be profitably or safely conducted without constant and accurate information of the kind, which it is the province of this committee to collect and supply.

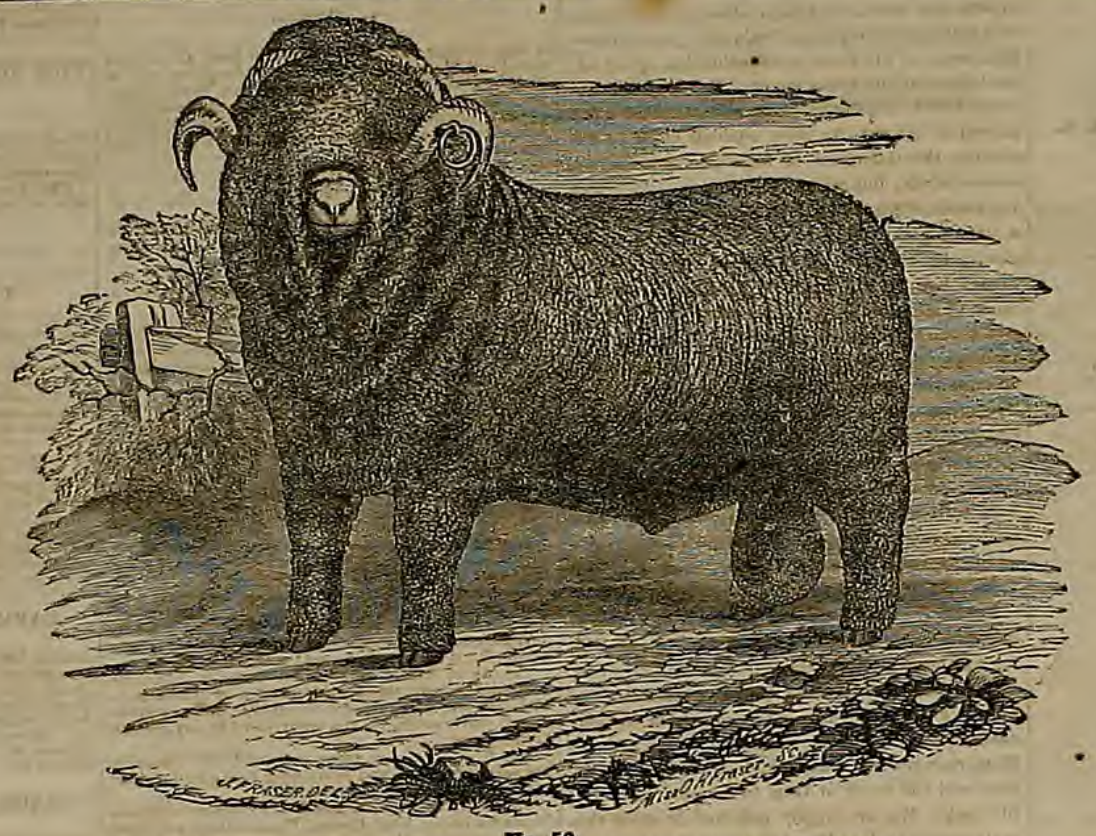
It is equally certain that the whole subject of machinery is one of paramount importance to the manufacturer. Amid the multitude of new inventions, proposed improvements, and alleged discoveries, it is easy to see how useful to him may be the investigations and reports of an intelligent and experienced Committee.

Not less important than the instruments we use, is the material on which we operate; and here will come in the valuable contributions of another Committee, to which is assigned the duty of "taking into consideration the origin and extent of the various raw materials used by the wool manufacturers of the United States, especially the supply and consumption of wool, the amount and character of the home growth, and the means best calculated to increase and diversify it."

No argument is needed to show, that able and intelligent men on these Committees,—experts in their particular departments,—will possess opportunities and advantages for the acquisition of information far beyond those which are enjoyed by any individual manufacturer. By the judicious application of a principle well understood,—to wit, the division of labor,—they will be enabled not only to extend their inquiries over a wide field, but to make them exact and thorough; and I cannot but anticipate, from their investigations and reports, results of great value, not only to the members, but to the whole community. I think, gentlemen, that you will readily perceive, that information so useful and so authentic, frequently distributed among all the members of our Association, will serve, in some measure, as a remedy for the inconveniences which we all experience, though in different degrees, from our want of nearness to each other.

To the same desirable end will our fraternity conduce, just so far as it shall, in any way promote acquaintanceship and intercourse among those who avail themselves of its membership. From its catalogue we may, at least, know who our associates are, and where they are to be found. The annual meetings will enable the manufacturers to become personally acquainted, and, opening the way to conversation and correspondence, will present many opportunities, that might not otherwise occur, for collecting the results of their respective experience. There is another way in which the Association may, if it chooses, pro-

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]



No. 56.

This Ram was awarded the great Prize of 450 Francs, at the World's Exhibition, at Paris, in 1855.
Owned by J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chautauque County, New York.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by J. D. Patterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

SOUTH DOWN BUCK "TONEY."—[SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

Miscellaneous.

[For the California Farmer.]

CONSTANCY.

A sodden grave, an owl's face
From a black yew-tree
Staring down at me:—
In a dream I've seen the place.

Dear Love, how often think ye
Would your tearful face
Dispute the owl's place
Yonder beneath the black tree?

'Tis not cheerful out there—no,
'Tis dismal and damp:
No fire-light; no lamp:—
And then what good if you go?

Nay, dear, sit still in the room
And quietly weep
Some salt-tears—then sleep:—
But do not dream of a tomb.

And the owl thro' the lone night
Upon my grave-tree
Will crow over me
'Till morning puts him to flight.

PITTSBURG, PA. E. A. M.

NOTHING BUT LEAVES.

Nothing but leaves. The spirit grieves
Over a wasted life—
Sins committed while conscience slept;
Promises made, but never kept;
Hated, battle and strife.
Nothing but leaves.

Nothing but leaves; no garnered sheaves
Of life's fair ripened grain;
Words, idle words, for earnest deeds;
We sow our seeds—lo! tares and weeds;
We reap with toil and pain.
Nothing but leaves.

Nothing but leaves. Memory weaves
No veil to screen the past;
As we retrace our weary way,
Counting each lost and misspent day,
We find, sadly at last,
Nothing but leaves.

And shall we meet the Master so,
Bearing our withered leaves?
The Saviour looks for perfect fruit—
We stand before Him, humbled, mute,
Waiting the words he breathes—
"Nothing but leaves!"

Mr. Million Dollars,

The following, from the address of Henry Ward Beecher at the recent meeting of the Tract Society in Boston, is characteristic and pertinent:

A man may make a million dollars and be—a man. For a man who has got a million dollars, you know, *is* a man—in New York, and I suppose, in Boston. Everybody takes his hat off to Mr. Million Dollars. He is conciliated, he is respected; and if there if any prospect that the dew will be shaken off his branches he is invited everywhere. If a man has a million dollars, he is a man; but he dies, and his million dollars is cut into four quarters, and four persons carry it off their several ways. Mr. Million Dollars, after an appropriate funeral, is buried, and there he lies; and in a few years nobody talks about him, nobody thinks about him, nobody hears about him. In fifty years the shrewdest man might go and read his gravestone and find "Mr. Million Dollars." "Who was he and where is his money?" And it would puzzle an antiquary to tell what those heirs did do with it. It puzzled them after a few years to tell where it had gone to. He made his money; it gave him power and influence; he distributed it among his heirs, yes, he distributed it, and they squandered it; he died and went to dust, and that was the last of him, so far as this world is concerned; I don't know what became of him beyond.

But suppose that instead of that he had made himself his own executor, and had put $50,000 behind a printing-press and said, "As long as interest lasts on that $50,000, work, press, work!" Suppose he had taken some treatise written for Liberty, based upon the Bible, and carrying out the vital power of the Gospel, and put into the hands of the Tract Society, saying, "I consecrate to the printing of that book this $50,000; work with that money as long as it can bear interest." Suppose he had taken $500,000 and appointed them his sentinels—stationing $50,000 there, and there, and there—they would go on working until the last trump sounds; and when a hundred years had passed over his grave his name, through that society, would still be fresh, and his influence potent for good. Every tract would bear his name upon its imprint, and a million tombstones could not make it so illustrious.

SALT MINES.—The salt mines of Cracow were discovered in 1251. The length of the mines from east to west is above six thousand feet; the breadth from north to south above two thousand, and they are eight hundred feet in depth. When a stranger wishes to visit these mines, he is babited in a suit of miner's clothes, and let down by machinery a perpendicular descent of six hundred feet. The place is very dark, and the miner, who descends as a guide, strikes a light and conducts the stranger forward, through several gloomy winding passages, at the end of which they descend by ladders two hundred feet lower into a large cavern; through this cavern they enter upon an open plain, peopled by the miners and their families, together with their horses, dogs, and other domestic animals.—Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of this place; illuminated by thousands of lamps, reflecting their light upon the beautiful and transparent surface of the salt in every varied color.

TO TAKE RUST OUT OF STEEL.—Rub well with sweet oil, and let the oil remain upon it for forty-eight hours. Then rub with leather sprinkled with unslacked lime, finely powdered, until the rust disappears.

The Great Collection of Beans.

We received a letter recently from Boston, from a friend, acknowledging the reception of some varieties of seed we had distributed that went East. Among them were some new Beans. These were added to a collection of Beans that were being grown by a young lady, and exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last September, at Boston, of which the following is the record of the annual exhibition:

"One hundred and two varieties of Beans displayed at the Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Boston, September, 1864."

[Here follows the name, origin, quality and history of each variety, which we are obliged to omit, then follows the remarks of the Editor of the Hovey Magazine, who says:]

"We feel highly pleased in presenting our readers with the above account of one hundred and two varieties of beans, embracing among the number several new sorts never before described, and some of which appear to possess valuable properties.—Specimens of all these were exhibited at the annual show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held in September last, and attracted much attention, not only for their intrinsic merit, as displaying the difference in form and color of the several kinds, but more especially as having been the contribution of Lucy S. Brewer, of Hingham, a young girl, whose health requiring that she should be as much in the open air as possible, turned her attention to the production of specimens of all the different varieties of beans she could procure, affording as it did, in watching their varying growths, shape of pod, form and color of the beans, not only a source of instructive recreation throughout the summer, but the opportunity to add much useful information upon this valuable vegetable. With the aid of her father, Dr. T. W. Brewer, many of the new kinds have been well tested and briefly described, whose qualities might otherwise have remained unknown and their value for cultivation at least continued doubtful.

Mr. Burr, in his Field and Garden Vegetables of America, has rendered a good service in identifying and describing upwards of seventy varieties, and his authority is given for all enumerated by him. The additional kinds are from various sources, that are given when known, and some of them received without name. Undoubtedly Mr. Burr will add many of them to the new edition of his book. We are highly gratified to make this early record of Miss Brewer's labors in our pages."

W. R. STRONG'S
American Seed Store,

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guaranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS,
Together with
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree,
....AND...
SHRUB SEED.
Choice Flower Seeds,

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the ver CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

20 **W. R. STRONG,** 206 J street, Sacramento.

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.
An Invoice just received. Apply at FARMER OFFICE. 3

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years. Large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar. These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State.

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

A Farm for Sale.
260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

Its is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc., some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tons Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard.

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—Inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5 tf

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on apliceti n to the Editor of Farmer 4

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER. 3

HORACE WATERS' COLUMN.

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225 do., with carved legs, $240, Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, ducts, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expresaly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progresaive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each.

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with A. P. JOHNSON cut in it.

Horticulture.

Save Your Roses.

It is very discouraging to see one's Roses when in full luxuriance of leaf and flower growing brown and sere, and looking as if they had been burned by fire, and still more so to find the centre of our Damask and Moss Roses, instead of being the seat of fragrance and beauty, full of disgusting bugs; and yet, we all suffer alike from them. If there were no way of restraining them, we might abandon the culture of the Rose in despair, for the fleeting beauty of the blossoms illy compensates us for the red and withered bushes left by the insects after the flowers are gone.

But we do seem able to check insects if we take care enough. Great vigilance is needed to insure success, but success well repays all trouble.

The first insect which attacks the foliage is a green fly, much like the vine fretter, and comes about the last of May, or the first of June. Its ravages, however, are not alarming, and the fly may be driven off by showering the bushes with dry lime and lime-water.

But the slug of the saw-fly is the great enemy. The egg is laid in May, and hatches by the last of the month. They confine themselves to the under side of the leaves, and eat off the outside, so that the circulation is destroyed; it is this which gives the red and burned appearance to the foliage.

For a long time these slugs baffled all efforts to destroy them, until it was discovered by Mr. Haggerston, of Watertown, Mass., that syringing the bushes thoroughly with weak solutions of whale oil soap would destroy the larvæ, and drive away the fly. The solution may be made as strong as can be used without injury to the young foliage. A pound of the soap to four gallons of water is a strong solution; to ascertain how strong it is safe to use it, dip a few half-grown, tender leaves into it, and observe the effect. The stronger the solution, within the bounds of safety, the greater the benefit.

Shower the suds over and under the bushes from a syringe with a fine rose, so as to give a powerful and yet well-divided shower. After twelve hours, repeat the operation with clear cold water, and again with suds, after an interval of two days. This process performed three times, will banish the slugs and save the bushes for the season; and if the practice is followed up for three successive years, worms and flies will be driven from the garden, unless it is surrounded by other gardens not so protected.

The showering should begin in May, when the little fly first makes its appearance, to discourage the laying of eggs. As the smell of the soap is very offensive, it should be applied for the last time not less than a week before the flower-buds expand, that they may be untainted when they unfold. Select for putting on the soap, a dry time, with promise of fair weather; if rain follows within twelve hours, the benefit of the soap is diminished.

Whale-oil soap is equally effective with all kinds of slugs, canker worms, etc., if well applied.

The next nuisance is the rose-bug, which appears after the Rose is developed, and feeds upon its petals. These bugs are so hard, and covered with such horny shells, that showering does not affect them. But with care they may be subdued. —[*Country Life.*

A Simple and Cheap Plan for Preserving Fruits.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: I have recently seen fruits put up on a plan so cheap, so simple, and so easily performed by any member of the family, that I am pleased to furnish it. The fruit is prepared and scalded in the ordinary way, and the jars closed while the contents are hot. The method of sealing is, by simply pasting over the mouth of the jar two thicknesses of stout manilla paper previously pasted together. Fruit thus put up for several years has kept perfectly sweet and sound as when put in the best self-sealing cans or jars. To render the preservation doubly sure to inexperienced persons, I would suggest several improvements upon the plan. First, I would close the jar before pasting—this would prevent any moisture coming in contact with the paper in case the jar should be turned on one side. Second, to be sure to guard against any opening through which the air could enter, owing to any improper pasting, I would put the two pieces of paper on separately, making the outside half an inch larger, so as to extend a little below the first around the neck of the jar, and thus covering any defect that may have been left in the first, firmly pasting both together; and, last I would cover the whole with a thin coat of shellac or gum arabic.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

Having established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address Box 1620 Farmer. All Letters confidential. 1

A CARD

TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when our *name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several housand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

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No "HOME OF TASTE" is complete without an

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12

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National Business College,

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Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"*Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect.*"—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORmation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco.

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of Spensurian Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

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Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

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Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,
1 President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week.....$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week..... 1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week.... 1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week..... 25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week.... 25

Total per week.....$8 00

Total per session of forty-four weeks.....$350

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month.....$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each..... 5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month..... 8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month. 5 00
Violin..... 8 00
Vocal Music, per month..... 2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month..... 6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College.....35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree.....$10 00
Commercial Diploma..... 5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 31 inst, and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month.....$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month..... 4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month..... 6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month..... 8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month..... 25

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each, per month.....$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month..... 8 00
Embroidery, per month..... 3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month..... 4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week..... 5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week..... 6 50
Military Branches, per month..... 3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons..... 8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once, - - - - - - - - $15
Board and Tuition, per session, - - - - - - - - $250
Washing, per session, - - - - - - - - - - - $50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session, - - - - $10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $230—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

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OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

American Organs.

SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

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THE

MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD

FOR THE

American Home Circle.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing. It is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for Illustrated Price Circular.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's

MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

SIBERIA OTT,

748 Broadway, New York City

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior instruments to the trade,

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones.* The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

Address all orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,

PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

PASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time-keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given. Send for Circulars, an address

SIBERIA OTT,
22 748 Broadway, New York City.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....APRIL 14, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.
20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc., at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

WE want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture,* for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Patent Rights.

IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We are indebted to Hon. John Conness for a collection of valuable books, among them were laws of the United States passed at the first session of the 38th Congress, 1863-64; Commerce and Navigation, for fiscal year ending June, 1862; valuable Senatorial Reports, and other documents, for which we return thanks to our Hon. Senator.

We are indebted to Librarian of the American Institute, for bound volumes of their Institute for 1863.

We return thanks for seven other volumes forwarded to us, which we hope to receive when our mails are regulated.

Messrs. Geo. E. & F. W. Woodward, Editors and Proprietors of the *Horticulturist*, New York, and successors to C. M. Saxton & Co., publishers, sent us a very neat volume called "Woodward's Country Homes." This is a pretty and useful book of 150 pages, and illustrated handsomely with cottage residences, several of them being the beautiful "Homes" that adorn the banks of the glorious Hudson. Messrs. Woodwards are architects, and therefore the views and illustrations in this book are reliable as designed in taste and keeping with the spirit of the progress that marks the present time. All the needed plans to make a convenient as well as a well designed residence is found in the book, by plans and specifications, therefore the book is useful as well as entertaining. It should be widly disseminated wherever there is a builder of a "Home."

CALIFORNIA CUTLERY.—We call attention to the card of Messrs Will & Fink, the Pioneer cutlers on Jackson street. Their store is a museum of splendid work, and visitors will be surprised to see how superior the work now perfected in California cutlery. Go by all means and see them, and buy *home made* cutlery.

Peace.

"Oh Peace! thou source and soul of social life:
Beneath whose calm, inspiring influence
Science his views enlarges, art refines,
And swelling commerce opens all her ports;
Blest be the man divine who gave us thee."

"The greatest glory of a freeborn people,
Is to transmit that freedom to their children."

The *heart pulse* of every loyal man, woman and child has been throbbing with joy for the last ten days, as the news has been coming to us Good, Better and Best. Clouds and storms that have long enveloped our beloved country are now fast disappearing, and the bright sunshine comes to give light, life and hope.

There is now no longer any doubt of the result, the Rebellion is crushed, the foes of Liberty are conquered. The armies of the union are triumphant everywhere. The people are inspired with confidence, at home all are safe. Nations abroad are beginning to stand in awe of that nation and power that has thus strangled a Rebellion unequalled in the history of the world.

It is not in the power of mortal man to conceive the mighty events that shall flow from the victories thus achieved.

Let then a Day of Thanksgiving to God be appointed, and let it be a day set apart sacred to Freedom, and as we return thanks to God for the Victories achieved, while we give all due donor to our noble Generals and our brave Armies, let us remember that all our triumph has been achieved by and through the divine power of Right, Justice, Truth and Freedom. The glory belongs to Him who has thus blessed our cause and saved our country—to God then be all the glory and praize.

So continuous and constant are the streams of vistories that we await their completeness that we we may give them all at once.

Departure of Steamers and Great Exodus Of Passengers.

The steamers *Sacramento* and *Moses Taylor* left our port yesterday full of passengers—the low fare system filling them up completely. Rarely have these steamers gone so heavily freighted with passengers.

The cause of this great exodus undoubtedly arises from the fact of the certainty of Peace being soon established throughout the length and breadth of our Union, and many persons who came here to avoid the draft and all the calamities of war, are now returning East again.

There are undoubtedly, also, many persons who go believing there will be great openings for all kinds of business because *Money* is so plenty there and so scarce here. And there is another class that leave because it is no longer pleasant for them to stay, of such we will speak in another column, *Fare thee well!* And there is still another class who are leaving us, who will carry with them the remembrance of the tears shed at parting, with prayers and good wishes for a speedy return.—Such are those who love California, and who will cling to her through weal and through woe, through prosperity and adversity, and who love California because she is their abiding place and the *Home* that God designed they should inherit, and they will come back to us, "bringing their sheaves with them," for they are true Californians. To all such we say "*God Bless*" go with you, and we will be ready to welcome you "Home again."

The number of passengers on the *Sacramento* was about ——, and on the *Moses Taylor* about

The children were as thick as the stars in a clear night, and the *mothers* (God shield them) too numerous to leave this fair land.

The following is the list of treasures (earthly) that went abroad:

Donahoe, Kelly & Co.	$268,000 00
Bank of California	231,743 66
B. Davidson & Berri	170,505 37
Wells, Fargo & Co.	123,250 23
Sather & Co.	100,000 00
Parrott & Co.	74,157 56
Heutsch & Berton	42,256 31
H. Cohn & Co.	40,300 00
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	36,000 00
J. H. Coghill & Co.	15,000 00
Other shippers	52,134 40
Total	$1,153,356 53
To New York	$659,758 08
To England	488,597 45
To Panama	5,000 00—$1,153,356 53

Our Illustrations.

We give this week, the illustration of that noble French Merina Buck "Chrystal Palace," one that has probably won as much renown, and as many prizes as any buck known. "Crystal Palace was brought to California in '59, at the first visit of J. D. Patterson, Esq., who came out with a large amount of splendid sheep, swine and cattle. The stock of Mr. Patterson sold at higher prices than has ever been known. Mr. Patterson brought out this noble animal to our own order. The contract price of "Crystal Palace" was $1,500. After the exhibition of Mr. P. was over, and had sold the stock he brought out to sell, we took our splendid buck to Black Point, and made arrangements with a partner to have him kept as a breeder, but the buck was taken away to the Mission, San Jose, and soon died. "Crystal Palace" was as fine a buck as was ever seen.

SOUTH DOWN BUCK "TONEY."—This fine animal was bred by Jonas Webber, of Babraham, England, one of the best breeds in the world. "Toney" came over in '54, and bore of the prizes at the National Fair, at Boston, in 1855; also Jersey State Fair the same year, also '56.

This is the kind of sheep for mutton, and it is to be hoped our markets will be supplied soon with *South Down Mutton.* It is the richest and sweetest mutton in the world.

YOUNG CLERK WANTED.—A young man, not over twenty years of age, of active habits, a good penman, with a love of order and neatness, is wanted at the Reading-Room of this office. None need apply who cannot give their whole time to business, and whose habits are the most strictly temperate, and can produce the best references.—Apply only between the hours of four and five o'clock, P. M.

The Plaza Again.

COL. WARREN, EDITOR FARMER.

Dear Sir:—In your valuable paper of the 31st March, one of your correspondents alludes to the Plaza ("improvement.") He asks some pointed questions, and seems to differ from the accounts which have been published in the *Alta* and *Call*, and I should not think the Agricultural Editors of either of them had seen your paper or they would not put forth such nonsense. In the *Call* we find the following intended compliment to the artist of the Plaza:

USEFUL AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL.—Mr. Sandford, under whose skillful manipulations our long neglected Plaza has been made to "blossom as the rose," yesterday morning presented us with two enormous mushrooms, taken from a spot on the square formerly crossed by a gravel walk. One measures some seven inches across the top. There are hundreds more of these edible fungi pushing their way to the light. It wouldn't be a bad idea to farm out the Plaza for a mushroom-patch for the season.

Now we think if nature ever spoke out to rebuke an insult to her, it is in this instance. We read of one case were it says, "if I were to remain silent, the very stones in the street would rise up against me," but here is a notable instance where the earth speaks out in a voice typical of her indignation, and sends up the *Fungi* to illustrate the stunted, dwarfish, short-lived and miserable failure in what is called the *skillful manipulations* (?) of the Plaza. "Blossom as the rose," rather say come up like "fungi," that are always the result of *decay* and *rottenness*, as the Plaza will prove to be.

"X."

We give the above letter of "X," and ask for it the attention it deserves. We have given our views of the Plaza in former numbers, but we are astonished that any journal, or any *Gardener*, should attempt to apologize for such a piece of work as has been done on this public square.

We think "X" has the right view of the *mushrooms* and well describes them. We think in a brief time the Plaza may as well be *let out*, for the work done cannot be durable, and no Gardener can approve *such work* unless he has been interested in the work. Where is Supervisor Rowell?

Frost in Alameda County.

From a letter received from the pioneer farmer, John M. Horner, Esq., we give his opinion about the frosts:

The frosts here have been heavy upon early potatoes, and some classes of fruits in this neighborhood. Still I think the frost will be a great blessing to the country at large, on account of the check given to mustard and other foul and tender trash, that comes up with the grain. I notice many fields of grain now hiding the weeds which formerly had been overrun by them. The country looks fine.

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN M. HORNER.

THE RAIN, THE RAIN, THE GLORIOUS RAIN.—We had written a paragraph on Wednesday eve of last week, in the full belief that rain was near, and we found that within twenty-four hours the rain was with us. Thursday, of last week, our city was truly refreshed. It rained steadily from early evening all the night and when the morning sun broke forth it sent the rainbow tints through the diamond drops to decorate the trees and plants. They, even these silent recipients of God's bounty, testify their thankfulness by their prismatic illuminations of their own habitations. Let those who have been giving *artificial* waterings to their garden grounds, notice how materially different everything looks, how much fresher, and stronger, and brighter all plants appear by this *natural* refreshing. Every flower sends forth its anthem of praise with a fragrant breath.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Whatever may be said of the splendor of our climate, or of our State generally, one thing is very certain, *life* is very uncertain, and the recent sudden deaths by *Heart* disease and other maladies that "flesh is heir to." This truth—the uncertainty of life in California—should admonish all to prepare, and one of the first duties after the mind and soul is made ready, is to secure to those who are dependent on us, those who are near and dear, those comforts and support that they require, and there is no way so excellent as Life Insurance. To make this effectual, go counsel Messrs. Bigelow Brothers' record at their office. There is a volume of facts they can make known that are important to all, for "In the midst of life we are in death."

A LUNATIC AN EDITOR OF ONE OF THE DAILY PAPERS.—At a trial in Brooklyn, in an alleged case of lunacy, Dr. Brown, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, testified "that one of the leading newspapers in New York is principally edited in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, and the leading editorial is written three or four times a week by a person of unsound mind confined in that institution." The question is now, *which* daily paper is edited by a lunatic?—[*N. Y. paper.*

[If our New York newshunters should take a peep into our Court-rooms here and note down the various trials going on from time to time among Editors for libels, perhaps they might say there was a *few* out here.—ED. FARMER.]

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A GOOD DOCTOR.—We would call the attention of any physician who wishes a good opening in the country to the fine farm which is advertised in our paper for $4,000. On this farm which has been under cultivation for eight years, there is a warm sulphur spring and a water cure. A hospital or an establishment for invalids would pay well—it has proved most excellent as a curative in many cases.

WRITE IT IN GOLD.—"The great comprehensive truths," said President Quincy, "written in letters of living light on every page of our history are these: Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom nor virtue has any vigor or immortal hope except in the principles of Christian faith and in the sanctions of the Christian religion."

Importance of Protecting Insectivorious Birds.

The importance of preserving from persecution such birds as live upon insects, is every day becoming more and more apparent. All birds are more or less beneficial to Agriculture; but the insectivorious birds seem to especially demand protection, as they accomplish a vast amount of good without any of the evils attentant upon some other classes of birds. Let every farmer, pomologist or horticulturist, do all in his power to prevent the destruction of this class of birds, and he will be amply repaid by the great dimiuution of insects around him. If the wrens, bluebirds, robins, etc., were encouraged to build around graperies, we feel certain that there would be fewer *curculios* and other such pests as annoy the pomologist. Then the horticulturist would not be annoyed by having his roses literally eaten up as soon as they break into blossom; the farmer would not loose his tender vegetables just set out, or the fruit in his orchard, by the insects that infest them; and the pomologist might see ripen without apprehension, his fine specimens of *Bartlett's, Bonne de Jersey's*, etc. Encourage the birds, we say, and they will more than two-fold repay you.

Many persons are not aware that in Pennsylvania there is a law for their protection. An Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, dated April 21st, 1858, provides:

"Sec. 1.—It shall not be lawful for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot, kill, trap or destroy, any bluebird, swallow, martin or any other insectivorious bird, at any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars."

"Sec. 4.—That no person shall at any time wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any bird mentioned in the different sections of this Act, within this Commonwealth, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offence."

"Sec. 6.—And if the offenders shall refuse to pay the said forfeitures, he shall be committed to the proper county jail, for every such offence for the space of two days, without bail, or any mainprize."

The remaining sections of the act relate to such as are denominated *game birds.*

[We have a law with us also. We hope it will be enforced vigorously.—ED. FARMER.]

This law should be enforced with the utmost severity. The blackbirds, thrushes, larks, sparrows, buntings, starlings, etc., appear to have been created for the purpose of destroying the insects that infest the grass crops and other vegetation near the ground; the titmouse, creeper, etc. destroy the insects both in the larva and perfect states, inhabiting the limbs and bark of trees; the woodpeckers destroy such insects as bore into trees; the many species of warblers, etc., destroy the insects inhabiting the leaves of trees; the fly-catchers by day, and the night-hawks and whip-poor-wills by night, are almost all the time capturing the flying insects near the earth; so that it will be seen that God has created a species of birds adapted for destroying each different species of insects. Why, then, will not men profit by His great wisdom in furnishing an antidote, as it were, for every poison?

If we have shown, no matter in how slight a degree, how important it is to protect the insectivorious birds, we shall be amply repaid for our trouble; and if we have succeeded so far as to raise champions for the birds, we will not be in a condition that the town of Kellingworth was, as described by Longfellow:

"Devoured by worms, like Herod, was the town,
Because, like Herod, it had ruthlessly
Slaughtered the Innocents. From the trees spun down
The canker-worms upon the passers by,—
Upon each woman's bonnet, shawl and gown,
Who shook them off with just a little cry;
They were the terror of each favorite walk,
The endless theme of all the village talk."

—[*J. P. Norris in Gardner's Monthly.*

Summer Road to Springs—Benicia—Solano Hotel.

Benicia is always termed a dull place, yet on the arrival of the up and down steamers from Sacramento, there seems to be a world of people all in life and motion; in a few moments all is quiet and still again, like the surging ocean's great wave, the rush—the break—then all subsides.

The fact is, the crowd "come to go" as the saying is, and "go to come."

Visitors to Benecia will always find ready conveyance on the wharf to every section around Benicia. The carriage of the Solano Hotel now kept by Mrs. J. Weinman, will take passengers free to the Hotel. This is the Stage House. Stages run from this hotel to Cordelia, Suisun and Vacaville. Stages also to Napa City, and thence to Calistoga Springs, the Geysers and Clear Lake.

The Solano Hotel is an excellent house, and Mrs. Weinman and the very attentive clerk make every effort to give the traveler the comforts of a home. The Solano is worthy of patronage.

The Sanitary Cause.

The following words from Dr. Bellows were received here by the lighting train that brought the recent news of victories.:

NEW YORK, April 11, 1865.

R. G. Sneath, Treasurer, Cal. Branch San. Com. Your second ten thousand (10,000) comes so fast on the first I have hardly breath to acknowledge it. You surrender money as freely and handsomely as Lee does his men. We hope to send you news of peace before May comes in. Meanwhile we thank you. Love for your mercy and admiration for your beneficence. We sold your gold for $14,523.

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

Officially it is said, that here in San Francisco, that the heart offerings to the wounded patriot soldiers are flowing into the treasury in a continual stream, such may it ever be till blood ceases to flow, and every wounded soldier of our country goes forth healed.

LIGHTNING TELEGRAPH.—Our city has now a sure voice for an alarm to warn when danger is nigh. The Fire Telegraph is now established in our city, and great credit is due to those gentlemen who have so earnestly labored to establish it. San Francisco can truly boast of her Fire Department in all its ramifications—her Firemen—her Engines—her Telegraph, and the system generally, for we think it will equal any Fire Department in the world for promptness, energy, daring and success.

Nature's Law of Colors.

For fifty years we have had amongst us intelligent horticulturists, who, like the alchemists of old, have vainly longed for, and expected that they would find the Philosopher's stone. The combination of three colors—scarlet, blue and yellow—in varieties of the same species of plants. So far in vain have been all expectations, and so far all precedent shows us the folly of even indulging the hope; yet it is astonishing with what pertinacity even intelligent men adhere to a fallacy. An enthusiastic Florist here, who grows the dahlia in its highest perfection, still blindly believes that from his annual thousands of seedlings he will yet be blessed by the sight of a blue!!

A well known writer on the rose in Philadelphia some years ago, allowed his enthusiasm to carry him away so far as to place on record his opinion that we would yet have "every shade from white to black," in this Queen of flowers. But, to crown the climax, a western correspondent just writes us that he has at last produced in the verbena a clear yellow! wishing me to distribute it far and wide throughout the length and breadth of the land. Now, I was once before the unfortunate medium of palming on the horticultural community a so-called yellow verbena, implicitly believing in the confident descriptions of one of the most distinguished London firms. I copied their description *verbatum*, and gave it to my customers in the full belief that it was correct; but, alas! for human probity, the "welcome" yellow proved only a dingy white, which I had known in my 'prentice days, twenty years before, as *verbena sulphurea*, which had been rescued from deserved oblivion by this enterprising firm, and as the nearest approach to yellow, put upon the public as such, as a new plant at the same time.

I think this fact cannot be too strongly put before your readers, these colors—scarlet, blue and yellow—in varieties of the same species, have never yet occurred, and are never likely to occur; a knowledge of this borne in mind would be the means of saving many who love flowers, from investing in such novelties (!) which are yearly palmed upon them, in the rural districts, by unprincipled itinerant venders. It would be no more strange to see a horse or cow of the color of scarlet verbena, or of the *bene* of Delphinium formosum, than to see a dahlia or a rose of the blue color, or a verbena of a golden hue. The laws of nature in regard to colors seems as irrevocable as the laws of gravitation.—[*P. Henderson in Gardener's Monthly.*

THE BEST WASHING MACHINE.—We are most happy to call attention to the card of John M. Horner, the inventor and patentee of the Washing Machine "Economy"—simple, but excellent in all its working power. It is decidedly one of the best machines known. Mr. Horner has made most excellent improvements, and deserves great credit and honor as a true mechanic for thus putting forth so excellent a machine. All who desire to see this machine can see one perfectly finished at the "Farmer Reading-Rooms," where all are invited to call and examine, and those who desire a superior machine can have one in two days by leaving an order at our office.

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THIS CITY.—It is indeed a good thing for our city that we have a "Board of Health" established, and it is to be hoped that they will take hold of their work in earnest, and do up the cleaning in our city, for it needs it. While speaking of health, it is to be hoped that this new Board will perambulate Pacific and Jackson streets among the Chinese and inhale the atmosphere there. For if the health of our city is in danger from any source, we think it will come from such districts as this, and we hope this will be looked after.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.—Invoices of this seed can be purchased in lots of from 100 to 500 lbs, by calling on the Editor of the FARMER.

HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,

AND TALLOW!

PURCHASED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE HIGHEST market rates. They also make liberal advances on the above articles, if consigned for sale.

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
11 No. 212 Front street, San Francisco.

WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY."

THE ABOVE MENTIONED MACHINE HAS BEEN

GREATLY IMPROVED

The past few months, both in its

EASE OF ACTION AND RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION,

Adding at least one-third to its former virtues, at the same time the former

SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY

Of this Machine has been improved than otherwise.

"ECONOMY"

still holds the

FRONT RANK

AMONG

ALL WASHING MACHINES,

Notwithstanding the many improvements made in the past year.

JOHN M. HORNER,
13d Inventor and Patentee, Mission San José.

The Wool Interests of California.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

vide a medium of communication and a repository of facts of practical application. I refer to the addition of a department, in connection with the office of the Secretary, for receiving and imparting intelligence; where those who seek and those who give employment may hear of each other; where those who make and those who use machinery may learn each other's wants; and to which those who furnish and those who work up the raw material could alike resort, and with marked advantage. I say the Society may have this facility, if it see fit. It implies some additional expense. It involves the employment of a special clerk or agent. That its benefit would repay us for the moderate outlay, I have no doubt.

As our success in carrying out what is legitimate and practicable must depend somewhat on right understanding of what we can and what we cannot do, I may be permitted to suggest, that this Association is not a combination among the manufacturers of a particular class TO FIX THE PRICES OF THEIR FABRICS, *or* TO CONTROL THE MARKETS. *Probably there are very few among us who have thought so little on the great laws of trade, or who know so little of human nature, as not to see that any such attempt would bring confusion into business, and, in addition to the* ODIUM WHICH IT WOULD EXCITE ON ITS AUTHORS, WOULD BE ULTIMATELY INJURIOUS TO THEIR INTERESTS. *Let us not forget, however, that there is a way in which the operations of our Society may have a natural and wholesome influence on the course of trade. Just so far as it shall aid in ascertaining the exact condition of the demand and the supply, and in keeping the producer constantly acquainted with the actual relations of those two important quantities, will it contribute to the normal and healthy adjustment of the same.*

I would add, also, that it does not come within the scope and design of our union to employ its power as an Association, either in furthering or opposing any merely private schemes or interests. It is easy to conceive, that objects of this kind may present themselves, in regard to which a large majority of the Association would think alike, and which they might strongly wish either to promote or to discourage. We can but hope that any such temptation to a precedent full of danger and mischief will be promptly repelled.

I have mentioned the advantages, in respect of information upon topics connected with our own business pursuits, which members of the Association may hope to receive through its appointed agencies. I think it is reasonable to expect, that these benefits will, at times, extend beyond the circle for which they were primarily intended; and doubt not that the heads of departments at Washington, Committees and Members of Congress, when about to report or to legislate on matters connected with the woollen manufacture, will avail themselves of the information which it will be in our power to impart, and which is not likely to be accessible through any other channel.

I have already alluded to the friendly attitude which this Society assumes at the outset, and wishes ever to preserve, towards the other great interests of the country. *It is our* belief that the important industries of the nation will most effectually promote their own advantage and the public prosperity, by moving hand in hand, in regard to those questions of national policy which affect the condition and prospects of the working and producing classes. The opposition of interests, which has sometimes been thought to exist between men whose pursuits are different and yet allied,—as between those, for instance, who grow raw material and those who manipulate it,—is, I believe, always imaginary, and cannot fail to disappear under a careful consideration of principles and facts. So far as our Society, by its action or by its bearing, shall contribute to the removal of misapprehension and prejudice, the result will be gratifying to us all.

For the successful accomplishment of our objects, it is desirable that our membership should be large, and that the spirit already manifested should be cherished and sustained. Our Association, like all other leagues among men, must owe its strength and its success as well to numbers as to zealous co-operation. By increasing our membership, we enlarge not only the field of our usefulness, but the means for its cultivation. For such augmentation, our reliance must be mainly on the personal aid and influence of those who have already joined us. The subject is specially commended to your attention; and, to facilitate the nomination of candidates, a form of the notice required by our By-laws will accompany this pamphlet.

In this brief outline of our objects and aims, I am far from professing to cover the whole ground. Indeed, it is not improbable that occasions for action, and modes of operation, may yet come up, which none but a prophet could now foresee. Suffice it for the present, that there is enough before us to employ whatever energies the Association may possess. Respectfully,

E. B. BIGELOW, President.

THE GOLDEN LILY OF JAPAN.—Several specimens of this rare and gorgeous exotic are on exhibition at the Mechanic's Fair, San Francisco. It is thus described: Imagine upon the end of a purple stem, as thicker than a ramrod and not above two feet high, a saucer-shaped flower at least ten inches in diameter, composed of six spreading and somewhat wisp parts, rolled back at their points, and having an ivory white skin, thickly strewn with purple points of studs, and oval or roundish prominent purple stains. To this add in the middle of each of the six yellow parts a broad stripe of light, satiny skin, and having the appearance of streamers. From this delicious flower arise the perfume of orange blossoms sufficient to fill a large room, but so delicate as to respect the weakest nerves. —[*Scientific American.*

A California description of a well-known lily that has bloomed for many years. *Lillium Lancifolium Roseum.* Probably this lily bloomed in the "Labryth Garden," at the Mechanic's Fair.

OBITUARY.

"The Good Die Young."

"Died in this city, at 11½ A. M., Sunday, April 9, of *heart* disease, Wm. Nelson Arthur, son of John D. Arthur, of this city, aged 26 years."

This was the record made in the journals of our city last Monday, and many sorrowing hearts felt as they read this record, the truth of the following lines of Willis Gayford Clark:

"Oh what a shadow over the heart is flung
When peels the requiem of the lov'd and young."

Wm. N. Arthur has gone Home, aye, to his final Home. Heaven called him from earth early, at the very opening of life, surrounded by a large circle of near and very dear friends, and a strong guard of loving kindred. Young Arthur might have felt that there was no danger for him, but that relentless tyrant—Death—knows no such thing as kindred, or love, or tender ties, and he comes often, and ruthlessly snaps the tenderest ties that humanity weaves around the human soul and leaves a desolation in the family circle more drear than the war-path, or fire or flood.

Seldom is it that we are called upon to record a death that is so painfully desolating. A little time since, young Arthur stood at his desk in his counting-room, apparently in the very bloom of life and health. Always cheerful and happy, he seemed to carry about him, an insurance against death. But to-day his place is desolate. Father and brother look for his welcome smile, and his cheerful voice; they see it not, they hear it not, for he is gone from earth. His mortal robes are changed for the immortal; his smile and voice are those of the redeemed; and all that we now see or hear comes to us from the eye of faith, and the confidence that though dead to us, he "yet liveth."

Very few young men that have so long lived in this State, to make and bear so bright a record, or win and wear so many true and trusting friends.

Though young, he had won a bigt reputation as a business man; honorable in the highest degree, unspotted in his integrity, and loved for his noble generosity and manfulness. His loss is to be deplored and will be most sensibly felt. Mr. Arthur, though so young, has already become associated with the best institutions of our land.—He was active in the Young Men's Christian Association, Secretary of the Mercantile Library, high in the Masonic Order, twice Trustee of the Presbyterian Church, active in the Sabbath School, and to all the best institutions he was a generous contributor, and his loss will be greatly felt.

"The good die young."

Yet how pleasant, even though the tears fall for his loss, how pleasant it is to remember that one so young has done so much good. Would that every young man in our State could have witnessed the true respect and love paid to his memory as the last sad tributes were shown to him at the services of burial. Alas, how many young men in our State are wasting their life, and of whom it must be written, "they bore no fruit." But of young Arthur, he has made a record that will prove a bright one when those that he left on earth shall meet him in Heaven.

The burial services were had from the Presbyterian church on Stockton street, and were very impressive. The church was filled with the kindred and friends of the deceased and his family. The lodge of which he was a member (Royal arch) were present in regalia, and his associates of other institutions, together with the members of the church and Sabbath-school. The burial services were very solemn, and many an eye dropped its parting token of esteem and reverential sorrow as the bier was approached for there he lay "calmly sleeping," "sweetly sleeping." The same mild pleasant look, yet that fixed look that told that it was only the tenement in which young Arthur once lived. He has put on a new body, and gone to dwell with Him, where there is no more sickness or sorrow.

The great number that attended, and the long *cortege* that followed him to the grave was the best monument of the departed, for it told that he was *respected, honored and loved.*

Young Arthur sleeps, but his memory will live and be cherished, and it will live as a bright example for other young men to imitate, so that they too, when called suddenly, may be found worthy.

To the afflicted family we would tender our deepest heartfelt sympathy for a loss so irreparable, yet we can feel how great that loss is, for we have in years gone by tasted of the bitter cup, while at the same time we learned to know

"He doeth all things well."

HINTS TO GARDENERS.—Farmers often have occasion to manure off from a lot of land, fractions of an acre, for the purpose of making a series of experiments upon different modes of planting, cultivating or manuring. To facilitate this, we give the measurement of the side of a square, containing the following fractional parts of an acre. A reference to this table will save some calculation.

	Square ft.	Ft. Square.
1-16 of an acre contains	2,722½	52½
1-8 " "	5,445	73¾
1-4 " "	10,890	104½
1-3 " "	14,520	121½
1-2 " "	21,780	147½
1 acre "	43,560	209
2 " "	87,120	295¼

SECEDING STATES.—The following is the date of the first ten seceding States, and their order of secession. Would it not be well for them to make that day the anniversary on which they should return to the Union like the prodigal son—a penitent.

South Carolina seceded	Dec. 20, 1860
Mississippi seceded	Jan. 9, 1861
Alabama seceded	Jan. 11, 1861
Florida seceded	Jan. 11, 1861
Georgia seceded	Jan. 19, 1861
Louisiana seceded	Jan. 26, 1861
Texas seceded	Mch. 4, 1861
Virginia seceded	Apr. 24, 1861
North Carolina seceded	May 21, 1861
Tennessee seceded	June 9, 1861

Our Reading-Room.

The Reading-Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER should be the resort of all (*and every*) the Farmers who visit the city. Drop in for a short time and read our papers, look over the specimens of the agricultural world we have gathered here for exhibition. Mines of gold and silver we have not, but specimens from the richest and best we have in abundance. Corn and potatoes we cannot give you, but samples of the best that ever grew we can show you. Beets, cabbages and turnips we do not keep, but seeds of the best varieties at your service, and pictures of their kind for you to look at. Cigars we shall not offer to you, but we can show you the best of tobacco leaf, and furnish you with all the kinds of seed you want. Books, pamphlets and magazines we can show you, and some of the finest wax fruit you ever saw. We have everything of interest in this Reading-Room, and are happy to see our friends of the "Reaper and Plow," at all times.

FARMERS DO NOT TALK ENOUGH TOGETHER.—Especially the poorer farmers with the better. A good farmer is always a benefit to a community. Talk with him. Talk with him at any rate, for he is an intelligent man; and you may be sure he will talk about his farm, and the success of his crops and stock—the failures also. And here you will get important instruction. Visit together, then. It is a healthful interchange of thought.—It will give you cheerfulness without insipidity.—In this way farmers can be agricultural papers to each other. Bring your wives and children. Let them also have the benefit of a re-union. Cheerfulness is a good element in a neighborhood; and people well acquainted with each other are a combination of strength. Much help will they be to one another. Visit together—talk together—cultivate friendship and cheerfulness—and see if you don't prosper.—*Valley Farmer.*

THE EARNINGS OF A RACE HORSE.—The three year old colt Blair Athol, by Stockwell, out of Blink Bonnie, won last season, £12,283. He has since been sold for £7,500; so that he has brought to the exchequer of his owners in one year no less than $100,000 in gold. This is exclusive of the amounts L'Anson and Captain Cornish won in bets, which were probably very large, as the colt only lost one race in England and won five. He lost one also in France, but it is believed that his party lost no money by that transaction.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

AMBROTYPES—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.

AXLE GREASE—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.

AQUARIUM, ETC.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.

BEAUTIFUL EDEN FOR SALE—Farmer Office.

BOOKS—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Tyler Brothers, 632 Washington street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.

BRUSH MANUFCTURERS—Newman Brothers, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.

COAL OIL, LAMPS, ETC.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.

CROCKERY—R. A. Swain & Co., N. E. corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
Haynes and Lawton, corner Sansome and Merchant.

CORDAGE MANUFACTORY—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Leland Stanford, Pres.

CAL. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.

CASHMERE GOAT TO SELL—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.

DAY GOODS—Kerby, Byrne & Co., Lick-House Block, No 7 Montgomery street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.

EXCHANGE—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.

FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.

FARMS FOR SALE—California Farmer Office.

FARMING MACHINES—Hawley & Co., corner of California and Battery streets.
Treadwell & Co., corner of Front and Market and corner California and Battery streets.

GRAPE VINES, ETC—A. Gaffanesch, 20th street Sacramento.
C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.

GROCERIES—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.

GRASS SEED—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.

HOTELS—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia, E. P. Weinmann proprietor.
Revere House, Napa, Goodrich & Demmit, Proprietors
Napa Hotel, Napa, J. S. Hogan, Proprietor.
Auzerais House, San Jose, S. W. Churchill, Proprietor.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW—R. Feuerstein & Co., 212 Front street.

INSURANCE—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.

PRODUCE AND GRAIN COMMISSION—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
J. B. Leonard, 103 Washington street, near Davis.

PIANOS, ETC—Jacob Zech (California Manufacture), 416 Market street.
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S. Francisco
Siberia Ott, (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.

PICTURES—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

PACIFIC M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.

SOAP FACTORY—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.

SEEDS—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.

SEED SOWER—D. & H. A. Winter, 620 Market street.

SHEEP FOR SALE—Apply to Col. Warren, California Farmer Office.

TRAVELING—Cal. S. N. Co, corner of Jackson and Front.
Pacific M. S. S. Co., A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.

WATCHMAKING—Chs. Hine agent, 623 Montgomery st.

WHEELER & WILLOS'S SEWING MACHINES—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

WINES—G. Groesinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER!

$500 in Premiums!

Splendid Inducements to Clubs!

Desirous to offer inducements to all who will form Clubs for this journal, we offer the following liberal Premiums:

For every Club of FIVE, and $25, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey's Lady's Book, $3, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5, for one year.

For every Club of TEN, and $50, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Godey, $3, Harper's Monthly, $4, Arthur's Magazine, $2, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of TWENTY, and $100, we give Atlantic Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, $3, Arthur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $5, the Eclectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $5, and an extra copy of the FARMER, $5.

For Clubs of FIFTY, and $250, we will give as a Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain *Sewing Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

For Clubs of SIXTY, and $300, we will give as a Prize a Sewing Machine, valued at Seventy-Five Dollars, the Atlantic, Harper's and Godey,

For Clubs of EIGHTY, and $400, we will give a splendid Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, valued at One Hundred Dollars, with two selected Magazines.

For a Club of ONE HUNDRED, and $500, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's best Machines, with all the Extras, worth One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and two Magazines selected by the party.

The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

☞ We will suit the wants of all who procure us Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scientific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genessee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agriculturist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

PREMIUMS FROM THE FARMER.
SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Colleges and Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those Artists who shall be connected with the Drawing Departments. We therefore offer the following:

For the best Pencil Sketch, of *three offered*, of the Buildings only—a richly chased Gold Thimble.

For a Drawing of the Buildings and Grounds—a Ladies' Rich Needle Case and Materials, worth double the First Prize

For a Crayon Sketch of Buildings and Grounds—a Prize the value of the Second offered.

For an Oil Painting—a Prize worth double the latter—an Opera Glass, or a Japan Writing Desk.

For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

To Inventors, Manufacturers
—AND—
Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CTTLERY, of the most finished varieties, such as

Table Cutlery, Surgical Cutlery, Pocket and Pen Knives, Pruning and Budding Knives, Garden Cutlery, Shears—all kinds.

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LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS,

Every branch of this business attended to.

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PATENT HOTEL ANNUNCIATOR.

Orders promptly attended to. [First Established in 1852.)

FREDERIC A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker. | JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger 12-3-n

Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street—established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression of quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure, the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best method of relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any nameable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease has been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill-treated by quacks, the names of which should not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety, in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to have a physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles, and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person, this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and those diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor is he wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him a source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health! The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Electropathic
7 Institute, 645 Washington st., San Francisco.

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REMOVAL!
NEW STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,
BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
And importers of all kinds of
Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds,
Clothes Lines,
Strawberry Boxes,
Market Baskets,
Corn and Potato Baskets,
Oyster Baskets,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,
Feather Dusters,
Bird Cages,
Blacking, Wicking,
Steamer Chairs,
Mouse and Rat Traps,
Sieves,
Chopping Trays and Bowls,
Baskets of all kinds,
Clothes Pins,
Pastry Boards,
Children's Wagons,
Wisp Brooms,
Children's Gigs,
Skirt Boards,
Wash Boards,
Trays,
Mats,
Brushes of every description,
Whitewash and Window Brushes,
Rolling Pins,
Wooden Bowls and Trays,
Faucets,
Chopping Knives,
Churns,
Clothes Horses,
Hand Bellows,
Shoe and Stove Blacking,
Butter Ladles and Molds,
Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes,
Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Fine Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
7 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount, Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 7t

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

"Love one another," said John of the past,
And his words glissen brilliantly yet,
The children he spoke to have gone with the blast,
And nations have lived, but have not lived to last
Like the gem words this mighty one set.

"Love one another," how often express'd
By the fathers and pastors of yore,
The few who were hearers and doers were bless'd,
But the many would drive it away from their breast
And destruction on each other pour.

"Love one another," oh, did the words lie
Buried deep in the spirit of man, [eye
Could the dark scenes of wretchedness still meet the
That we in the world now so often espy?
No, a heaven of bliss we would scan.

"Love one another," let pure love prevail
In your nature, in freedom and power.
A love for the beautiful, love for the true,
Love for the worth that lies hidden from view
Like the scent of the beautiful flower.

Love such as this will inspire us with joy,
Its majesty ever will reign,
It will cleanse our hearts from the basest alloy,
Such as hate and foul slander, which ever annoy,
And so often bring sorrow and shame.

There's love in the universe, capture its beams,
Look upward and gaze at its charms,
Its power is shown as the bright planet gleams,
It lies in the forest and glows in the streams,
Breathing peace and dispersing alarms.

NUBES.

THE ANGELS IN THE HOUSE.

Three pairs of dimpled arms, as white as snow,
Held me in soft embrace:
Three little cheeks, like velvet peaches soft,
Were placed against my face.

Three pairs of tiny eyes, so clear, so deep,
Looked up in mine this even;
Three pairs of lips kissed me a sweet "good night,"
Three little forms from Heaven.

Ah! it is well that "little ones" should love us!
It lights our faith when dim
To know that once our blessed Saviour bade them
Bring "little ones" to him.

And said he not "of such is heaven," and blessed them,
And held them to his breast?
Is it not sweet to know that when they leave us,
'Tis then they go to rest?

And yet, ye tiny angels of my house,
Three hearts encased in mine,
How 'twould be shattered if the Lord should say,
"Those angels are not thine?"

Baby's Shoulders.

BY J. E. M'C.

"Oh, sister, do please put little flannel sacks on your baby. It is too bad to keep the dear little arms and breast exposed in that way in such weather as this."

"Oh, sister Mabel, I believe grandmother's old-fashioned notions came down to you along with her name. People are wiser now-a-days. Every body knows that a child always bundled up takes cold with every puff of air."

"You believe in the hardening system, then, Emeline?"

"Indeed I do; I am sure it is far more sensible."

"Well, let us begin on something not quite so precious as this little diamond. Throw up the window, Emma, and let me set your geraniums and this little tea-rose outside, and try the experiment. If the hardening system is good for children, it certainly must be good for plants, which are not nearly so finely organized. Are you willing to try the exposure on your plants?"

"They are not parallel cases at all."

"No, I am sure they are not. Your babe has a wonderful organization, consisting of thousands of parts, all depending on the action of the lungs. In no part are they more sensitive than beneath this beautiful white bosom, which you keep so exposed to the cold. If you cut out a portion of the dress over the heart, and left that bear, it would do far less harm. You are sowing the seeds of consumption if your babe grows up; but more probably are opening a floodgate for infant pneumonia, or perhaps this new scourge, diptheria, to sweep in. Oh, Rosa, if you had watched as I did last week with Mrs. B——'s precious baby, and had seen the little life go out in your arms as I did, you would take warning. The little lamb enjoyed the benefit of the same system you are practising, and after a bright evening, in which all the family had contended for the possession of the sparkling, laughing little fairy, the mother was suddenly awakened at night by a sharp, shrill cry of intense agony, which lasted an hour, nearly.—From that time till her death she lay panting in such great distress, her little breast heaving to catch a breath, and her dark eyes turning from one to another, as if pleading for some one to help her. Oh, what a night-watch that was for us and the distracted mother! It is burned into my brain. I blessed God when I saw the little chest heave for the last time. I could not but rejoice that such terrible sufferings were over. How can a loving mother wilfully bring them on her child."

"Mabel, just hand me that blanket, and don't say another word," said the young mother, covering her babe with kisses. In less than an hour the sewing-machine had turned off a pair of warm blue sacks, which "must answer," mother said, "until some could be embroidered."

Rejoicing in the success of her efforts, sister Mabel ran home to her own little flock, which she found ready and waiting for their accustomed brisk walk in the frosty air.—[*Arthur's Home Journal.*

The American *Agriculturalist* boasts of a circulation of 100,000 copies. When put in wrappers for mailing, it measures one thousand bushels.

Girls.

If there is one question of taste upon which all the world, the world of men, we mean—will agree it is that of girls.

The word is here used very tenderly, knowing that it carries with it a roughness, an aroma of the pale-faced, scant-clothed and badly paid worker; of the weary-eyed stitcher, laboring deep into the night for the pittance that will keep soul and body in one. It is these only, perhaps, that will admit to the title, not the gay butterflies who flit upon Broadway in fine weather, and yawn away the hours in bed, and yet they are none the less of the same mould—and girls. Let us appeal to the professors if there can be any more beautiful study in nature than a beautiful girl between fifteen and twenty. She is an instrument giving out to the lightest touch the most exquisite harmony; she is a chameleon, capable of the most wondrous changes, a volume of never ending interest.

What can be of more worthy seeking than the friendship of a young girl, and yet how few seek it with a view to big brotherhood. Not that a big brother is always a desirable possession for a young girl, simply because big brothers, endued with worldly selfishness, do not think it often worth while to sacrifice some of the attentions they pay to others, and bestow them upon sisters, who should have their perpetual care and watchfulness. It is well for a girl who has a big brother that has sense enough to see this, and to know how to really care for his sister; in such case she need have no fear of passing through perils and temptations that must otherwise beset her. If he possesses this sense he can be her guardian and teach her where to be wary without being prudish, or in any way sacrificing her propriety. How little is this charge understood even by parents. How false is the mother's boast who declares that the daughter she is just turning out upon the world is innocent, and that she does not even understand the meaning of an immoral word or act. Do we boast that we send a soldier forth to battle unarmed and untaught as to the enemy's tactics or lines of approach? The safety of a girl depends upon her being taught the source of danger and the consequences of allowing it to overcome her. What safety is there for a mother who will throw herself upon the honor of men, or upon the protection which the law has provided for her daughter? What happiness ever grew out of a marriage enforced?

There is something very beautiful in the idea of the scores of thousands of girls who labor at every conceivable occupation in the cities, toiling from morning till night, and suffering all the physical evils, and more, of men, and yet going uncomplainingly on, virtuous and good, though they are utterly denied all those little nothings supposed to make up a woman's existence. We better realize this in some of the eastern towns, which almost seem to be colonies of girls, ruddy and beautiful, laboring away, content, if they can, after five years of saving, get together enough to set them out upon the matrimonial journey with clothes, bedding, and such other nick-nacks as may be necessary.

It is also a sad thing to go into the dwellings of some of these workers. The cold un-homely boarding-houses, where everything must be counted down to the closest point, and she who physically should be more tenderly nurtured than a man, must live for perhaps $1 75 or $2 00 per week. And yet while we cannot but linger over the privations of the girls in this country, how little is it to that of Great Britain, that Kingdom over the sea, ruled by a woman, and generally supposed by its own citizens to be the only spot of freedom on the face of the earth. There Parliament has undertaken many times unsuccessfully to alleviate the position of working girls, to prevent their being worked too young, or too many hours, and to dictate their pay. It is but a few years since some revelations were made in the House of Commons that struck all the world with horror. The evidence of some of these girls ranging from twelve to twenty was taken, when cases were shown where the hands of a shop were obliged to work thirty-seven hours, with only a cessation for meals, until they dropped senseless at their labor.

Let us all think of these girls as our sisters or daughters, let us remember the anecdote told of Mr. Oastler, the great English philanthropist, and Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Oastler had gone to Sir Robert's seat, to implore his assistance in carrying through a measure for the relief of factory operatives, but Sir Robert argued strongly against State interference, until at last the subject was dropped and Sir Robert took Mr. O—— to his picture gallery. In passing along the gallery they came to a beautiful picture by Landseer, in front of which they stopped, and Mr. O—— asked who it was.

"My daughter," was the Baronet's answer.

Mr O—— was still for a moment, and then burst out with:

"Oh! Sir Robert, think of it, and she might have been a factory girl. Yes! even with all her beauty, she might have been a factory girl!"

The earnestness of the reformer conquered, and from that moment Sir Robert was one of the firmest advocates of Mr. Oastler's measures.—[*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

What our Parlors Should Be.—Don't keep a solemn parlor, into which you go but once a month, with your parson or sewing society. Hang around your walls pictures which tell stories of mercy, hope, courage, faith and charity. Make your living-room the largest and most cheerful in the house. Let the place be such that when your boy has gone to distant lands, or even when, perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the lone waters of the wide ocean, the thought of the still homestead may come across the desolation, bringing always light, hope and love. Have no dungeons about your house, no room you never open, no blinds that are always shut.

When a merchant carries on his business like clock-work there is seldom any danger of his winding up.

Neglecting Colds.

Every intelligent physician knows that the best method of promptly curing a cold is, that the very day in which it is observed to be taken, the patient should cease absolutely from eating a particle for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and should be strictly confined to a warm room, or be covered up well in a bed, taking freely hot drinks. It is also in the experience of every observant person, that when a cold is once taken, very slight causes indeed increase it. The expression, "It is nothing but a cold," conveys a practical falsity of the most pernicious character, because an experienced medical practitioner feels that it is impossible to tell in any given case, where a cold will end; hence, and when highly valuable lives are at stake, his solicitudes appear sometimes to others to verge on folly or ignorance. A striking and most instructive example of these statements is found in the case of Nicholas the First, the Emperor of all the Russias. For more than a year before his death, his confidential medical adviser observed that in consequence of the Emperor "not giving to sleep the hours needed for restoration," his general vigor was declining, and that exposures which he had often encountered with impunity, were making unfavorable impressions on the system—that he had less power of resistance. At length, while reviewing his troops on a January day, he took a severe cold, which at once excited the apprehensions of his watchful physician, who advised him not to repeat his review.

"Would you make as much of my illness if I were a common soldier?" asked the Emperor, in a tone of good-natured pleasantry.

"Certainly, please your majesty; we would not allow a common soldier to leave the hospital if he were in the state in which your majesty is in."

"Well, you would do your duty—I will do mine," and the exposure was repeated, with the result of greatly increasing the bad effects of the original cold, and he died in a week afterwards.

Colds are never taken while persons are in active motion, but when at rest, just after the exercise. This result can be averted infallibly by going instantly to a warm room and remaining with all the clothing on, in which the exercise has been taken, until the body has gradually cooled down to its natural temperature, known by not feeling the slightest moisture on the forehead.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Shade Essential.—It is recorded of Queen Elizabeth that, ignorant of the laws of painting, commanded her portrait to be taken without a shade upon the canvas. With an ignorance of the laws of moral painting equally as profound, and infinitely more serious, how often would we have obliterated from our history those sombre pencilings of life's picture—the dark background and blending shadows—which the Divine Artist knew to be essential to the fidelity, harmony and perfection of the whole! We would have life without its moral discipline. We would efface from the portrait all the shadings of sorrow and sickness, suffering, poverty and bereavement, leaving nothing but the sunny hues of unmingled, unclouded happiness. But when we gaze upon the carvings, the paintings, and frescoes of our whole life, each epoch, event, incident—the lights and shadows beautifully and exquisitely blended—we shall then see the infinite rectitude of our heavenly Father in all His present dealings with us, both of sorrow and joy. With what vividness we shall then see the necessity, as much for the cold, dark penciling, as for the warm, roseate tints of the picture; and for both the lights and shadows, the joys and sorrows of life, we shall laud and adore His great and glorious name.—[Winslow.

The cricket is a curious little insect. It has given rise to two proverbial expressions; in France, people say, "silly as a cricket," while in England and America, we say "merry as a cricket." Crickets eat grass, seeds, and fruit, conveying them to their holes, and though they are very fond of drinking the dew on leaves and flowers, they are very careful not to wet themselves on their journeys in search of food. The young live in peace, but when they grow up they manifest a most bellicose disposition, and are continually fighting with one another. The boys in Germany are very fond of keeping crickets in boxes for the sake of their song, and for the purpose of watching their battles. What the gamecock is to the Cuban, and the bulldog to the Englishman, the cricket is to the German youth. Their contests are very sharp and very amusing. According to the way in which they happen to meet they will butt like rams, kick like horses, or scratch like cats, and the contest is unceasing in its ferocity until one of the insects flees from the field or is disabled. It must be remembered that the European house-cricket is not known in our country. Its song is so much varied and more cheerier than that of the species which sometimes finds its way into our hearths.

Family Courtesies.—In the family the law of pleasing ought to extend from the highest to the lowest. You are bound to please your children; and your children are bound to please each other; and you are bound to please your servants; if you expect them to please you. Some men are pleasant in the household and nowhere else. I have known such men. They were good fathers and kind husbands. If you had seen them in their own homes you would have thought they were angels; but if you had seen them in the street or in the counting-house, or anywhere else outside of their own house, you would have thought them almost savage. But the opposite is apt to be the case. When we are among our neighbors, or amongst strangers, we endeavor to act with propriety; but when we get home, we say to ourselves, "I have played a part long enough, and now I am going to be natural." So we sit down, and are ugly and snappish, and blunt and disagreeable. We lay aside those little courtesies that make the roughest floor smooth, that makes the hardest things like velvet, and make life pleasant. We expend all our politeness in places where it will bring silver and gold.

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HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

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They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantages besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of cartage.

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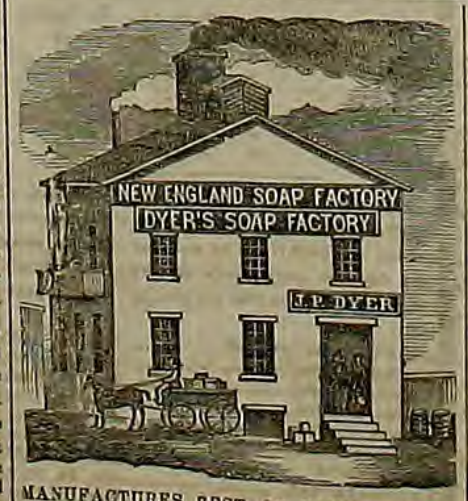

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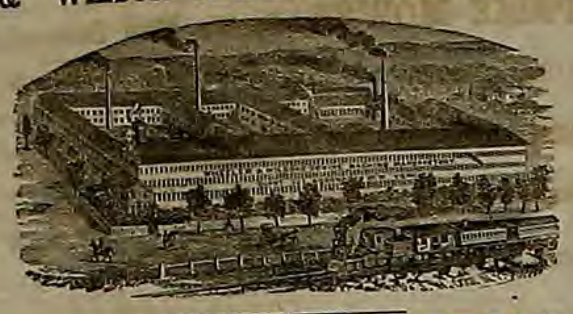

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This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

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AUZERAIS HOUSE,

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THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

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The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

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With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

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YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis o their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be le to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

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THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

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Literary Shrubbery.

WORDS WORTH REMEMBERING.—The following words are attributed to Gen. Sherman by the New York correspondent of the *London Times*, and repeated by the *World* at Savannah, as having been the words of Gen. Sherman in a confidential conversation in relation to the war and the *popularity* which was accorded to him as a successful General. Says Gen. Sherman:

"As to the popularity you speak of I know very well of what stuff it is made. I am popular as long as I am successful. Not only the American press, but the London papers, praise me as the great General of the age. Why? Because I have crossed a great extent of country and by a long and perilous march have caused an important city to fall into my hands. All this is very well. *But suppose, in the campaign I am about to undertake, I meet the combined forces of Lee, Beauregard and Hardee, and fail*, what would be my fate then? Why, every laurel I have won, everything I have done would be forgotten. There would not be a tree high enough to hang me upon. I should be dragged down from the pillar of fame to rot in obscurity in some remote corner of the West; and the great General would be a failure, an impostor."

These are great truths, whether from the lips of Gen. Sherman or any one else. A man is *popular* as long as he can be successful—let misfortune strike him and let him become poor and unfortunate, and he is left to his fate, as the destiny of hundreds and thousands of Californians can testify, and the *grave* bears evidence to this in our State.

A FEW WORDS ON BIRDS AND INSECTS.—The cawing rook is the smallest of the crow tribe. He is a true insect destroyer. The cornix, or real crow, will kill young lambs or pigs by pecking out their eyes. A buzzard will destroy 6,000 mice annually. One owl is worth a dozen cats in field, barn, or granary. Blackbirds, thrushes, robins, starlings and larks are worm eating birds. The goldfinch eats thistle seeds. A swallow will devour 900 insects in a day. The miner bird, a worm-eater, has been introduced from India into Australia. The bird called the laughing jackass is the best native mouser and snake-killer in Australia. How fond the Englishman is of the robin, which is his social winter companion, with which he feeds crumbs of bread, and which the barbarous Buffon recommended as a *bonne bouche*, when eaten with bread crumbs. The cockroach deposits 100 eggs at one time, and the wheat fly 130; and the aabis is still more prolific.—[*New Zealand paper.*

A WORD TO THE NERVOUS.—To fight over again in bed the battles of life, as many do in their slumbers, is a miserable business. Still more unpleasant is it to be surrendered in sleep to all sorts of vague and impossible phantoms, which are none the less disagreeable that they are utterly absurd. Worst of all is to lie through the weary watches of the night self-tormented. The best thing that nervous, highly-impressible, fidgety people can do after getting into bed is to be resolutely still and try to abstract their mind from the occurrences of the day. The power of doing this is natural to many, but it may be also acquired by persevering effort. The will of the weakest is a mighty instrument when fairly brought into play.

THE transmutation of sounds is one of the most curious mysteries of the air. A word spoken in the focus of an ellipse can be heard in the focus of an opposite ellipse hundreds of yards away. Such a principle was oddly illustrated in the great church of Agrigentum, in Sicily. The architect—very probably intentionally—built several confessionals of an elliptical form, with corresponding opposite ellipses, in which, whoever stood, heard all the secrets whispered to the priest. A horrible amount of scandal immediately sprang up in the city; nobody's sins were safe from getting into unaccountable publicity. The church soon became such a temple of truth that nothing was left to be hid in it. At last, by chance, a discovery was made of the tale-telling tones, and the walls had their ears stopped.

To The Seed Trade.

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TUBBS & CO.,

11615 and 613 Front street.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] April 14.

The condition of our Grain and Produce Markets are similar to last week's report. *Inflated prices rule* with a *limited demand* and *light trade*. The late heavy accessions of *Wheat, Flour* and *Barley* from the *East, Chili* and *Oregon*, the bulk of which we believe have gone into the hands of *speculators* and are in warehouses (notwithstanding reports of sales to dealers and a shipment of 2000 ½-sks Chili Flour for export to China) It is easy to be seen that the great bulk of the late heavy receipts are yet *here and for sale*. But *prices demanded* are *above buyers' views* and *their value*, and *hence will remain for sale* until a change in price is conceded. The time is short before the new crop will be on the market from Los Angeles section we can expect *new Barley* in a few *weeks*, and *Wheat* will soon *follow*. Reckless speculators can demand starvation prices but a short time. It is plain to be seen that our Grain markets are weak, the stocks on hand are *abundant* (and will admit of an occasional 2000 ½-sks Chili Flour for export,) to last until the new crop affords us relief. Farmers and others who are now holding Wheat by the advice of speculators, calculating upon an advance in prices, are but playing *second fiddle* and helping speculators out of their dialema. Hay has ruled low. Bran from $55 and $60 ₱ ton has dropped to $30. Beans are slow sale, and in every branch of business dullness and depression prevails. The high prices of Flour and Wheat we think are short lived.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 9,877 sks; Barley, 15,059 sacks; Beans, 4,448 sks.; Potatoes, 8,371 sks; Flour, 2,132 qr-sacks; Oats, 2,777 sks; Hay, 2,040 bales; Peas, 11 sacks; Cornmeal, 32 sks; Salt, 683 sks; Straw, 350 bales; Corn, 5,270 sks; Bran, 362 sks, and 1100 bbls, 300lb each, Wheat, from New York.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Milling,... ..	4 75 @ 5 25	Superfine, ...14 00@14 52	
Do Oregon	4 75 @ 5 00	Extra..... 15 00@15 50	
Do Chile	... @ ...	Oregon superfine 13 00@14 00	
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Chile (in bond).....	
Feed.....	3 12 @ 3 25	Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Do Chile...	3 00 @ 3 40	Domestic Feed 30 00@30 00	
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Eastern ₱ bbl 8 50@ 9 00	
Seed.....	... @ 3 50	Hay, ₱ ton..... 15@20 00	
Feed.....	2 75 @ 3 12	Bran ₱ ton..... 30 00@...	
Oregon	2 75 @ 2 90	Middlings, ₱ ton 37 50@40 00	
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 40 @ 3 50	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs. 5 00@ 5 50	
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50 @ 5 25	Buckwheat.. .. 2 75@ 3 00	
Straw.....	3 00 @ 5 00	Potatoes, ...3 00@4 00	
		Onions.. .. .. 9 00@11 00	

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon.....	none	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	11 50@ 13
do Best Spring clip	22½@..	Green salted, cs	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	20@ ..	Sheep skins, wool on	25@ 50
do Short Staple....	@ ..	do do plain ..	10@ 15
do Burry.....	13@ 15	Goat skins.. ..each	25@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new...	90@1 00	Refined Tallow	9@ 12
do 2nd hand.....	50@ 60		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	..34¢ 36	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	16@18
do Eastern ..	30@36½	" Eastern ₱ lb	..@..
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	50@..	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	..@..

San Francisco Cattle Market.—April 14.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@8c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@13c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—April 14.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $4 50@6 00 ₱ box; Pears 15@25c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 12@20c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₱ lb. Lemons, $1@$1 25 ₱ dozen. Oranges, $2@$4 00 ₱ 100; Lemons, $1 50; do. retail.

Fruit is very scarce, with the exception of Oranges.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—April 14.

FRUIT.

Apples, ... ₱ lb	..@..	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	..@..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Pecanes....	..@..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	..@..	Limes.... .. ... ₱ doz	37½
Vicar of Winkfield...	@..	Oranges..	50@ 75
Duch'se d'Angoulemo	@..	Lemons,... per doz	..@..
Winter Nelis.. ..	@..	Pine Apples.. each	50@1 00
Flemish Beauty ..	@..	Bananas..	..@ 12
Easter Beurre....	25@..	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@..
Fall Butter..	@..	Syrian	..@..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alexandria	..@..
Madelaine	@..	Catawba..	@..
cooking..	..@..	Hamburgh.. ..	..@..
Strawberries.. ₱ lb	1 25@2 00	Los Angeles.. ..	..@..
Raspberries.. ..	..@	Common.....	..@..
Gooseberries, common	..@..	Cherry Plums.....	@..
do English..	..@..	Yellow Gage... ..	..@..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	..@..
Cherry-currants ..	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild...	..@..	German Prunes ..	..@..
Lawton Blackberries	..@..	Yellow Egg plum ..	..@..
Cherries, com var ..	..@..	Almonds Cala.. ..	.. ..
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	.. ..
Black Tartarian		Eng Walnuts.. ₱ lb	35@ 40
Apricots....	..@..	Green-gages.... ..	..@..
Nectarines..	..@..	Pic-nelon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	..@..	Watermelons...	..each..@..
Peanuts African.. ..	20	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Cantelopes..	..@..
Bloodgood Pears ..	.. ..	English Black Currants	..@..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ₱ lb	..@ 15c	Okra, Dry.. ₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green.. ..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts ₱ lb	@..	Potatoes..	@ 6
Beets.. .. ₱ doz	 37	do New..	@ 12
Broccoli.. ₱ doz	..@..	do Sweet Carolina	@..
Cabbage.. ..	.. 50@2 00	do Yams (S Isla)	 3
Cauliflower.. ..	.. 25@50	Pumpkins..	 4
Carrots..	 37	Parsnips.. ₱ doz bunches	37
Celery..	₱ bunch.. 12	Parsley..	 25
Cress.. .. ₱ doz bunches	25	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 25
Cucumbers.. ..	per doz @..	Rhubarb..	₱ lb. @ 12
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	..@1 00	Radishes.. ₱ doz bunches	25
Dried Herbs.. ..	₱ doz.. 1 00	do yellow..	37
Egg-Plant..	.. .. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	37
Garlics, new.. ..	..@..	Red Peppers.. ..	₱ lb.. ..
Green-Peas..	@ 15	Summer Squash.. ..	.. ..
Green-Peppers.. ..	..@..	Squash, Marrowfat..	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱ doz	..@..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce.....	₱ doz 37@ 50	String-Beans.. ..	..@ ..
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	1 00	Spinage...	..@ 37
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Salsify.. ....₱ bunch	@ 37
Onions.. .. .. ₱ lb	12@ 18	Turnips..... ₱ doz	..@ 25
.. .. ..	.. ..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's.. ₱ lb	40@ 50	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	25@ ..
do Eastern....	..@..	Lard, California ..	30@ ..
Eggs, Cala.. ₱ doz	..@ 55	do Eastern.. ..	25@ ..
Duck-eggs..	..@ 60	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 37
Farallon-eggs	..@..	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ 40

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin.. ₱ lb	18@20	Leg Mutton ₱ lb	12½@15
Sirloin & rib pieces	..18@20	Lamb..	..20@..
Pork—rib, etc.. ..	 25	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	each.. 12
Veal....	.. 20	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb	.. 25
Veal Cutlet... ..	 20	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. @ 12	do imported.... ..	.. ..
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues... each.. ..	..@ 75
Pork chops.... ..	 25	do smoked.....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	12@15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole.. ₱ lb	10@12	Crabs, large.... ₱ doz	..1 00
do smoked	..@..	do small..	25@50
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crab..	@2 00
do do	₱ lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts	..@12	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	@ 12	Shrimps....	..₱ lb 12
Rockfish..	.. @12	Flounders..	....@25
Codfish....	..@ 12	Sea Bass..	..@25
Herring, fresh, ...	.. ..	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb	.. ..	Sturgeon	..@@@
Tomcod....	..₱ lb ..	Crawfish....	.. ..
Sardines (fresh) ..	.. ..	Oysters.... ..	.₱ 100 ..
Sole-fish	 25	Anchovies..... ..	.. ..
Rockcrout	 12		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	..@..	Snipe.... ..₱ doz	.....
do tame.... ..	1 25@..	English	3 00
do Canvas-back .	..@..	Venison smoked ₱ lb.	@ ..
do Mallard.. ..	.....	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	.....
do Teal ₱ doz ...	.....	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair	@2 00	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.. each	3 50@..	Hares.. .. each..	62@ 75
Chickens	1 00@1 25	Rabbits, tame.. ..	25@ 37
Turkeys .. ₱ lb.	@ 20	do wild..	@ 25
Hens... .. each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel....₱ pair.	50@ ..

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—April 14.

Hens.....₱ doz	$9 00@$10	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Spring Chickens..	10 00@..	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	3 00@..
Turkeys.... ..₱ lb	40@..	do domestic..	@..
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	...@...	Quail, per dozen,.....	
Ducks, wild,.....	..@..	Geese, wild,.....	6 00@9 00

Our Markets.

Our markets this week had some new items for us. Strawberries were in the market from San Jose, price $1 75 and $2 00 per lb—dull sale—*dimes scarce*.

Tomatoes from Mexico all sold. None in market.

To-day being Good Friday, the sale of salmon in the Washington Market was large, being as reported to us by Mr. Chase, 10,000 lb, while rock fish were laid over.

A very large shell fish called Washington clams (cobogs) from Pont d'Reyes, were in market, price 50c per dozen.

Fish, flesh and fowl can now be had in our markets equal to any market in the world.

It is a singular fact to notice at this season, Eastern butter has reached a very high price, 35c and stands side by side equal in price with California butter at wholesale.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular.

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1865.

We have to report a quiet Wool Market in February, and a slight decline in prices on some sorts; really choice fine wools, however, being in but moderate supply, are firmly held. Owing to the severe weather and blocking up of the western railways, the receipts of domestic wool have been light this month, although there is a good deal on the way.

Manufacturers continue to pursue a cautious policy, in which they are strengthened by the dullness in the goods market, and only buy from hand to mouth; still, notwithstanding the entire absence of speculation and the sluggish aspect of the market, a very considerable amount of wool has been sold.

At the auction sale of South American wools on the 21st ult., the bidding was without spirit, and the bulk of the offering was withdrawn.

California Wools have been moderately dealt in at rather lower prices.

Pulled Wools feel the general dullness.

Foreign Wools have met with a fair demand, although there are no large transactions to notice. The arrivals are somewhat increased over last month. The stock of *Cape Wools* is large.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 1,375,000 lbs, 85@106c., Pulled, 185,000 lbs, 87@90c.; 365,000 lbs.; Tub Washed, 77,500 lbs, 110@118c.; 429,000 lbs California, 50@70c.; 50 bales Mexican, 30c; 120 bales Rio Grande, 30½@42c; 180 bales Montevideo; 218 bales Mestiza, 45c; 720 bales Donskoi, 34@35c, (gold;) 195 bales Russian, 20@24c, (gold;) 100 bales Odessa, 50c; 261 bales Smyrna, 33@64c; 50 bales Persian; 250 bales Syrian; 205 bales Turkey; 335 bales German; 947 bales Cape, 52@58c; 33 bales Washed Cape, 145c; 166 bales East India, 50c; 79 bales Calmuc; 50 bales Scoured Odessa, 165c.

At Auction—16 bales California, 40c; 5 bales Santa Fee, 48c; 20 bales Peruvian, 38½c; 14 bales Montevideo, 20@27c; 10 bales Entre Rios, 30½c; 56 bales Corientes Sorts, 25@31c; 305 bales Smyrna, 25½@32c; 139 bales Cape, 35@48½c.

In Boston—Fleeces and Pulled, 1,100,000 lbs., 80@105c.; Canada, 63,000 lbs. 108@110c.; 64 bales Mestiza; 295 bales Cape, 55@62c.

In Philadelphia—Fleeces, 322,000 lbs., 98@107c.; Pulled, 83,000 lbs., 91@92½ cents; 31,000 lbs. Tub, 110@121c.; 407 bales Donskoi; 100 bales Morocco, 60c.

Receipts of Domestic Wool in New York during the month, 2,798 bales.

The imports of the past month, as published, are—from Liverpool, 69 bales; Marseilles, 48 do.; Antwerp, 7 do.; Odessa, 1,575; Algoa Bay, 2,309; Buenos Ayres, 617; Aspinwall, 709; Matamoras, 89 bales. Total, 5,423 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 45@60c.
California Washed Pulled, 65@80c.
California Common Washed Pulled, 30@45c.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 45@58c.

A NEW ERA IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—Recent discoveries justify the belief that many thousand tons of the husks of Indian corn will hereafter be consumed yearly in this country in connection with the manufacture of paper. The editors of the leading daily journals in this country have secured the control of the new discovery, so far as the same is applicable to the manufacture of printing paper, and they respectfully invite proposals from every town, county and State in the United States for supplying clean, sound and well-dried husks, the same as are stripped from the ripe corn. The husks to be baled in even hundreds of pounds and delivered at railroad stations.

A CURIOUS FRENCH HARNESS.—A French gentleman has patented a new invention for instantaneously releasing runaway horses from carriages.—The driver, in case of accident, pulls a strap, by which the trace-buckles are loosened and the horses run free with all the harness except the traces, which remain attached to the carriage.

In noticing which the editors of the *Scientific American* says: "These Frenchmen always do things by halves. If a Yankee had conceived this idea there would have been an attachment to chase the horses, catch and secure them, and remonstrate with them on the impropriety of their conduct."

PETROLEUM WON'T MAKE BRAINS.—One of the new petroleum millionaires wisely determined that his daughter should have a good education, and sent her to the most expensive school in New York. The girl had no intellectual ability; and the teacher honestly wrote to the father that she had no capacity for learning. "Capacity," said the father, "buy her one; she shall have all that money can get."

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

— A correspondent of the *Union* writing from Napa, estimates the marketable grain that will be raised in that county this year, if the season is fair, at 700,000 bushels.

— They have set up a twelve-inch steam-whistle at the Manchester (N. H.) Locomotive Works, which it is said can be heard ten miles, and has a very decided effect on sleepers in the morning.

— The oil excitement continues says the Colusa *Sun*, April 8th, and we understand that several companies have made arrangements for machinery, for prospecting their claims.

— Persons now in Virginia City, who are familiar with the mines of Montana and Idaho, predict that there will be a grand home stampede of Washoe and California miners before three months have passed.

— The amount invested in colleges in this State is about $1,500,000. In these institutions 2,500 pupils are being educated. The public school property is valued at $937,000 and in the public schools 29,000 pupils are accomodated.

— It costs to reach Idaho, in which the Boise mines are situated, from San Francisco, $123, as follows: Ocean travel $45; Portland to Umatilla, $18; stage to Idaho city, $60, and a trifle more for subsistence on the road.

An effigy of Jeff Davis, which had been hanging for some days in front of Eureka Engine House, Sacramento, was burned on the 10th inst. During the day the body was "laid in state," for the people to gaze upon.

— H. Tilden, of Davenport, Iowa, offers a limited quantity of the seed of a new tomato, which he has been growing for some time with great success. It is a dwarf, but very prolific; can be planted as thick as corn. From one acre, the past season, he sold $600 worth,

— A coal oil stove is among the latest productions of the inventive genius of the Eastern States. The patentee is C. H. Riechmann, of New York city. The object of the invention is to obtain a simple and portable stove, in which coal oil may be economically used as a fuel.

— We were last evening presented by Mr. A. W May, says the Marysville *Express*, April 12th, with some elegant specimens of wild oats, cut a short distance from this city. Judging from the manner in which the grain heads were filling out, and its general growth, we can with safety promise good grain crops in this section of the country. Certain it is that the prospects are all that could be desired.

— Sacramento gardens, says the *Bee*, are beginning to assume the beautiful appearance which is so characteristic of Sacramento during the vernal season. Tulips, verbenas, lilacs, honeysuckles, roses, etc., are blooming in many of the city gardens. One tree, a magnolia, which we have seen, cost fifty dollars in gold coin of the United States. The taste in floriculture is, like greenbacks, on the rise.

— People say they shell peas when they unshell them; that they husk corn when they unbusk it; that they dust the furniture when they undust it, or take the dust from it; that they skin a calf when they unskin it; and that they scale fishes when they unscale them. I have also heard many men say they were going to weed their gardens, when I thought their gardens were weedy enough already.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque County, N. Y. We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE, AND FULLY ACCLIMATED,

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARE & PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care of L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☛ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
2

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,

BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,

Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,

Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,

Haines' Illinois Headers,

MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADERS,

RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,

Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

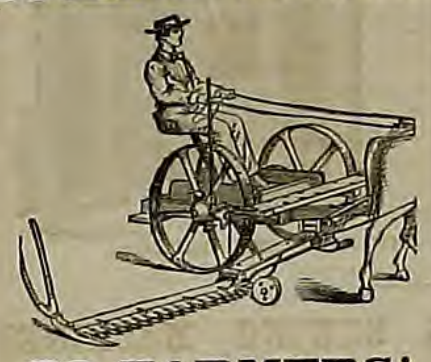
The Best Machines for Harvesting

Now in use on this Coast.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner Front and Market
11-3m And corner California and Battery streets.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!

BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

Buckeye Mower,
Buckeye Reaper,
Haine's Illinois Header,
....AND....
Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,

Are by far the best Machines that are made.

For sale only in San Francisco by

HAWLEY & CO.,
9 Corner of California and Battery streets.

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS.

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,
ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
22tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents.
24

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched on the following named days:

April 23—GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. F. Lapidge.

From Folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamers.

A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company,

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17:13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13 1864, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, etc., via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars to Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

E. D. Bailey & Co.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

No. 408 Pine street,

Above Montgomery,

E. D. BAILEY, } SAN FRANCISCO.
W. F. NORCROSS. }

GRAPE VINES.

50,000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANDARD Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McCrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. B. WEST, Sonoma.

Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course all in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.

S. W. SHAW.
4-tf

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES--SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK, MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares & Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established properties above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1865. NUMBER 14.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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KNAPP, BURRELL & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
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GRAY, ADAMS & HOGG *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London,* will receive subscriptions.
M. OUDART, *Bookseller, Paris.*
W. B. STRONG, *Seedsman, Sacramento.*
BARNES & Co., *Expressmen, Oakland.*

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

"And Oh! if there be, on this Earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation LIBERTY draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause!"

The NINETEENTH DAY OF APRIL! thrice consecrated in the annals of American Liberty! Thrice hath this day been solemnized in tears and blood.

On the nineteenth day of April, 1775, the first blood was spilt at Lexington, Massachusetts, in the war of the Revolution, when the young Eagle-bird of Liberty essayed her first flight.

The nineteenth day of April, 1861, the first blood was shed in Baltimore, Maryland, by Massachusetts soldiers in defence of those principles that Liberty won at the battle of Lexington (a most striking coincidence that Massachusetts should pour out the first blood on these two occasions as the martyrs of Liberty.)

On the nineteenth of April, once more we are called to look upon a slaughtered Martyr of the same cause. Thus thrice has GOD spoken for Liberty in the most mysterious ways of His wonderful Providence. Forever will this day be hallowed in the history of American Liberty.

Oh God! this day we dedicate to Thee,
This day thrice baptized in the blood of Liberty,
Twice have thy Sons their life-blood freely shed,
Today we weep our murdered FATHER, the Nation's head.

God's hand is plainly visible in all the past events that mark the history of American Liberty, and in none more than in the Great Eventful Epoch just made that settles forever the question of *Slavery and Freedom.*

"It is finished! It is finished!" the blessed Saviour said when his agonized soul yielded to the Death of the Cross, and the Heavens were draped in heavy clouds and darkness, and the Earth quaked with its' tremblings. Then through the blood of the Cross the Light of Salvation came. So the fearful darkness that has been upon our nation, and the terrible quakings like an earthquake, are the signs of the Redemption that is near at hand when the accursed rebellion against Human Liberty is to receive its final death doom.

There is no event in all the history of the world that can compare in atrocity with the unnameable crime of the murder of our Beloved President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. But terrible as is the crime so terrible will be the punishment that must fall on those whose hands and hearts have in anywise plotted the death of the Head of the Nation.

His work was finished. It seems now almost clear that this great calamity, so heartrending, so hard to realize and bear, was needed to awake our people to a just and proper hatred of the crime of Secession, and that God in his unsearchable way, appointed our Good President to be the *Great Martyr* to the cause of Human Freedom that his Emancipation Proclamation had established.

There is an unmistakable yet wonderful truth in the history of the world's leaders, in all great causes. They accomplish their purpose, or rather the purpose of Him who rules all.

Moses led the Children of Israel out of Egyptian Bondage to the Promised Land, but *he* was not permitted to enter, and so the most striking epochs of history mark similar events. All the great Apostles of great causes accomplish *the* work that God gives them to do, and are called hence to receive the reward due them for their sacrifices and faithfulness, for Earth never can pay them, and in Heaven only they receive "the things laid up in store for them that serve Him."

So we might say of the honored and deeply lamented head of our Nation. *He* had accomplished the purposes of God in the great work of *destroying Slavery*, and was called away to give room to one born and educated at the South to finish up and punish with rigorous justice those who were the enemies of the Nation.

Never in the history of the world has such an event occurred before. Never an event marked with such fearful results over a Nation, or one that received such a universal horror by mankind. The name of Booth and that of Benedict Arnold will alike pass down to Eternal Infamy. Of this event it could be said, "Hung be the Heavens in black," and never in the history of our Nation has there been so great and universal a day and week of mourning as in this calamity. From the moment the news reached our city to the present, every patriot heart, of every man, woman and child, has been steeped in sorrow. From the length and breadth of our State there comes up one universal wail of woe. Business is forgotten, the love of gain has left the mind, and "sorrow for the Dead—the NATION'S FATHER IS GONE," is he great heart-thought of all. Not a city, town or remote village that is not touched by this wöe. No street however remote, no home however humble, but has the symbol of grief on its doorpost.—These emblems speak in louder tones than the cannon's roar.

THE 19th OF APRIL, 1865.

The morning dawned clear and bright, and a freshened gale swept by with a blast for a brief time, typical of the storm that shall sweep the Nation's foe from the abodes of humanity. As the solemn hour came for the last tribute to the Mighty Dead, the air was mild, a quiet calm, a stillness pervaded our city such as was never known before—never was it ever seen when every place of business, even to the smallest and most remote—bowed to the desolating sorrow and obeyed the voice that was paying the Nation's tribute to the MARTYR DEAD.

At 12, noon, precisely, the Procession commenced moving. At that moment the tolling of the bells in our city were responded too by the thundering cannon from all the batteries that command our harbor. The roar of three hundred heavy guns, the tolling bells, and the solemn procession, awoke in the hearts of our people a feeling that will never, never sleep until the ashes of our Martyred Father shall rest in his tomb quietly by a Record made on Earth that Liberty and Union reign supreme over our whole Redeemed Country again.

We give the record of the day as gathered from the various sources at command, and shall devote our journal this week and some weeks to such occurrences and facts as are identified with the best interests of Liberty, Union and our people and their cause.

Route of the Procession.

Starting from Washington Square, through Stockton street to Washington; through Washington to Montgomery; through Montgomery to Second; through Second to Folsom; through Folsom to Fifth; through Fifth to Mission; through Mission to Fourth; and through Fourth to the Pavilion on Stockton street, where the oration and other exercises took place.

THE PROCESSION.

Fifth Division.

The First Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Col. Taylor, consisting of the San Francisco Hussars, First Light Dragoons, and Jackson Guards, numbering in all about 150 men.

Next in line was Bluxome's Battery, numbering 142 men, six pieces of ordnance, with the usual number of caissons, etc.

Succeeding the Battery, came Col. McKenzie's Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. James Brown, preceded by a Drum Corps and Chris. Andres' Band. The companies were:

Franklin Light Infantry, Washington Guard, McClellan Guard, Liberty Guard, San Francisco Cadets, Ellsworth Zouaves, Union Guard, Oakland Guard, Mechanics' Rifles (unattached.)

Major Lewis' Battalion of four Companies, preceded by a Drum Corps, followed. The Companies in this Battalion are: the Lincoln Guard, Sheridan Guard, Grant Guard, and the Ellsworth Zouave Cadets (unattached.)

Then followed the Sixth (German) Regiment, commanded by Col. F. E. G. Tittel, numbering ten companies. The San Francisco Shuetzen-Verein accompanied this regiment for the occasion, preceded by a Drum Corps and Band.

The Second (Irish) Regiment was next in order, marching to music from Kidd's Band, numbering seven companies; Col. M. C. Smith commanding.

The First Regiment, Lieut. Col. T. B. Ludlum commanding, appeared to excellent advantage—eight companies in all.

Included in the military display was a company of boys from the Mission Dolores, commanded by Sam Platt, Jr. San Francisco may well be proud of her citizen soldiery. Their prompt action a few days ago, and this magnificent display to-day, has entitled the State Militia to the enthusiastic praises now so lavishly bestowed on them.

In the rear of the regiments (the Brigade marching left in front—the usual order being reversed at funerals,) came Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., and staff.

Second Division.

The troops from Fort Alcatraz, the Presidio and Fort Point, embracing companies from the Ninth Infantry and Third Artillery, U. S. A., companies from the Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth California Volunteers, under command of Col. Wright, of the Second came next. The troops in this Division numbered thirteen hundred, and attracted exclamations of satisfaction and delight all along the line of march.

THE CATAFALQUE.

The Funeral Car, which was prepared by Messrs. Massy and Grey, acting in harmony together, was similar in form to that used on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel E. D. Baker, but was far more beautiful in its simplicity, and the general effect was grandly impressive. From each corner of the carriage bed ran a gilded Corinthian pillar, surmounted with sable plumes, tipped with white, and the carriage bed itself was richly gilded. The four pillars supported a sable canopy, with velvet border rising to a peak at the centre, from which rose a small minaret, surmounted with heavy sable plumes with white tips. The canopy was draped at the corners with the Flag of our Country, and a tasteful wreath of evergreen ornamented the centre of either side. Rising from the bed of the carriage was the altar-like pyramid, covered with black velvet, bearing on either side the words, "FIRM," "FAITHFUL," "TRUE," in large gilt letters. On the centre of the upper part of the pyramid was "*E Pluribus Unum*," and a smaller wreath ornamented either end. On the top of the pyramid was the coffin, which was enamelled in brilliant red with heavy gilt mouldings at the top, bottom and sides. The name of "LINCOLN," in heavy gilt letters, appeared on either side of the coffin, running half its length. The driver's seat, in place of the usual hammer-cloth, was covered with the National banner. The Catafalque was drawn by six white horses, covered with black housings, and carrying black ostrich feather plumes on their heads. The time allowed for preparing the Catafalque was extremely short, but the work could hardly have been more complete and tasteful had years instead of hours been allowed.

The pall bearers, walking on either side, dressed in full mourning, were as follows:

His Excellency Gov. Lyon of Idaho.
His Excellency Gov. Goodwin of Arizona.

Col. James,	Hon. Ogden Hoffmann,
Hon. R. F. Perkins,	Hon. E. D. Sawyer,
Hon. R. B. Swain,	Hon. L. S. Gunn,
Hon. Sam'l Brannon,	Hon. Lewis Cohn,
Hon. Wm. Sherman,	E. H. Parker,
Col. Hiram Leonard,	G. W. Bell,
Capt. C. H. Baldwin,	B. W. Hathaway,
Rev. Elkan Cohn,	Hon. Nathan Porter,
R. G. Sneaths,	D. O. Mills,
R. C. Rogers,	Wm. McKibbin,
Dr. S. R. Harris,	John Sime,
Abraham Seligman,	J. N. Risdon,
James Otis,	Capt. J. Whitney, Jr.,
Oliver Eldridge,	J. D. Farwell,
Frederick Castle,	J. B. Thomas,
Richard Chenery,	Hon. T. G. Phelps,
F. C. Talbot,	A. B. Forbes,
D. C. McRuer,	Horace Davis.

Following the Catafalque came Gen. McDowell and Staff, consisting of the following officers: Col. Seawell, Col. Drum, Col. Babbitt, Col. Leonard, Major Kirkham, Major Fry, Major Eddy, Major Ball, Major Drew, Major Sprague, Capt. Fleming, Capt. Hoyt, Surgeon-in-Chief McCormick, Dr. Keeny, U. S. Army.

Then came Gen. L. H. Allen and Staff, consisting of Lieut. Colonels S. C. Ellis, S. O. Houghton, A. W. Von Schmidt, Robert Simpson, J. H. Stearns, A. H. Houston, Daniel Norcross, J. W. Brumagin, G. M. Hewston, Majors S. P. Middleton, and T. A. Mudge.

Third Division.

E. L. SULLIVAN, Marshal.

Society of California Pioneers, Charles R. Bond, Marshal. The officers and ex-officers headed the Association, and were followed by the First Class, and these by the Second Class Pioneers. The flags used were the National colors and the war-worn battle-flag of the First California Regiment—known as the Baker and Matheson; it has passed through eleven battles, the last of which was Antietam. The Pioneers numbered over three hundred.

Civil officers of the Federal Government and officers of the United States Navy, to the number of 200.

State Officers.

City and County Officers and attachés, headed by His Honor, Mayor Coon, to the number of 125.

Carriages containing foreign army and navy officers, in splendid uniforms, foreign Consuls, attachés, etc.

Members of the Bar—about 120.

Fourth Division.

A. L. TUBBS, Marshal.

Chamber of Commerce, in charge of C. Adolph Low, Vice President, followed by merchants generally—350.

Citizens on foot, walking four abreast—200.

Pacific Board of Brokers, under J. B. E. Cavallier, President—61. This number comprises almost the entire membership. The remainder were in the ranks of other Associations.

German Benevolent Society.

Eureka Benevolent Society.

First Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The three above named Societies numbered in the aggregate nearly 700 members.

The butchers of San Francisco, to the number of 200 men.

Fire Department.

Brass Band of fourteen pieces.

The Fire Department, under Chief Scannell, turned out in strong force, every company being represented. The aggregate number reached some figure between 1,000 and 1,100.

Sixth Division.

A. G. ANELL, Marshal.

Masonic Fraternity to the number of over 1,000. The entire Fraternity, Grand Lodge Members, Encampments and subordinate Lodges, turned out without regard to separate Lodge organizations, but in a body and simply as Master Masons, and wearing no regalia or jewels. They wore white aprons and gloves, and carried sprigs of evergreen in the lappels of their coats.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, George T. Bohen Grand Marshal.—There were nine subordinate Lodges and three Encampments. The Odd Fellows numbered about 1,000.

Mercantile Library Association, Adam T. Green Marshal.—Its number exceeded 200 a little.

Mechanics' Institute, Gardiner Elliott, Marshal, turned out 200 strong.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This association is quite a large body, but its ranks were thinned by transfers to other divisions of the procession.

Seventh Division.

E. W. Taylor, Marshal, Brass Band of ten pieces.

Union Leagues, H. S. Homans, Marshal, preceded by Willis' Brass Band.—This part of the Seventh Division was composed of the Washington, San Francisco and Oakland Leagues, and of members generally throughout the State, and numbered 1,000 men. The Grand President and Secretary of the Grand Council of the State were present.

Grant Club, J. T. Jones, President.—The force of this great organization was estimated at 750. A vast majority of the membership of both the Grant Club and the Union Leagues was absorbed by the military and other divisions of the procession.

English Residents.—These were in charge of a committee composed of Messrs. Witherspoon, Scott and Dr. Bennett, and numbered 150.

St. Andrew's Society, numbering 200, under Donald McLennan, President. Their distinguishing badge was a plaid ribbon at the lappels of their coats.

Carmen's Association, numbering 50.

German Schuetzen-Verein, (Rifle Company,) in dark green uniform, preceded by four muffled drums. This company was commanded by Capt. Wilson, and numbered 60 men.

Eighth Division.

W. G. BADGER, Marshal.

Brass Band of sixteen pieces.

Independent Order of Red Men.—There were three Lodges of Red Men—the Pacific, the California and the Golden Gate, and they numbered in the aggregate some 250 men.

United Ancient Order of Druids—50 men.

Cebra Berith Shalom Society—80 men.

Congregation Beth-Israel—75 men.

A. J. O. K. S. B. Society, (two societies,)—450 members.

St. Joseph Benevolent Society—200 members.

Sodality Society, (belonging to St. Ignatius Church,)—140 members.

Turn-Verein Society—75 members.

Clerk's Relief Society—43 members.

Barbers and Hairdressers' Protective Association—60 members.

Ninth Division.

A. S. GOULD, Marshal.

Irish American Benevolent Society—120 members.

Laborers' Protective Benevolent Society—200 members.

Laborers' Union—100 members. The Laborers' Union has a large membership, but its material went to swell the ranks of other divisions of the procession.

Riggers and Stevedores' Benevolent Society—176 members.

Bonifacius Benevolent Society—75 members.

I. O. B. B. (independent Order of the Sons of the Covenant,)—250 members.

Brass Band of sixteen pieces.

Journeymen Shipwrights' Association—125 members.

Ship Joiners' Association—50 members.

Ship Caulkers' Association—102 members.

Tenth Division.

JACOB DREETH, Marshal,

Fenian Brotherhood—125 members. Large numbers of this extensive organization were distributed among the other portions of the procession.

Scandinavian Society—150 members.

Union Foundry Workmen, numbering over 175 men.

Swiss Citizens—100 Swiss residents of San Francisco.

French Benevolent Society—150 members.

Eleventh Division.

MOSES ELLIS, Marshal.

Illyric Slavonic Association—70 members.

San Francisco Olympic Club—200 men. The Club furnished 400 of its members to swell the ranks of the military and other organizations.

Eureka Typographical Union—40 members.

Archbishop Alemany and Clergy, Faculty of St. Ignatius College, etc.; numbering 30.

Italian Benevolent Society—200 members.

Colored residents, to the number of 280.

Chinamen, a notable feature of the great procession was the presence in this portion of it of eight carriages containing some twenty-five or thirty Chinese dignitaries.

A few buggies and carriages, containing private citizens, brought up the rear of the immense cavalcade.

Appearance of the Procession.

The route of the procession was such that not more than a third of the entire line could be seen at once from any given point. The variety of brilliant uniforms in the line, the rich regalia and profusion of black draped banners, gave a peculiarly picturesque and effective appearance to the scene. The number in the procession, as stated elsewhere, was between 14,000 and 15,000. The time occupied in passing the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, was two hours, less two or three minutes. In the civic portion of the procession was comprised the very best elements of our population. Our merchants, bankers, business men, artisans and manufacturers, the capitalist and the laborer, walked side by side, and the sones of Europe, Asia and Africa united with the native-born citizens of America in a grand republican demonstration of honor to the memory of our NATION'S fallen chief. The scene was one never to be forgotten by those who looked upon it, and few of us will ever see its like again.

AT THE PAVILION.

In the great Pavilion were held the religious and literary exercises of the day. Very early the vast apartment was appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of those actively participating in the obsequies.

Two large platforms on either side of the main entrance to the Pavilion were crowded with ladies and children long before the procession even commenced to move.

At the further or west side of the Pavilion a great rostrum was set apart for the officers of the celebration, Orator, Chaplain, Reader, Choir, Pall Bearers, Mayor, Marshals, Committees, Officers of the Army and Navy, Foreign Consuls, and other functionaries. All around the hall, pillars, walls, platforms, etc., were tastefully decorated with crape,

The Exercises.

At precisely twenty minutes past two o'clock, the Pall-Bearers entered the Pavilion. The gentlemen to whom were assigned the religious and literary exercises of the mournful occasion had previously taken their seats on the stage.

Immediately following the Pall-bearers, came General McDowell and staff, General Allen and staff, General Hewston and staff, the French Admiral and officers of his war vessels now in port; also the Governor's staff, represented by Colonel Harney, Judge Advocate W. H. L. Barnes, and Colonel S. Pattee. At this moment, American flags were brought upon the rostrum and unfurled. One of them was the blood-stained and bullet-ridden banner of the old "California Hundred," a flag that has been borne aloft on many a battle-field, and under which hundreds of our brave boys have fallen for it and their country.

And now ascended the stage the following named foreign Consuls, each wearing the full uniform of his native land. They made a brilliant appearance, and excited universal attention: Emanuel Berri, Belgian Consul; C. A. C. Duisenbergh, Bremen; G. O'Hara Taafe, Danish; Charles F. de Cazotte, French; William Lane Booker, British; C. E. Hitchcock, Hawaiian; Señor Camini, Italian; C. W. Brooks, Japanese; James de Fremery, Netherlands; Henry Hansman, Prussian; H. Michels, Saxony; Camilio Martin, Spanish; Henry Hentsch, Swiss; and the Mexican Consul of the Juarez Government.

At half-past 2 o'clock Mayor Coon advanced to the front of the platform and called the vast assembly to order. The splendid Band of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry played a dirge most exquisitely, after which Mr. Cheney offered prayer, prefacing the same with passages of Scripture, pertinent to the solemn occasion. The reverend speaker invoked an All Wise Providence to have mercy upon us in this hour of His terrible visitation. We are a part of a great nation of mourners. We desire to bow meekly and submissively before His chastening rod, for "even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight." God had greatly blessed us a nation, but we have grievously sinned as a people. He beseeched God to deal gently with those who have been bereft of a father. He invoked him to bless the Cabinet, and imbue them with wisdom to discharge the weighty duties incumbent upon them in this awful emergency. The President elect, the army and navy, foreign Representatives, the Commander of the Department of the Pacific, Governor and Mayor of the city, were all remembered at the throne of Divine Grace, and he supplicated Heaven to remember, in His infinite mercy, that poor class who, by this terrible affliction, have lost their best friend, and that the slave be held in His keeping. He devoutly desired the war to be fully completed, and not a rebel left in arms against the Government. In conclusion he invoked the blessing of God upon him who was on this occasion to address solemn words of instruction on this appalling affliction.

The prayer throughout was eloquent, fervent and beautiful.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place devoted altogether to *saving* the Union without war, insurgent agents were in this city seeking to *destroy* it without war—seeking to destroy the Union and divide its effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would *make* war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would *accept* war rather than let it perish; and the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the *cause* might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences, which in the providence of God must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him?

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

IN MEMORIAM.

FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

Toll! toll! toll! O bell with thy muffled tone!
Toll 'till the Nation's soul be dumb,
Till anguish throb in the heart of stone,
And the blood quicken'd pul o be numb,
Toll, toll, toll.

Beat, beat, beat, O drum with thy martial woe,
There's funeral gloom in thy ore,
But a Nation's swift feet to-day plod slow
With a palsied march to the grave,
Beat, Beat, Beat.

Drop, drop, drop, from mast, steeple and spire,
O, glorious grief-laden flag,
Burnish thy emblem stars and stripes of fire,
On turret and bastion and crags,
Drop, drop, drop.

Weep, weep, weep, brother and father and son,
And girdle your loins with the sword,
Such red-handed crime the world has not known,
Since Iscarriot betrayed his Lord,
Weep, weep, weep.

Rain, rain, rain, O, vernal spring with thy flood,
And mantle the earth with flowers,—
But thy grass and bloom cannot hide the blood
Nor bleach the stain with thy showers,
Rain, rain, rain.

Set, set, set, O, sun on this day of blood,
Nor mock a Nation's night with light—
Thou shall rise no more to nerve with thy flood
The Strong Man in his might and right,
Sink, sink, sink.

Pray, pray, pray, in closet, cloister and camp,
Pray 'neath the pall over us all,
That from his tomb shall glimmer a lamp
Bidding us still be merciful,
Pray, pray, pray.

Sleep, sleep, sleep, inurned in the Nation's heart,
Thine epitaph writ in her tears—
We know Fame's gates are open and thou art
Beyond the portal of the years,
Sleep, sleep, sleep.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

[From the American Flag.]

A WAIL FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Heart of the Nation, be calm in thy grief!
Burst not with the weight of thy woe! [Chief!
Though the red hand of murder has slaughtered thy
And the crime shows a malice to stagger belief,
Our *Cause* goes not down with the blow.

As the sanctified vase sheds its odors abroad,
While broken beyond all repair,
So the mystical ways of an Almighty God,
Though they come in the stripes of His chastening rod,
Still leaves us the comforts of prayer.

Great Father of Mercies! be with us to save!
Defend us from Anarchy's blight!
Thou hast not forsaken the cause of the slave,
For whom we have given the good and the brave!
Thou hallowest ever the right.

Give now to thy people consolement—oh, speak
In the soft voice of Reason, Thy will;
Our hearts are bowed down, and the future looks bleak,
Yet Hope is upreared with a glow on its peak,
Which tells us to trust in Thee still.

A wail for the honored of men, who has died
In the midst of his useful career;
The head of a Nation, our Government's pride,
Whose blood only adds to the baptismal tide
Which has flowed in the cause we hold dear.

Undeveloped Resources.

"The world is God's seed-bed. He has planted deep and multitudinously, and many things there are which have not yet come up."—BEECHER.

One of the richest and best of the smaller class of American cities is New Bedford; and the secret of its wealth and beauty is *oil*. It is but a few years since the immense fleet of vessels that made that thrifty port their home, went out with certainty of success in their dangerous enterprises, and came back loaded down with spoil. All that beautiful wealth was won from the deep, and for years as many ships came and went as there were dwellings to give them welcome. But the glory and the gain of the whale-fishery are passed. The noble prey, too persistently and mercilessly pursued, has retired northward, and hidden among the icebergs. Now, when a ship's crew win a cargo, they win it from the clutches of eternal frost. It seems certain that the fishery will dwindle, year after year, until, at last, only a few adventurers will linger near the pole, to watch for the rarest game that once furnished light for the civilized world. All this is very unpleasant for New Bedford; but are we to have no more oil? Is nature failing? Will the time come when people must sit in darkness?

A few months ago a man in Pennsylvania took it into his head to probe the ground for the source of a certain oil that made its appearance upon the surface. Down, down into the bowels of the earth he thrust his steam-driven harpoon, until he touched the living fountain of oil, which, gushing up, half drowned him. Now, all the region round about him swarms with industry. Thousands of men are hurrying to and fro; the puff of the engine is heard everywhere; tens of thousands of barrels of oil are rolled out and turned into the channels of commerce; eager-eyed speculators throng all the converging avenues of travel, and a waiting world of consumers take the oil as fast as it is produced. Men in Virginia, New York, and Ohio are awaking to the consciousness that, while they have been paying for oil from the far Pacific, they have been living within three hundred feet of deposits greater than all the cargoes that ever floated in New Bedford harbor. For hundreds, and, probably, for thousands of years, men have walked over these deposits with no suspicion of their existence. Geologists have looked wise, as is their habit, but have given no hint of them.

The simple truth appears to be that when, in the history of the world, it became necessary for these firmly-fastened store-houses of oil to be uncovered they were uncovered. Nature had held them for untold thousands of years for just this emergency. When the whales ceased spouting, the earth took up the business; and "here she blows" and "there she blows" are heard in Tideoute and Titusville, while New Bedford sits sadly by the sea, and thinks of long absent crews to whom the cry has become strange.

I cannot but look upon this discovery of oil in the earth as one of the most remarkable and instructive revelations of the age. It has shown to me that, whenever human necessity demands anything of the world of matter, the demand will be honored. Whenever animal life, or the muscle of man or brute, has shown itself unequal to the wants of an age, Nature has always responded to the cry for help. Inventors are only men who act as pioneers, and who go forward to see what the human race will want next, and to make the necessary provisions. An inventor has profound faith in the exhaustless resources of nature. He knows that if he bores far enough, and bores in the right direction, he will find that which the world needs. He is often no more than the discoverer of a secret which nature has kept for the satisfaction of the wants of an age. A lake yoked to a coal bed would generally be voted a slow team, but the inventor of the steam engine saw how it could be made a very fast and a very powerful one; and we who live now are able to see that the discovery was made at the right time, and that, for the emergencies of this latter day, it has really quadrupled the power of civilized man.

Think how nature has risen grandly up to meet every occasion for new resources. The revolution wrought by steam in the business of the world created great wants, every one of which was filled as soon as felt. Quicker modes of communicating thought were needed to give us all the advantages of the increased facility of carriage, and Mr. Morse was permitted to uncover the telegraph. More money was wanted for the increased business of the world, and the gold fields of California and Australia were unveiled. It has always been so. In the march of the human race along the track of history, nature has pulled aside the veil in which she hides her treasures, to display that which she has kept in store for every epoch. In all the future I have no doubt that whenever oil shall be wanted, oil will be had for the boring. The world is fitted up with supplies for all the probable and possible wants of the human race. We are treading every day upon the lids of great secrets that await the wants of the larger style and finer type of life that lie before us. Discovery has but just begun, and will, I doubt not, be as rife in future ages as in this. There is no end of it: yet the world is a thing to be weighed and measured. It is so many miles around it, and so many miles through it. Never mind; it has more in it than humanity can exhaust.

When we talk of the material world, especially in its relation to the constantly developing wants of man, we talk simply of the kitchen and larder of humanity. We have not ascended into the drawing-room or conservatory. The moment we step out of the consideration of manifested nature, we come into a world which may neither be weighed nor measured—the world of thought. I suppose that no author has ever entered a large library and stood in its alcoves and studied its titles long without asking himself the question: "what is there left for me to do?" It seems as if men had been reaching in all directions for the discovery of thought since time began, and as if there were absolutely nothing new to be said upon any subject. Yet every age has always demanded its peculiar food, and every age has managed to get it. Certain great and peculiar fruitful subjects, blowing in the sea of thought, have attracted whole fleets of authors for many years, and they are doubtless chased away no more to return; but, here and there, while time shall last, strong men will bore down to deposits of thought unsuspected by any of the preceding generations of men, and there will gush up streams to light the nations of the world. For the world of thought is, by its nature exhaustless. The world of thought is the world in which God lives, and it is infinite like himself. We reach our hands out into the dark in any direction, and find a thought. It was God's before it was ours; and on beyond that thought, lies another, and another, *ad infinitum*. If our arms were long enough, we should be able to grasp them as well as the first. All that it wants is the long arm to give us the command of deposits that would astonish the world. Authors have become eminent according to their power to reach further than others out into the infinite atmosphere of thought which envelops them.

Authors, like inventors, are rarely more than discoverers. If God, who is omniscient, sees all truth, and apprehends the relation of every truth to every other truth, all an author can do is, of course to find out what God's thoughts are. And every age is certain to find out the thought that is essential to it. When the world had exhausted Aristotle, and the wide school of philosophers who embraced him in their systems, Bacon, self-instituted, stepped before the world as its teacher. He came when he was wanted, and his age gave him audience, and took the better path which he pointed out to it. It was in the golden age of the drama—the age in which the drama was what it never was before, and will never be again—a great agent of civilization—that Shakspeare appeared. We call his plays creations, but surely they were not his. He no more than discovered them. The reason why they stir us so much is that God created them. His age wanted them, and he had the insight into the world of thought which enabled him to enter in and lead them out. The reason why we have not had any great dramatist since, is, that succeeding ages have not needed one. The great men of later ages have not recognized the drama as a want of their particular time. I am aware that there is nothing in this to feed human pride, but I do not recognize food for human pride as a want for any age.

We are in the habit of talking of the old authors; and we read them as if we supposed them wiser than ourselves. We try to feed on the thought which they discovered, but it is in the main very innutritious fodder, and the world is learning the fact. We read and reverence old books less, and read and regard newspapers a good deal more, the thought which our own age produces is that which we are learning to prize most. We buy beautiful editions of Scott, but we read Dickens and Thackeray and Mrs Stowe, in weekly and monthly numbers. Milton, in half-calf, stands upon the shelves of our library undisturbed, while we cut the leaves of "Festus;" and Keats, and Byron, and Shelley are all pushed aside that we may converse with Longfellow and Mrs. Browning. It is not, perhaps, that the later are the greater, but, being informed with the spirit of the age in which we have our life, moving among the facts which concern us, and conscious of our want, they apprehended the true relations of their age to the world of thought around them. They see where the source of oil is exhausted, and bore for new deposits. It is a comfort to know that they can never bore in vain.

We may be sure that literature will always be as fresh as it has been. It is possible that we may never have greater men than Shakspeare and Milton, and Dante, and Goethe; but there is nothing to hinder our having men just as great. Those who are to come will only bore in different directions, and find new deposits. Shakspeare and Milton were great writers, but the fields they occupied were their own. They do not resemble each other in any particular. Dante and Goethe were great writers, but there are no points of resemblance between them. When Scott was issuing his wonderful series of novels, it seemed to his contemporaries, I suppose, that there was no field left for a successor; yet Dickens, in the next generation, won as many readers and as much admiration as he, in a field whose existence Scott never suspected. Very different is the world of thought from the world of matter, in the fact that its deposits are found in no particular spot. The mind can go out in quest of thought in no particular spot without reward; and every man receives from his age motive and culture which peculiarly prepare him for the work of supplying its needs. There are some who seem to think that the golden age of literature is past—that nothing modern is worthy of notice, and that it is one of the vices of the age that we discard so much the teachings of the literary fathers. But the world of thought is exhaustless, and we have only to produce a finer civilization than the world has ever seen, to secure, as its consummate flower, a literature of corresponding excellence.

What has been said of the world of matter and the world of thought, may be said, and is implied, of the world of men. We are accustomed to say that great emergencies make great men. But this is not true. Great men are always ready to meet great emergencies: but God makes them, and leads them through a course of discipline which prepares them for their work. It is one of the remarkable facts of history, so patent that all have seen and acknowledged it, that to meet every great epoch a man has been prepared. I mean it in no irreverent or theological sense when I say that there has been a series of Christs, whose appearance has denoted the departure of old dispensations and the inauguration of new. Men have arisen who have torn down temples, and demolished idols, and swept away systems, and knocked off fetters, and introduced their age into a freer, better and larger life; and it will always be so while time shall last. Men will arise equal to the wants of their age wherever men are civilized. The causes which produce emergencies are the agents which educate men to meet them; and nature is prodigal of her material among men, as among the things made for his service.

When, in the history of Christianity, it became necessary to re-assert and emphasize the truth that "the just shall live by faith," Luther was raised up; and nothing is more apparent to the student than that the age which produced him demanded him—that he fitted into his age, supplied its wants and cut a new channel, through which the richest life of the world flowed for centuries. He found his country tied up to formalism, scholasticism, and tradition; and by strokes as remarkable for boldness as strength he set it free. He stands at the head of a great historical epoch, which was prepared to receive and crown him. In another field, we have, even in this day a reformer whom his age has called for, and who will surely do in the world of art what Luther did in religion. No one can read Ruskin, and mark his enthusiasm, his splendid power, his earnestness, his love of truth, his reverence for nature, and above all, his love of God, without feeling that he has a great mission to fulfil in the world. I bow myself in homage before this man, and acknowledge his credentials. He speaks with authority, and not as the common run of scribes, at all. Fearlessly he tears the mask away from conventionalism and pretension, sparing neither age nor nation, and scattering critics right and left

"Like chaff from the threshing-floor."

It seems to me that the sight of this single, unsupported man, plunging boldly into a fight with a whole world full of liars and lies, thrusting right and left, anxious only for the triumph of truth, and everywhere devoutly recognizing God and his glory, and Christ and his honor, as the ultimate end of true art, is one of the most striking and beautiful the world has seen. Was there no need for him? Had not art become superstitious and infidel and missionless? Had it not faded to little more than the repetition of old insanities, traditional mannerisms, stereotyped lies? Ruskin came to tell his age that art was doing nothing towards making the world better—that, instead of lifting the heart toward God, and enlarging the field of human sympathy, it was only ministering to the vanity of men—that nature was dishonored that men might win the applause of vulgar crowds by falsehood and trickery. Nobly has he done and nobly is he still doing his work; and the world is reading him. It matters not that critics carp, and whine—the world is reading, and will regard him. The eternal truth of God and nature is on his side; and we are to see, as I firmly believe, resulting from his noble labors, a beautiful resurrection of art from the grave in which its friends have laid it. It shall come forth, though now bound hand and foot, and be restored to the sisterhood whose happiness it is to serve and sit at the feet of Jesus Christ.

But time and space would fail to give illustrations of the truth that God has always a man ready for an emergency. It is not necessary to speak of Washington. It would not be wise, perhaps, to speak of the first Napoleon, because men differ so widely in their estimate of his work. But of the last Napoleon, it may be said that he furnishes one of the most notable instances the world has ever seen of a man prepared for his age. I suppse that no one believes that there is another man in existence who could have done for France, and would have done for Europe under the circumstances, what Louis Napoleon has done. Never did the central figure of an elaborate piece of mosaic fit more nicely into its place, than did Louis Napoleon into the complicated affairs of his age. They were made for him, and he for them.

Shall the world of matter never fail—shall the world of thought be exhaustless—shall men be found for all the emergencies of their race, and, yet, shall divine truth be contained in a nut-shell? Must the human soul lack food—fresh food—because a generation long gone has decided that only certain food is fit for the human soul? I believe that the Bible is a revelation of divine truth to men, and, believing this, I believe that its most precious deposits have hardly been touched. I believe that in it, there is special food prepared for all the wide variety of human souls, and that, as generation after generation passes away, new deposits will be struck, so rich in illuminating power that their discoverers will wonder they had never been seen before. I know that just before me, or somewhere before me, there is a generation of men who think less of being saved, and more of being worth saving, less of dogma, and more of duty, less of law, and more of love; whose worship will be less formal, and more truthful and spiritual, and whose God will be a tender and considerate father, and less a lawgiver and a judge. For such a generation there exists a deposit of divine truth almost unknown by Christendom. Only here and there have men gathered it, floating upon the surface. The great deposit waits the touch of another age.—[*Titcomb's Lessons in Life.*

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

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A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

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OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorable terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc, and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

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For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

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TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

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LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus, TULIPS, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, HYACINTHS, Ranunculus, Peonies, Iris,

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From his long experience in the Seed Business (thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of Seeds appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen
TREE AND SHRUB SEED
FOR EXPORTATION

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and
Large Stock of Every Variety of Seeds
Can offer unusual inducements to
MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,
Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEEDS be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled by some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Dr. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all others.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
414 California street,
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

PHOTOGRAPHS
—AND—
Ambrotypes
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JOHNSON'S
First Premium Gallery
No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO
OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same here as elsewhere at TEN DOLLARS for the first copy, with additional copies THREE DOLLARS only; extra copies, One Dollar each. larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble floor and the pavement with A. P. JOHNSON cut in it.
2

Horticulture.

Double Pelargonium.

We alluded at page 1135 to the existence of a race of Double-flowered Pelargoniums, and we find in a recent number of the *Revue Horticole* some particulars respecting another variety of similar character, called Gloire de Clermont, which has been raised by M. Amblard, a horticulturist of Clermont-Ferrard. Our contemporary states that it will take a high place in our gardens, and describes it as bearing flowers as full as a small Ranunculus, and as having been produced from seeds gathered from a semi-double variety of doubtful merit. It appears that seven plants were raised from the seeds of this semi-double parent. Some of them produced, instead of petals, little tufts of green leaves or sepals, compact and imbricated, forming a globular bud, which scarcely opened; others yielded flowers with a little red at the tips of the sepals; a sixth had flowers of a lively color, but they did not open; while the seventh bore magnificent flowers, full, well expanded, and bright in color. The constancy of these features has been proved, for the variety has been propagated, and more than a score of plants of the progeny have yielded their flowers. M. Lecoq, the Director of the Botanic Gardens at Clermont, who describes this very remarkable Pelargonium, observes, that, upon the plant then before him, was an umbel of fine flowers, which, if the foliage were not seen, might be mistaken for lychnis chalcedonica. The variety is said to be of vigorous growth, and to have large, undulating, green leaves, without any sign of a colored zone, although by a slip of the pen, the new variety is classed among the zonale Pelargoniums. The flower stalk is stiff, and bears from ten to fifteen flowers, so arranged as to form a boquet. The buds are globular; the petals, upwards of forty in number, are disposed like those of a double Ranunculus, and are oval in form, rounded at the top, and of a lively vermilion with a white eye; the stamens are completely wanting, and the pistil is represented by a small green tubercle. It appears that M. Amblard, not being specially occupied in the culture of this class of plants, is desirous of parting with the stock.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

GRAPES AT CINCINNATI.—Notwithstanding Mr. Yeatman's opinion that the culture of the grape has proved a failure in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, there are others who yet have faith in the ultimate success. Among these latter may be named E. A. Thompson, Esq., of Cincinnati, who informs us that he is preparing his grounds on the Kentucky hillside to plant, this coming spring, 16,000 vines, the varieties that he chooses—excluding, it will be seen, the Catawba—are as follows: 6000 Delaware, 3000 Norton's Virginia, 2000 Concord, 4000 Ives Seedling, and another 1000 divided among some twenty varieties.—*Ohio Farmer.*

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address FARMER Office. All Letters confidential. 1

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS

FIELD SEEDS,

FLOWER SEEDS,

FRUIT SEEDS,

TREE SEEDS,

HERB SEEDS

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

9 New York.

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.
An invoice just received. Apply at FARMER OFFICE. 3

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT for sale had at fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

A CARD

TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when our *name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several housand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,

SEEDSMAN,

No. 414 California Street,

San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,

206 Bush street,

Opposite the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety o

COAL OIL LAMPS

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LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
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KEROSENE OILS,

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FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

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20-5

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

A GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

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General Assortment of Watch material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

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PACIFIC

National Business College,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Practical, useful Education for Young Men, Boys, and Men of Middle Age.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR A BUSINESS MAN—THE RIGHT KIND OF AN EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS IS THE BEST PLACE FOR MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO CAN DEVOTE A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO STUDY, AND TO PARENTS WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY AND THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF PRACTICAL AND USEFUL INFORMATION ACQUIRED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME AND AT THE LEAST EXPENSE, TO INSURE SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"*Acquire a Good Commercial Education, and you will as surely succeed in Life as that cause produces effect.*"—Abbott Lawrence.

A MODEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THIS NOTICE IS INTENDED TO GIVE FULL INFORMation of the course of Study and operation of the Pacific National Business School, San Francisco,

We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

This School claims superiority and great merit over other institutions professing to teach the Commercial branches, by its system of combining THEORY and PRACTICE, on the London Corn Exchange principle, it being done in no other School on this coast.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Consists of Double-Entry Book-keeping, embracing Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Banking, Steamboating, Railroading, Individual, Partnership, Joint Stock, Compound, Company, Mining, Ranching, Farming, etc. In the routine of practical instruction the pupil becomes familiarized with changing books from single to double entry, changing stock books to partnership, and every form and principle known in well regulated establishments.

PENMANSHIP.

The beautiful and easy system of Spencerian Penmanship is taught in this College, and the only place where it is taught on this coast.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is carefully explained, and rules and principles are laid down, the observance of which will lead to the highest attainment in this art.

It is known to all that there is a great deficiency existing in this commercial branch.

BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.

This is a branch of the greatest importance, and you can be assured will not be neglected.

LECTURES

Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

DIPLOMAS.

Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,

1 President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, Germrn, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 3d inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25
EXTRAS.	
Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 23. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,

21-11 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $230—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.

Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

A. H TODD.....N. W. COOK.

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AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

American Organs.

SIBERIA OTT, Wholesale Agent,

748 Broadway, New York City.

THE

MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD

FOR THE

American Home Circle.

WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing. It is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

THE

AMERICAN ORGAN

Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons,* and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL at very Lowest Prices, with full arrangements to give Dealers Exclusive Territory. Send for illustrated Price Circular.

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MELODEONS,

All Styles and Sizes, at Regular Prices. Address all Orders

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THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

The subscriber, late a member of this well-known Firm has established a

Wholesale Agency

At 748 Broadway, New York City,

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore He will supply these superior instruments to the trade,

Wholesale and Retail

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

ALL THESE PIANOS HAVE OVERSTRUNG SCALES, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, *Full, Round, Powerful, and Sweet Mellow Tones.* The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

Warranted to Prove Satisfactory or the Money Returned.

Address all orders to

SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

—FOR—

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS,

PIANOFORTE TUNING SCALES.

Chronometer Watches.

FASOLDT'S AMERICAN PATENT

Isochronal Pocket Chronometers,

The Best Time-keepers in the World.

Circulars sent on application, giving full information relative to the Agency. References of the highest order given Send for Circulars, an address

SIBERIA OTT,

22 748 Broadway, New York City.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....APRIL 21, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or posting it to the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

We have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

We want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Patent Rights.

It has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have to acknowledge many favors this week: From Hon. Isaac Newton, of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, two packages of valuable seeds, many new and valuable kinds. These would have been very valuable indeed could they have been received as they should have been in season, *three months since*. We have also from same source a package of the Reports on Agriculture for 1862. These have been *three months* on their way by our *fast mails* (?). They are ready for our subscribers when they call, as long as they last.

We acknowledge also Books and Pamphlets from Hon. John Conness, volumes on Finance, 1864, and others, for which we tender our thanks.

A collection of California Tree and Flower Seeds from H. Bridges, Esq., the California Botanist.

From Horace Waters, Esq., Music Dealer, Broadway, New York, a fine collection of new Music recently issued by that house. Among the pieces were: "Gen. Sheridan's Quick Step," "The Lord's Prayer," arranged as "an Anthem"—"Oh! send me one flower from his Grave." We note the singularity of these three pieces just at this time, seemingly as if the *war-step* of Sheridan was to be followed by the solemn Anthem, and then the grave.

We have received a valuable parcel of the January and February numbers of the *Journal of Agriculture*, issued at Washington, from the Department now so ably conducted by Hon. Isaac Newton.

THE STEAMER TO-MORROW.—The Pacific Mail steamer *Golden City* leaves our harbor to-morrow at 11 A. M., with a *treasure* freight of great value—in addition to the "filth lucre" stowed away in boxes—the steamer carries away about one hundred and twenty-five women and children. Wonder if this treasure is insured? Hope so. California can't afford to lose such treasure. Gold she can replace, but there are some treasures gold cannot buy.

Fare-thee-well, and Peace go with Thee.

The departure of a large number of people by the two steamers that left our harbor on Thursday, the 13th inst., was an evidence, as we remarked last week, that the white flag of Peace will soon float over our whole land.

Quite a large number of people returned to the East that they may again go to our southern borders, and make *that their Home!* They go to look after their property, or that of their kindred, that they left in haste and now go to care for.

Many who have gone could never have been contented here. Educated in the south, they have those feelings and prejudices that can be changed only by death, and it is much better for them that they should go, as they will again mingle among those of like feeling and sympathies, while here a feeling against them has been created that would only widen or cease by greater strife, or end in death.

Those that have thus left us, have gone "Home again"—while we remain in our chosen Home, California, and as they go—wherever they go—we can only say to them, *Fare-thee-well! Go in Peace!*

Now that this great "Fratricidal War" is drawing to a close, there must be one of two plans adopted everywhere—"Every one must go to their own place!" The Declaration of Peace must mean *Peace!* and it will be impossible for those who are not the *friends of the Union* to remain among Union people, unless the hatchet is buried, and buried so deep as never again to spring up and wound those who weild it.

This is one of the most important subjects that can now be agitated, and it will be well for all to act well and decidedly and promptly, so that the future may be bright to all.

It is beyond all question true that those who still warmly express their hatred for the Union cannot dwell among Union men, and for proof, the action of the leaders, who, as soon as possible, fly to Europe. So must it be everywhere. A *new* country and a *new* home, unless the spirit of strife is allayed. We hope wisdom, good sense, and self-sacrifice will prevail among all good and useful citizens, even though different in belief, and that the Flag of Peace shall never again be sullied by the blood of our brethren.

* * * * * * * * * *

The above article was written for our last week's issue and crowded out. These were our thoughts then upon the Union cause. We saw clearly and felt certain that there could not be a Union of sentiment and feeling between so opposite feelings and principles, and therefore we felt it to be a relief to our State for those to leave whose *hearts* were at war with us. But we did not dream that before the sun set the next day we should hear that the *hatchet* had been uplifted, reeking with the red blood of our beloved President—the Head and Father of our Nation! The hatchet, did we say? No, the tomahawk and the scalping-knife is more the symbol of the murderer's weapon, for it was a deed even more dastardly than that of the *savage* of the forest.

> Forever be that murderer's name effaced
> From histrionic page by him disgraced
> With deeds of darkness write the fatal truth,
> And with the name of Arnold write the name of Booth.

But the deed is done, the Nation mourns, and the sword of an Avenging God will now strike where justice needs. There is no longer, nor can there ever be, peace between God and Belial.

Read, read, read. It seems written on the hearts of men these words of holy writ: "Come ye out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord," and thus must it be. There can be no union or sympathy between patriotic Union men, women and children and those who hate the Union. Their presence and their touch is like the influence and touch of the deadly Upas tree. A mark will be forever set upon them, like Cain, go where they will. It is not our wish that it should be so, but there seems a feeling and a spirit pervading the minds of our people over which they have no control, and that voice they must obey—it is the God-voice of the soul.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The able, truthful and important sketch of Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, relative to the true working man's interest, will be found worthy a careful perusal. There are mighty truths in that essay.

We ask a careful perusal of the chapter we give from Titcomb's "Demons in Life." The words and lessons are gems. Let the resources of the *mind* no longer be unrevealed.

The lines by C. F. Richards in this number, will be found most worthy the occasion.

The lines we copy from the *American Flag* do honor to the head and heart of Wm. Bausman, Esq. The author's pen must have been dipped in the true peace liquid to write such words.

PREPAY YOUR ANSWERS.—We have a host of letters weekly making inquiries upon subjects that are of particular pecuniary interest only to the writers, and often from parties who are strangers to us—not even being *subscribers* to our journal.—Now, while we are ever ready to oblige and serve our fellowmen, we think it but an act of justice that such letters should contain a *postage stamp* at least, as this class of letters costs us sometimes several dollars monthly.

WHAT OF THE FROST AND COLD?—We shall be under many obligations to our friends, and to all engaged in fruit culture, if they will have the kindness to write us and give us the true conditions of their Orchards and Vinyards, and tell us how much they may have been injured by the *frost* and *cold winds* of the last few weeks. The season is so far advanced now that the fruit is beginning to set, and the result of the frost and cold can be clearly defined. We will reciprocate all such favors. If parties will call on us, or write us, we will send them a collection of seeds enough to pay them for their trouble. Any other information will be thankfully received and reciprocated.

Notable Departures.

REPRESENTATIVE OF SANTA CLAUS—A. KOHLER, Esq.—This gentleman, so well known as Kohler of the Musical and Toy Warehouses, of our city, was among the host who left in the steamer of the 13th, and when it shall be noised abroad among the "little ones," and some of the "big ones" too, that Kohler has absolutely gone on an Embassy to the Court of King, Emperor and Prince Santa Claus, especially on behalf of the children of California, we think we can guarantee our friend Kohler a safe and prosperous trip, for if anything on earth can be a guarantee of safety it is the good wishes and prayers of little children, and we know *they* will all pray for a prosperous voyage and safe return of Mr. K. with a *thousand* packages of Christmas and New Year Gifts for them, made to order of Kohler in person, and under the eye of old Santa Claus himself. Would you with all this, children of the Golden State? Christmas is coming!

H. G. Maynard, Esq., from Washoe, with his lady and child goes east to receive the congratulations of his friends, who dwell in the "Hub of the Universe"—Boston, Massachusetts, (God bless her)—Mr. M. has been one of the lucky ones, but his good luck has only enlarged his soul, and he dispenses liberally as fortune smiles. Would to Heaven the Washoe mines would send the same kind of electricity through the souls of more of those who "strike a lead," and lead them to be whole-souled men. May bright sunshine greet such spirits always; and may Mr. and Mrs. M., and their little flower be surrounded with happy friends till they come back to us again.

Mr. Maynard, who has left us, may be classed as one of the fortunate ones of earth; he has given his mind to, the business he pursued, and has struck "a lucky lead." Not only the riches *in* the earth, but the riches on the earth. The first he leaves behind him in part to be developed at Washoe. The other he carries with him to develop himself, and add to his daily happiness. Mr. M. goes accompanied by his accomplished wife and beautiful child, and we bespeak of the element's prosperous gales, bright skies, and happy smiles, and greeting of friends for their season of sojourn, and a speedy, safe and happy return to us, when a host of friends will await their coming.

Charles Main, Esq.

This early Pioneer of our State, Mr. Maine, of the firm of Main & Winchester, leaves in the steamer to-morrow for a visit to his kindred and friends East, and for business also. Mr. Main is accompanied by his entire family, and that of his partner, Mr. Winchester. They go to visit early scenes, and for health. Mr. Main has not visited the East for some ten years, and although our city cannot well spare such men from active duty, it is but right that they should have a season of rest and a respite from cares and duties at least *once in ten years*.

It is not our purpose to eulogize or flatter men, but it is our duty and pleasure to "speak of men as we find them." Mr. Main has been closely identified with the best interests of our State from the eventful days of 1849. The name of Charles Main is identified with all our public improvements and our best institutions. Associated then as now with his present partner in business, Mr. Winchester, they began together, have continued together, as business men, making it a truly fraternal relation, stronger, better and nobler by all its varied connections.

From early and small laborious duties as mechanics and business men, they have steadily risen until now they stand at the very head and front rank of their profession as Manufacturers and Importing Merchants of our city, and thus for the long period of *sixteen years* they have always been among the prosperous ones, and always ready for every good word and work. In everything that tended to the upbuilding of all the best interests of city, State and Union they have always stood ready and in the front rank.

The House of Main & Winchester, Saddlery and Harness Warehouse, is well known, not only over the entire State, but in all the Eastern States, as one of the most extensive and complete houses of the kind in our country, and for integrity of business dealing and for liberality without any superior.

Mr. Main in leaving us will bear with him for himself and those under his shield of protection the earnest and best wishes of a host of his fellow citizens—his warm and true friends.

We will spare him for a little season only, that he and they may come back renovated and refreshed by a mingling with friends of early days. Come back again to our Golden land in the days soon to be, when Peace, prosperity and happiness shall be like the sunlight over our whole Union, and we, with all his friends, can only reiterate our best wishes for a pleasant, speedy and safe voyage—a gratifying sojourn there, and a return in health to the land where his real "Home" is ever to be, the "Land of the Pioneers"—California.

This Week's Farmer.

The momentous events of the week, the sadness that lies on the hearts of all who love their country, will be the subject of thought and meditation. We therefore need offer no apology for any omission of the ordinary events on business that belongs to our columns. Even our communications and advertising patrons are almost forgotten, and our whole city feel alike in this matter. It cannot be easily removed from the mind and heart.

USEFUL INVENTION.—The Nevada *Transcript*, of the 26th ult., speaks of a new contrivance for supporting wagon-tongues, which we should think might prove quite useful. It consists of a spring attached to the front axle and extending along the pole. At the outer end it curves upward and a wheel rests upon a curved iron bar. The tongue is fastened with a bolt, and the spring gives as the wagon jolts over a rough road. The object of the invention is to avoid the injuring of horses, which results from the jerking of the breast chains or else the rubbing of the pole. Teamsters who have examined it, pronounce it an excellent improvement.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER FORTY-TWO.

NEW YORK March 23d, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Excursion to New Jersey.

I have been taking an excursion out of the United States into New Jersey, and although it is a foreign country, it is nevertheless very attractive at this season of the year. The warm sunshine, the balmy atmosphere, the singing of the birds and the springing grass are delightful after the cold wet weather we have had since Spring first exercised her rights as a sovereign, and the quiet of the country too, after the excitement of the city, is an additional pleasure. What exciting times we are having, to be sure. In the first place, the closing scenes of the great drama are thrilling in the extreme. The energy of Grant and Sherman and their victorious armies, the despair of rebel chiefs, and the melting away of their forces, and finally, the utter defeat of the rebel legions in Wall street are talked of everywhere. The greatest procession I have ever seen, showed the interest of both high and low in the national success, and the universal joy of the people in the fall of gold, proves that New York is not so copperhead a city after all, even if she does harbor treason and traitors.

Wall Street Speculators.

You can form no conception of the appearance of Wall street. A stranger would imagine himself in the midst of mad men. The storm is assuredly upon us, and all who have not prepared for it will be swept to destruction. The ruin of the horde of stock brokers; the defeat of the southern Wall street army; the annihilation of all the fortunes which have been built by speculators will be hailed with joy by the people. The merchants who have kept closely to their business, and have avoided speculation, will be safe; but those who have been tempted by the wiles of the Wall street sharpers, will find few to sympathize with them in their ruin. A fall in gold like the present, if the rebellion were not near at hand, would be unfortunate; but the tone of the last message of Jeff. Davis, the utter inability of the rebel authorities to raise either men or money, are such significant shadows of coming events, that it is now regarded as but the beginning of that good time which we all have hoped for—the appreciation of legal tender notes to gold.

The Draft.

The great success of our armies has caused a temporary suspension of the draft, and this leads me to speak of the last great excitement. It is entirely different from the troubled appearance of Wall street, but is in its way as intense.

The citizens have now been aroused to action, and the turning of the national wheels have suddenly created an army of recruiting agents, who will, doubtless, now be able to raise the quota of men called for by volunteering. Only think, however, of bounties being equal to *seven hundred dollars*. Surely New York ought to be able to raise men.

Amusements, Etc.

Notwithstanding all the excitements, the theatres and places of public amusement are literally crowded from pit to dome, and at the ticket offices one has to wait his chance in a line, that reminds the Californian of old postoffice days in San Francisco. The opera season has closed after a *golden* success, and Maretzec has pleased the public by producing lots of novelettes, and has reason to feel that he ought to be pleased in return. We are to have an opera comique in New York, the locality corner of 23d street and Fourth Avenue. It is astonishing how long they run successful pieces at the theatres; Booth, to-night, performs Hamlet for the hundredth time. Shakspeare never dreamed of such a thing surely. The terrible accidents on all the railroads at last has awakened public attention, and it is to be hoped that something will be done now. A number of Californians are in New York, organizing stock mining companies, and so far they have been very successful; but the financial storm which is upon us, will, probably, put an end to such things for the present. Every one is holding money who can, and even oil is for the present neglected. The effects of the recent floods is to raise the price of beef in New York to a fabulous price. The *Herald* advises the importation of jerked beef from South America. The idea is a good one, and if we had jerked beef now it would not have many prejudices to encounter. Rumor says that lots of *Southern* Californians who have been speculating in gold in New York, and who have been "splurging" at the hotels, where Californians "most do congregate," have been heavy losers in Wall street. You will, doubtless, see any quantity of them returning to San Francisco. They will, probably, *not* remember their detestation of such a "a d——d Black Republican hole as San Francisco."

M. A. S.

THE NEW RATION FOR SOLDIERS.—Prof. Horsford of Harvard University, has been engaged for some time upon an investigation of the army ration.—The attention of this able scientific gentleman was directed to this important subject under the auspices of the Medical Bureau, by which he has been heartily sustained. His examination resulted in a recommendation to substitute roast wheat for hard bread, meat sausage in the place of salt beef, pork, etc., and self-raising flour in place of soft bread for a marching ration. General Grant has been so favorably impressed with the great importance of the proposed change that he requested the Secretary of War to order a half million of the ration to be prepared and issued for trial, and the Secretary has given an order for the immediate execution of the suggestion of the Lieutenant-General. The value and importance of the Professor's marching ration may be easily appreciated, when it is stated that thirty day's rations can be carried by troops with less difficulty than eight of the present ration.

New Comers.—Homesteads.

THOSE New Comers to our State can always be sure to find valuable Homesteads, already highly improved, and for sale on favorable terms, by applying at our Office. New Comers who want important positions, as Superintendents of Farms Millers, etc, can always be informed of favorable chances.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FARMER!

$500 in

Premiums

Splendid Inducements to Clubs

Desirous to offer inducements to all who will get Clubs for this journal, we offer the following Premiums:

For every Club of FIVE, and $25, we give [illegible] Monthly, $4, Godey's Lady's Book, $3, and a copy of the Farmer, $5, for one year.

For every Club of TEN, and $50, we give [illegible] Monthly, $4, Godey, $3, Harper's Monthly, [illegible] thur's Magazine, $2, and an extra copy of the Farmer, $5.

For Clubs of TWENTY, and $100, we give [illegible] Monthly, $4, Harper's Magazine, $4, Godey, [illegible] thur, $4, Gazley's New Pacific Monthly, $3, the Eclectic Magazine, $5, any of the Quarterlies, $4, and an extra copy of the FARMER, $5.

For Clubs of FIFTY, and $250, we will give as Prize one of *Wheeler & Wilson's* best plain [illegible] *Machines*, valued at Sixty Dollars, with the [illegible] Monthly, Harper's and Godey.

For Clubs of SIXTY, and $300, we will give as Prize a Sewing Machine, valued at Seventy-Five Dollars, the Atlantic, Harper's and Godey,

For Clubs of EIGHTY, and $400, we will give as Prize a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, valued at Four Hundred Dollars, with two selected Magazines.

For a Club of ONE HUNDRED, and $500, we will give one of Wheeler & Wilson's best Machines, with all the Extras, worth One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, and two Magazines selected by the party.

The above offers we believe will richly pay persons for giving a portion of leisure time and influence, and we believe it can be easily done, for there are many places where we have never used exertions to circulate, where success is certain, in these many new localities, and we offer these inducements as an encouragement to win the premiums.

This will furnish any family with a library for a little brief labor to extend our circulation.

☞ We will suit the wants of all who procure Clubs, by substituting for any of the above the Scientific American, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, Genessee Farmer, Boston Cultivator, Massachusetts Ploughman, Maine Farmer, or Agriculturist, making, however, the total value of premiums the same.

PREMIUMS FROM THE FARMER.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Colleges and Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those [illegible] who shall be connected with the Drawing Department. We therefore offer the following:

For the best Pencil Sketch, of *three offered*, of Buildings only—a richly chased Gold Thimble.

For a Drawing of the Buildings and Grounds—Ladies' Rich Needle Case and Materials, worth [illegible] the First Prize

For a Crayon Sketch of Buildings and Grounds—Prize the value of the Second offered.

For an Oil Painting—a Prize worth double the [illegible]—an Opera Glass, or a Japan Writing Desk.

For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

To Inventors, Manufacturers —AND— Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Judicious advertising will bring you early purchasers. As the Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to favor us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

WILL & FINK,

CUTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CUTLERY of the most finished varieties, such as

Table Cutlery, Surgical Cutlery, Pocket and [illegible] Knives, Pruning and Budding Knives, Garden Cutlery, Shears—all kinds.

☞ REPAIRING CUTLERY done in the best manner.

The undersigned are also

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS.

Every branch of this business attended to.

We are also Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

JACKSON'S PATENT HOTEL ANNUNCIATOR.

Orders promptly attended to.
FREDERIC A. WILL,
Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker.

[First Established in 1852.]
JULIUS FINCK,
Locksmith and Bell-Hanger.
1942

The Funeral Obsequies of President Lincoln.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so, still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

"With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

It was listened to as utterances from one in the land of spirits, and every word was pondered deeply by all who heard.

Then the Bianchi Troupe, numbering some thirty male and female performers, and under the directorship of Mr. Evans, sang a solemn anthem.

Rev. Horatio Stebbins next delivered the following oration. Although the Pavilion is so defective in its acoustic arrangements as to render effective public speaking almost out of the question, still, so distinct is the enunciation of the reverend orator, that a very large proportion of the audience easily heard most of the address. Despite the solemnity of the occasion, so thrilling effective were many passages of the masterly effort, that the audience at intervals burst forth in loud applause.

THE ORATION.

AFFLICTED PEOPLE!—In pathetic imagination we have taken up our march, following the dead corpse of our great leader, till at length we are come beneath this protecting canopy, reared like a sky above the arts and industries of a great people. Little did we think when from the vigor of abundant life we extemporised this edifice, and in very play of childhood lifted this dome toward the sky, that it was to give us such shelter and receive such consecration. Sweeter than the odor of all pleasant fruits, more precious than the wine of the vintage, more beautiful than the work of the cunning artificer, this tender and reverent respect, this aroma of a people's tears. Oh, Temple of Peace in a land of war, open wide thy gates, that the men of the city may weep at thine altars for the sorrows of the land!

Our great leader still leads us well, for we keep time, in our march, with the throbs of that precious heart which, though it has ceased to beat in the breast which bore it, still sways the tide within us as the sea sways beneath the stars. It is the quality of all lofty virtue and distinguished excellence of public administration to be embodied in principles, sentiments and convictions, which appeal to all men on the broad ground of reason and truth. All great and good rulers are the representatives of ideas and principles which lie very near the common heart. The wise and beneficent ruler of a State enters into that humanity over whose life he is called to preside. Men call him theirs by kindred tie of universal justice.—They say they love him because by happy instinct. They know that the fountains of his soul are in the mountain summits of the same truth with theirs. His life is in some sense the life of mankind—the personification of the best hopes and the best beliefs of men.

When such a one is brought from great elevation, meekly borne for the good of men, to join the great equality of death, he seems greater to our minds in that equality than in his exaltation, for the powers that made him dear to us then are set free in us, and through our tears we see the setting glories of our love.

Among all the imposing scenes and events of which the earth is the theatre, the most sublime is a nation in tears; in tears for a man who represented its principles, and to whom it had confided its noblest trusts! It testifies that there is such a thing as public faith; that there is such a thing as the public good; that there are principles of justice, honor and truth, which sway all hearts which are worth living for, and which are worth dying for. It testifies that while good men die wept and honored, principles have an unending life, pervading humanity and passing from man to man, from generation to generation, and from age to age; and while we join to-day the vast procession of a nation's sorrow, we find comfort and consolation in the thought that we stand also in that other procession, whose ever onward motion is the progress of mankind.

We could have been obliged to reconcile our minds as best we could to the relentless fact that the President is dead, and that he died by the hand of an assassin. At first the shock was too great to bear. The mind could not admit the fact, with all its attendant appalling circumstances, as a part of its intelligence. But we are so constituted that whatever *is*, we must confess, and no successful defence can be made against the patient persuasions of reason. The death of the President, had it come by Divine appointment, unmixed with human instrumentality—had he died in his own house, upon his own bed, surrounded by all the charities, which bless the last moments of earthly existence—it could have been received and borne with a certain patience and equanimity of moral anguish. We could have said: "Death has all privilege and freedom of the earthly realm!"

But when the shock of this dark wickedness is over, and the mind assumes its serenity once more, looks out upon the world of thought and life, thinks, compares, reasons and judges, the first intelligent impression it receives from reflection is a sudden surprise at its own former shock and wonder! Why should the assassination of the President fill us with astonishment and dismay? If I am told that it is the appalling crime at which the blood congeals, I reply that it is of the same nature with that power against which we contend, every throb of whose life is a crime against mankind. The assassin is the finest, the intensest expression of organized barbaric passions. Defeated in principles and compelled to retreat before the smallest ray of truth, he let loose his insane rage upon persons. Never did assassin's blow strike so noble a head! Yet never did assassin's blow fall so helpless. What crime has the rebel power committed? It would seem from the shock to our sensibilities that we were not aroused to the enormity of that wickedness, until we had seen it displayed in all its infernal intensity of malignant passions. The plot to murder the President—whether it be intrigue and conspiracy of individuals, or whether it be the design of the rebel power, is of the same quality as the rebellion itself, and has its roots there. The assassin carried the same fire that first flashed the lurid glare of war upon the sky at Sumter, and the same perfidy in his breast with Davis and Floyd and Breckinridge. The import and meaning of the assassination are not any qualification of the death of the President. Not any new element of embarrassment in the functions of government, but it is the strong flash of light which it throws into the sunless caverns of perfidy and wrong in the powers against which we contend. Did we need such an admonition? It will not forestall Providence that we did not. Of one thing I am sure: the philosophic historian will record with pungent satire, the insensibility of the American people to the deep wrongs of human slavery. He will record, too, that after *years* of devastating war there were still some of moral dullness so great, and political sagacity so short-sighted, that it required the blood of the President, drawn by the hand of a hired assassin, hired by the power with which they would strike hands, to rouse them to the awful realities of outraged moral laws, and to feel the presence of events such as inaugurate new eras.

Men are mightier in their death than in their life, when they die exponents of principles that live forever. If it is true that nations have no immortality, it is for the same reason that the human body has none. Its forms are too gross to sustain that exalted intellectual and moral life. But they are theaters for the display of all that is human, and nothing human ever dies. They are a part of an Almighty and benignant purpose for the education of man, and whatever mingles in their stream is perpetual. Our intelligence refers this universe to the government of a Power almighty, all-wise and all-good. Our religious faith rests in that, by moral instincts as natural as those which lead a child to cling to its mother, and we are not permitted to believe that any wild and random power of evil is set loose upon the earth. The assassin is the most malignant and hideous forms of passions, and as he selects his victims by the caprice of bad powers, it seems that his success is the triumph of unmitigated evil. But that dagger may point in the dark to principles that men have imperfectly comprehended, and bring out clear and still the latent meaning of ideas and events, as night reveals the upper deep of stars and space.

The President, for himself, indeed, is not unfortunate in his death, though we cannot in imagination look on that dear heart—drooping and heavy under the blow of the assassin—without shock to our sensibilities. If we contemplate him in that event which comes alike to all, we must indeed feel that his was a singular felicity, by which he was enabled to win a place as preserver of States and benefactor of mankind, not less than to make himself secure in the hearts of his countrymen. We should, indeed, have wished that he might have lived to see the Republic once more united and happy, and at length returning as an American citizen to the place from whence the people called him, he might have passed the mellow autumn days in the ripening glory of the people's love. But since, in the inscrutable providence of God, he was to be taken from our sight on swift chariot of fire and blood, let us lift up our minds to him as he sits among the Immortals, victorious o'er the pains of death and powers of hell, and from that throne, exceeding high and lifted up, let him still sway the empire of our loyal hearts!

Concerning our country, let us be as strong men who beneath their tears can hide the thunders of an unconquered will, and the consecrated powers of justice and truth. We have new cause of gratitude in the principles of our Government that they are not an arbitrary enactment, but live in the people's love. Let us gird on our armor and following the lead of our immortal President: "If God wills that the war continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen in two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword," as was said three thousand years ago—so let us say, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

At the close of which, the Mayor announced the familiar Battle Hymn of the Republic, which was sung by Uncle Abe's Choir, the vast concourse joining in the chorus with thrilling effect. We give the words of the hymn:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword:
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and dams;
I have read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery Gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;"
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the Serpent with his heel:
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat:
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat;
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born beyond the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.
While God is marching on.

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following is a full report of Mr. Johnson's remarks on taking the oath of office yesterday:

Gentlemen—I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to the indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that must be left for development as the Administration progresses, and a message or declaration must be made by acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is a reference to the past course which I have taken in connection with the rebellion, which must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon the great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government. I believe that the Government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon the principles consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people, and in honest advocacy of the great principles of free government. It has been my lot, and the duties have been mine—the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political faith, and I feel that in the end, Government will triumph; and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel that in making this request it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people.

Our Reading-Room.

The Reading-Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER should be the resort of all (*and every*) the Farmers who visit the city. Drop in for a short time and read our papers, look over the specimens of the agricultural world we have gathered here for exhibition. Mines of gold and silver we have not, but specimens from the richest and best we have in abundance. Corn and potatoes we cannot give you, but samples of the best that ever grew we can show you. Beets, cabbages and turnips we do not keep, but seeds of the best varieties at your service, and pictures of their kind for you to look at. Cigars we shall not offer to you, but we can show you the best of tobacco leaf, and furnish you with all the kinds of seed you want. Books, pamphlets and magazines we can show you, and some of the finest wax fruit you ever saw. We have everything of interest in this Reading-Room, and are happy to see our friends of the "Reaper and Plow," at all times.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

AMBROTYPES—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.

AXLE GREASE—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.

AQUARIUM, ETC.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.

BEAUTIFUL EDEN FOR SALE—Farmer Office.

BOOKS—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Tyler Brothers, 632 Washington street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.

BRUSH MANUFCTURERS—Newman Brothers, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.

COAL OIL, LAMPS, ETC.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.

CROCKERY—R. A. Swain & Co., N. E. corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
Haynes and Lawton, corner Sansome and Merchant.

CORDAGE MANUFACTORY—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Leland Stanford, Pres.

CAL. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.

CASHMERE GOAT TO SELL—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.

DRY GOODS—Kerby, Byrne & Co., Lick-House Block, No 7 Montgomery street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.

EXCHANGE—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.

FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.

FARMS FOR SALE—California Farmer Office.

FARMING MACHINES—Hawley & Co., corner of California and Battery streets.
Treadwell & Co., corner of Front and Market and corner California and Battery streets.

GRAPE VINES, ETC—A. Gaffanesch, 20th street Sacramento.
C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.

GROCERIES—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.

GRASS SEED—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.

HOTELS—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia. E. P. Weinmann proprietor.
Revere House, Napa, Goodrich & Dommit, Proprietors
Napa Hotel, Napa. J. S. Hogan. Proprietor.
Auzerais House, San Jose, S. W. Churchill, Proprietor.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW—R. Feuerstein & Co., 212 Front street.

INSURANCE—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.

PRODUCE AND GRAIN COMMISSION—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
J. B. Leonard, 103 Washington street, near Davis.

PIANOS, ETC—Jacob Zech (California Manufacture), 416 Market street.
Horace Waters, 431 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S. Francisco
Siberia Ott. (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.

PICTURES—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

PACIFIC M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.

SOAP FACTORY—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.

SEEDS—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.

SEED SOWER—D. & H. A. Winter, 620 Market street.

SHEEP FOR SALE—Apply to Col. Warren, California Farmer Office.

TRAVELING—Cal. S. N. Co., corner of Jackson and Front.
Pacific M. S. S. Co., A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.

WATCHMAKING—Chs. Hine agent, 623 Montgomery st.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

WINES—G. Groenzinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

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"ECONOMY"

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FRONT RANK

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Notwithstanding the many improvements made in the past year,

JOHN M. HORNER,
Inventor and Patentee, Mission San Jose.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
M. K. Laudenslager, Principal.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Franciscisco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commenced January 4.
Miss M. Lamsond, Principal.

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

W. R. STRONG'S

American Seed Store,

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Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

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A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Naracissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

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Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street—established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression o quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure, the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best method of relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any nameable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease has been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill-treated by quacks, the names of which should not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to have a physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles, and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person, this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and those diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor is he wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him a source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health! The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Electropathic
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Blacking, Wicking,	Chopping Knives,
Steamer Chairs,	Churns,
Mouse and Rat Traps,	Clothes Horses,
Sieves,	Hand Bellows,
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Baskets of all kinds,	Butter Ladles and Molds,
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Children's Wagons,	Tooth and Nail Brushes,
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And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Flue Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
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WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount. Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer. 7t

Educational.

[From the Monthly Report of the Agricultural Department for January, 1863.]

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, on the Education of the Industrial Classes.

Of the official notices made by the executives of the different States of the donation by Congress for the establishment of industrial colleges, we admire and approve most that of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. It exhibits such genuine sympathy for the industrial classes, such a just perception of the extent of the instruction they should receive, and such correct ideas of the mode by which that instruction may best be given, that we cannot but notice his recommendations, and the sentiments expressed by him as Governor in his messages, and in his recent address to the New England Agricultural Society.

In his message of January 9, 1863, the Governor thus sketches the character of the college that should be established:

"An institution requiring 'military tactics,' and 'such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, to be taught without excluding other scientific and classical studies,' must of necessity, to be worthy of Massachusetts, involve large expenditure, and demand an assemblage of men of the highest talents as teachers.—For although agriculture was the first art invented, it must be the last to be brought to perfection, since it requires contributions from every branch of natural science, and aid from every other art. We shall not use the grant of Congress wisely if we make of it simply a means of giving farmers' sons such an education as they could obtain by living on a well-managed farm and attending an ordinary high-school. It must be made the means of a positive increase of human knowledge in the departments bearing on agriculture and manufactures, and the medium of teaching not only farmers, but those who shall become teachers and improvers of the art of farming."

Referring to European schools of a like character as those contemplated in the act of Congress, he says:

"The Central School of Arts and Manufactures' in France, counts forty professors and teachers.—The Conservatory of Arts and Trades has a number not inferior, and has also three subordinate or auxiliary colleges in the Provinces. The Polytechnic School of Vienna has fifty-eight instructors."

The colleges indicated by the act of Congress are spoken of very often as to be agricultural only. This is not the case; but that body had clearly in view the education of *all* the industrial classes—the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, and a class almost new to this country because of its vast internal commerce, not yet named, but whom we shall designate as the transporter—those engaged in the carrying trade both on land and the ocean.

The educational wants of these have been sought to be provided for by the establishment of commercial colleges, schools of design, institutes of technology, etc., etc. The establishment of so many different institutions has been attended with the usual fate of American colleges: few have had the patronage to sustain them, and still fewer have had the means to properly instruct in the limited branches they professed to teach for want of that museum, apparatus, and library essential to a profitable instruction in the sciences.

These difficulties led to a report to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851, by Professor Hitchcock, who had examined the agricultural institutions of Europe, on the educational wants of the industrial classes. Governor Andrew, referring to this report, and to the institution recommended by it, says:

"The following pregnant suggestion, looking forward to an institution of wise and liberal breadth, and of the true public economy like that which our act of Congress indicates, illustrates the comprehensiveness as well as the carefulness in observation of this report. 'By the addition of a single professorship of technology,' says the report, 'to such an institution as has been described, and extending the collection of instruments to those of every art, this school might become a school of science as well as of commerce and manufactures, and thus afford an education to the son of the mechanic and the merchant as well as the farmer.'"

Views of this nature, looking to the wants of *all* the industrial classes, thus presented, and urged by leading writers whose sympathies were with these classes, led to the passage of the act of Congress. The clear intent of that act is to provide an institution for all—not for separate institutions for each, much less for a simple professorship of agriculture in existing colleges. Governor Andrew, referring to the donation in this act, and to the policy of adding to it by concentrating other resources for the instruction of the industrial classes, says:

"The act of Congress does not make provision sufficient for an agricultural school of the highest class in each State. Nor would it be possible now to find, disconnected from our colleges and universities, as many men of high talent, and otherwise competent, as would be required to fill the chairs of one such school. But Massachusetts already has, in the projected Bussey Institution, an agricultural school founded, though not yet in operation, with a large endowment, connected also with Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School. She can therefore, by securing the grant from Congress, combining with the Institute of Technology and the Zoological Museum, and working in harmony with the college, secure also for the agricultural student for whom she thus provides, not only the benefits of the national appropriation, but of the Bussey Institution also, and the means and instrumentalities of the Institute of Technology, as well as those accumulated at Cambridge. The benefits to our State, and to our country, and to mankind, which can be obtained by this cooperation are of the highest character, *and can be obtained in no other way.* The details of the connection of the Bussey Institution with the Scientific School and the College, are not yet fully wrough out; but I apprehend that little difficulty would be found in connecting it also with the grant from Congress, if the gentlemen who may be intrusted by the State with the work will approach it with the perception of the absolute necessity for husbanding our materials, both men and money, and concentrating all our efforts upon making an institution worthy of our age and of our people. Its summit must reach the highest level of modern science, and its heads must be those whom men will recognize as capable of planning a great work and of working out a great plan."

This recommendation of union, and by it of strength, was made in order to avoid "the prevention of all the waste of means, the weakening of all resources, the repetitions of professorships, libraries, apparatus, and other material, consequent on scattering instead of concentration."

These recommendations were the result of the lofty conception which Governor Andrew had of the present and the future of the industrial classes. Urging this union of the educational resources of Massachusetts, he says:

"Regard a moment your positive wealth. Consult its wonderful growth. Remember that you owe all of it to cultivated, intelligent industry.—You have conquered, by first understanding nature. You have studied her mysteries, guessed her secrets, and thus unlocked her treasures. And doubt not in the wonderful future about to dawn upon our country, the part you are to enact of beneficence and glory, under the inspiration of your generous culture and expanding thought, will transcend all the former achievements of your industry, and will outshine the lustre of your arms."

In his more recent address to the New England Agricultural Society, the Governor thus, more in detail, alludes to that labor, for which he justly claims so great a future:

"The needlewoman, by the domestic hearth, or in the shops where labor associates with capital, aided by the Sewing-Machines—one of the last, best gifts of mechanical invention to women, if not to men; the weaver, by the side of her carpet-loom, which seems to *think* as well as to work, and which almost talks; the shoemaker, pegging a boot at a blow; the laborer, who fills his gravel-car by two strokes of a steam-shovel, and upsets it by a turn of his hand; the husbandman, who mows and rakes his hay, and reaps, and threshes, and measures out his golden grain by the agencies of cunning mechanisms, almost without fatigue, are only a few of the thousand illustrations of how the human will and the immortal intelligence of the human intellect, bridging over the gulf which lies between the boundaries of *matter* and *mind*, are vindicating the divinely-given mastership of man over all things which God hath made on earth. Nay, more than that; for the things invisible and impalpable, existing as hidden forces in the vast abyss of nature—caloric, and steam, and electricty, and magnetism, and light itself; the mysteries of sciences, so wonderful and august that they seem to tread celestial spheres and to sweep the mind bewildered by the contemplation, far off beyond the domain of reason—these, all these, tamed, and allured to human uses, are familiar spirits, by whose means a thousand daily miracles are wrought without amazement to the beholder, and with little consciousness of our own how nearly we are brought to the contemplation of the very thought of Deity. Those winged horses, harnessed to the plough, the loom, the traveling-car, carrying burdens, crushing ores, hammering granite and iron, or weaving delicate tissues for ornament or luxury, or flashing intelligence by invisible magic, are daily augmenting in number and power, though they had long since added mechanical forces to the industrial strength equivalent to many millions of men."

Thus, mind—"cultivated, instructed, intelligent" mind—creates vast forces; and, regarding it simply as an agent in the production of positive wealth, institutions of learning, which develop it, are the most economical investments that a State can make. Examine its influence with the highest natural talent—over such men as Watt, Telford, the Stephensons, the Brunels, Fulton, Morse, Ericsson, and others—names immortalized by their connexion with the steam-engine, bridges, the locomotive, tunnels, canals and railroads, river, lake and ocean steam-navigation, and iron-ship construction, the telegraph, and the monitor.

Watt, who perfected the steam-engine, was early sent to a commercial school, studied Latin and the elements of Greek, and mathematics, most diligently; and, when he was fifteen years old, had read twice, carefully, Gravesand's Elements of Natural Philosophy. He was, too, a reader of poetry, of romances, of the publications of the day, and of almost every new book he could procure.

"Telford," says Mr. Timbs, "left his autobiography, with an elaborate account of his labors for more than half a century, and other valuable contributions to engineering literature. He taught himself Latin, French, Italian, and German. He was the first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to whom he bequeathed his scientific books, prints, drawings, etc., and $10,000 to provide annual premiums to be given by the council."

The elder Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive and the founder of the railway, was deficient in early education, and in order that his son might not suffer from the same cause, he sent him to the best seminaries in the district, making him the instrument of his own better education. This he did by requiring his son to read for him at the library at Newcastle, and bring home his weekly acquirements, as well as frequently a scientific book, which father and son studied together. But so much did he appreciate the value of an education that, at his own charge, he erected a mechanics' institute, and by his own education he raised himself to the presidency of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

The elder Brunel received a collegiate education, and gave especial attention to the exact sciences, mathematics, mechanics, and navigation. His son was still more carefully educated, and was a member by fellowship of the leading scientific institutions of Great Britain.

Looking, then, to the vast material wealth these and like minds have created, who dares contend that the mission of the industrial classes does not demand the most thorough instruction? Compare the laws of man—the common law and equity, the municipal, the commercial, the international—all together—with the laws of nature; how insignificant are they! If the education of the lawyer should be such as fits him for an understanding of the one, that of the industrial classes should qualify them for an understanding of the other.

Let no one mistake great inventions or discoveries as the unpremeditated suggestions of as great genius. The electric telegraph commenced with Franklin. Morse but completed it. So the daguerreotype. The incrustation of surfaces steeped in an acid solution of silver and chlorine was first known in 1777, and in 1801 a solution of nitrate of silver. In 1802 images on such surfaces were obtained by the camera obscura; but those images faded away rapidly when exposed to light. Then Niepce, an amateur French chemist, after ten years' experiments, from 1814 to 1824, succeeded in taking permanent images, but he was ten hours in getting them, and then without certainty. Daguerre experimented till poverty alarmed his wife, whilst Arago believed that science was not sufficiently advanced for success. In 1839 that success finally crowned this labor of sixty-two years, in which most conspicuously are the names of Scheele, Ritter, Wollaston, Sir Humphrey Davy, Wedgewood, Niepce, and Daguerre. Continents can be explored only after a Columbus has discovered them.

But inventions and discoveries have no limit.—The application of natural laws to the purposes of life is bounded only by the infinitude of those laws. And therefore wisely does Governor Andrew thus address the farmers of New England:

"Deepen and widen the foundation of your seminaries and schools of learning. Encourage genius as well as industry. Invite hither, and hold here, the profound thinkers, the patient students of nature, those tireless watchers who wait upon the stars, or weigh the dust upon an insect's wing.—Discard and discourage alike the prejudice of ignorance and the conceits of learning. Remember that even to-day there is no man so wise that he understands the law which regulates the relation of any fertilizer to any crop; that few have observed the mystery of that wonderful influence of the first impregnation of the dam upon the future offspring of whatever sire; that the origin and contagion of the cattle disease, or pleuro-pneumonia, remain hitherto without adequate scientific exploration; that the practical farmers and men of science, all combined, understand as little the destructive potato rot, which concerns the economy of every farm and every household, as the aborigines who first descried the Mayflower understood of the poems of Homer or the philosophy of Aristotle. Not undervaluing the past achievements of science, remember how infinite the extent and variety of the conquests which yet remain to her."

How little, indeed, does agriculture yet know! How little of the life-giving pollen! Yet there is nothing in nature that forbids man to attain such knowledge of its action, by means of it, he can originate such varieties as his imagination may conceive within the limits of the character of the genus.

"Happy the man who doth the causes know
Of all that is."

But it is not in their occupation only that the progress of the industrial classes is to be viewed. They have relations to society and the State.—And, alluding to these, the Governor thus speaks to the industrial classes of New England:

"Obedient to order and practicing industry, as well as loving individual freedom, the people of New England have acquired at last an instinct which discriminates between license and liberty, between the passions of the hour and the solemn adjudications of law. They possess the traditions of liberty, they inherit ideas of government, they bear about in their blood and in their bones the unconscious tendencies of race, which rise almost to the dignity of recollections, and which are more emphatic and more permanent than opinions. By the toil of more than seven generations they have acquired and hold in free tenure their titles and their possessions. The dignity of the freehold, the sacredness of the family, the solemnity of religious obligation, the importance of developing the intellect by education, the rightful authority of government, the rightfulness of property earned or inherited, as flowing from inalienable self-ownership of man and the rights of human nature, the freedom of worship, the idea of human duty, expanded and enforced by the consciousness of an immortal destiny, are alike deeply imbedded in the traditions and convictions of the immense and controlling majority of our people."

"If there is aught which men deem radicalism, or fear as dangerous speculation in our theology or our politics, I call mankind to bear witness that there is no child so humble that he may not be taught in all the learning of the schools, no citizen so poor that he may not aspire to any of the rewards of merit or honorable exertion, not one so weak as to fall below the equal protection of equal laws, nor one so lofty as to challenge their restraints; no church or bishop able to impose creed or ritual on the unconvinced conscience; no peaceful, pious worship, which is unprotected by the State. Thus liberty stands, and the laws supports liberty; popular education lends intelligence to law, and gives order to liberty, while religion, unfettered by human arbitration between the soul of man and the throne of the Infinite, is left free to impress the individual conscience with all the sanction of its supreme behests, and of its celestial teachings."

Not less truthful are these quotations than their eloquence. In them are pictured that political condition which exists nowhere else than among an intelligent industrial class. Look on this picture and then on the following—the one redolent with intelligence, the other shrouded in the gloom of ignorance; the one self-governing, the other but the blind tool of despotic ambition.

The intelligent correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, describing the incidents of General Sherman's march through Georgia, thus speaks of the people there:

"Frequent occasions occur for conversation with the people. In the upper part of the State, not meeting with any but the poorer, more ignorant class, I wished to believe that the rich and refined class had fled further south; but, although I have made diligent search for the intelligent, intellectual aristocracy, I have met only with failure and disappointment. Rich men there are, whose plantations line the roads for miles; men and women who own, or did own, hundreds of slaves, and raised every year their thousand bales of cotton, but their ignorance is only equalled by that twin sister of ignorance, intolerance. I can understand, as I never did before, why it was that a few persons, who every year represented the south in Congress, were able to wield that influence as a unit. To be sure the interest of slavery was all-controlling, yet it never would have brought this people to the pitch of civil war, had they received the most common benefits of education. The solemn truth is, that the southern people have never had any conception of the nation as I did.—They do not know what it is to be an American."

These pictures teach us a lesson—made solemn by our national calamities. And nowhere is this lesson better enforced than in the following language of Governor Andrew:

"Schools, colleges, books, the free press, the culture of the individual everywhere, the policy of attracting, encouraging, and developing all the great qualities of the head and heart—in a word, the production and diffusion of *ideas*—in these shall rest forever the secret of your strenth to maintain your true position. I implore you to unite and not divide in your policy. Whenever you can create a great school, or find a great professor, unite to strengthen the school, and to make sure of the man. Our system of diffusing knowledge through the local schools, our plan of distributing elementary instruction, are things of which we are sure. But your district schools will themselves go to seed, your knowledge will become bigoted and mean, unless you remember that the encouragement of these higher institutions from which they are fed, and where their teachers are themselves taught, is as needful as the creation of the head of water above the dam is to the spindle's point. Your greatness must be found hitherto in the highest development and cultivation of the faculties of *men*."

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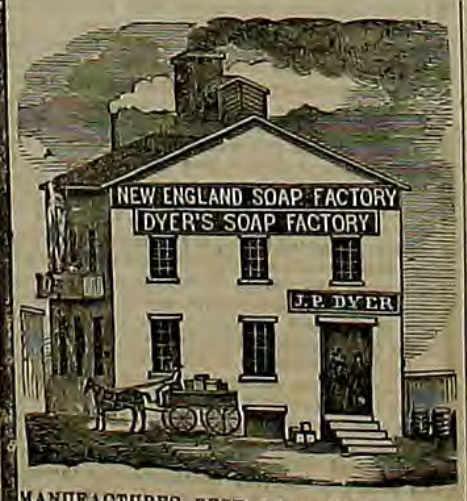

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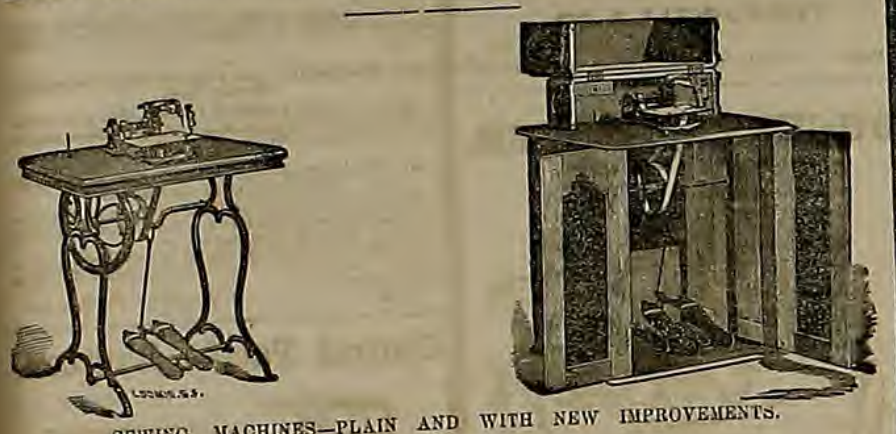

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Santa Clara street, bet. First and Market.

THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

S. W. CHURCHILL.

vol23-no9f

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

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YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

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THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Having received the agency for the whole Pacific Coast for the sale of this valuable Book, we are now prepared, by the arrival of large invoices of this Book by the last steamer, to supply the Booksellers over the State.

There has never yet been a Book on this subject so complete in all its details, and no Sheep-raiser, Wool Dealer or Shepherd should be without it.

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8

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The Best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Family Paper in the Union.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865.

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Being desirous of extending the influence of their publication in this section, the Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE and WEEKLY will pay particular attention to subscriptions for the Pacific States, and subscribers may rely upon the prompt arrival of their papers by each mail from New York. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show Bill on application.

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1865.

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40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartette, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 823,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

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A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells." Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by

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contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

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RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

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contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
SAN FRANCISCO

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] April 21.

The Grain and Produce Markets for the past week like trade in every circle, has been very limited. Our great National calamity has been first and foremost in the hearts and minds of every true man, and none but those of evil minds and calloused hearts could confine their attention to business and business relations. Consequently, trade has been very meagre, comprising nothing but a limited local demand for consumption. The nearer harvest approaches (and now all count days instead of weeks and months,) the less uneasiness is manifested, strict economy has been practised so long (in part from necessity) that it has become natural for all to buy but enough for their immediate wants. No unnecessary waste is now consuming our supplies, and the quantity on hand is abundant for all until the incoming harvest affords full supplies. Breadstuff speculators, those who would have wrung starvation prices from the poor and caused misery and distress, have been sadly disappointed. They have not accomplished their object, and time will determine if they are were they expectad to be in point of money gains, and Farmers undoubtedly will be the greatest sufferers. The supplies on our market at or about harvest time will be for sale, and forced sales always have a bad and depressing effect. This we fear will operate to the disadvantage of our producers. Wheat is in demand, and prices have declined since our last report 4½ and 5 cts, are now quoted as the market rates. This fall in Wheat will lessen Flour, or should, fully 1 or $1 50 ₱ bbl. Beans remain dull and inactive. Oats, Hay and Bran are all lower. Barley and Corn are held firm, and important sales have been made at about last week's quotations. The period of high prices is short, and the fall has but commenced, in our opinion.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 741 sacks; Barley, 4,652 sacks; Beans, 1,656 sks; Potatoes, 2,141 sks; Flour, 1,439 qr-sacks; Oats, 650 sks; Salt, 1,400 sks; Hay, 1,479 bales; Straw, 268 bales; Wool, 274 bales; Bran, 153 sacks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Milling, ...	4 50 @ 5 00	Superfine, ...	13 50@13 75
Do Oregon	4 50 @ 4 75	Extra.....	15 00@15 50
Do Chile	.. .. @	Oregon superfine	13 00@14 00
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Chile (in bond).....	
Feed.....	3 12 @ 3 25	Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Do Chile...	3 00 @ 3 40	Domestic Feed	80 00@90 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Eastern ₱ bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Seed.....	.. .. @ 3 50	Hay, ₱ ton.....	15@18 00
Feed.....	2 75 @ 3 12	Bran ₱ ton.....	30 00@.. ..
Oregon	2 75 @ 2 90	Middlings, ₱ ton	37 50@40 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 40 @ 3 50	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50 @ 5 25	Buckwheat.. ..	2 75@ 3 00.
Straw.....	3 00 @ 5 00	Potatoes, ...	3 00@4 00
		Onions..	9 00@11 00

San Francisco Cattle Market.—April 14.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@8c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@18c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

The Meat Market generally less this week about one-eighth.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—April 14.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $1 00@ 7 00 ₱ box; Pears 15@25c ₱ lb; Plums (Dried) 14@25c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 12@20c ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Strawberries 70@$100 ₱ lb. Oranges $2 50@$3 00 per 100.

The Bro. Jonathan brought only 600 boxes of apples from Oregon.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—April 14.

FRUIT.			
Apples, ...₱ lb	.@ ..	Crab Apples.. ..₱ lb	..@ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches...	.@ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.@ ..	Limes....	₱ doz 37½
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	50@ 75
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons,... .. per doz	..@..
Winter Nelis.. ..	@ ..	Pine Apples.. each	50@1 00
Flemish Beauty ..	.@ ..	Bananas..	.@ 12
Easter Beurre....	25@ ..	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. ..	Grapes, white.. ₱ lb	..@ ..
Fall Butter..	@..	Syrian	..@..
Louise Bonne de Jersey ..		Muscat de Alex dria	..@ ..
Macelaine	@ ..	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	@ ..	Hamburgh.. ..	.@ ..
Strawberries..₱ lb	...@1 00	Los Angeles.. ..	.@ ..
Raspberries.. ..	..@	Common.....	@ ..
Gooseberries,common	..@ ..	Cherry Plums.....	@ ..
do English	..@ ..	Yellow Gage... ..	.@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	..@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild...	..@ ..	German Prunes ..	..@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	..@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum ..	.. @ ..
Cherries, com var ..	..@..	Almonds Cals.. ..	.. ..
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts....	.. ..
Black Tartarian		Eng Walnuts.. ₱ lb	35@ 40
Apricots....	.@ ..	Green-gages.... ..	..@ ..
Nectarines..	.@ ..	Pic-melon..	.. ..
Figs, new..	..@ ..	Watermelons.. ..	each..@..
Peanuts African.. ..	.. .. @	Sicilian Muskmelon..	..@..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. .. ..	Canteloupes..	..@..
Bloodgood Pears	.. ..	English Black Currants	..@..
VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus.. .. ₱ lb	..10@ 15c	Okra, Dry.. ..	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes(Fr.) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts ₱ lb	@ ..	Potatoes..	@ 6
Beets.. .. ₱ doz	 37	do New..	.@ 12
Broccoli.. ₱ doz	..@ ..	do Sweet Carolina	.@ ..
Cabbage..	1 50c@2 00	do Yams (S Isls)	3
Cauliflower..	2 50@3 50	Pumpkins..	4
Carrots..	.. 37	Parsnips..₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery..	₱ bunch.. 12	Parsley...	.. 25
Cress.. ..₱ doz bunches	.. 25	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 25
Cucumbers.. .. per doz	@ ..	Rhubarb..	₱ lb. @ 12
Cranberries.. ₱ gall	.. 2 1 00	Radishes..₱ doz bunches	.. 25
Dried Herbs.. ..₱ doz	1 00	do yellow..	.. 37
Egg-Plant..	.. ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 37
Garlics new..	.. @ ..	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb	.. ..
Green-Peas.... ..	10@ 12½	Summer Squash.. ..	.. ..
Green-Peppers..	.. @ ..	Squash, Marrowfat.. ..	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱ doz	.. @ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce..... ₱ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans..	.. @ ..
Mushrooms, open grth ₱ lb	1 00	Spinage...	.. @ 37
do cultivated..	.. ..	Salsify.. .. ₱ bunch	@ 37
Onions.. .. ..₱ lb	12@ 15	Turnips..... ₱ doz	.. @ 25
.. .. ..	.. ..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱ lb	@ ..
DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.			
Butter, Cal's.. ₱ lb	40@ 50	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	25@ ..
do Eastern....	.. @ ..	Lard California ..	30@ ..
Eggs, Cals.. ₱ doz	.. @ 55	do Eastern.. ..	27@ ..
Duck-eggs..	.. @ 60	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 37
Farallon-eggs..	@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	.. @ 40
MEATS.			
Beef—tenderloin..₱ lb	15@18	Leg Mutton ₱ lb	19½@15
Sirloin & rib pieces	..15@18	Lamb..	.. 20@..
Pork—rib, etc..	.. 25	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	..each.. 12
Veal....	.. 20	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb	.. 25
Veal Cutlet....	.. 20	do Oregon..	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	@ 12	do Imported..$. ..	.. ..
Smoked Beef.... ..	.. 15	Tongues.. .. each..	.. @ 75
Pork chops.... ..	.. 25	do smoked....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	12@15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22
FISH.			
[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]			
Salmon, whole.. ₱ lb	10@12	Crabs, large.... ₱ doz	..1 00
do smoked	@ ..	do small..	25@50
do pickled .. ₱ bbl	12 00	Soft Crabs..	..@2 00
do do .. .. ₱ lb	.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	..@12
Smelts	..@12	do fresh..	.. ..
Perch..	@12	Shrimps....	..₱ lb 12
Rockfish..	@12	Flounders..	.. .. @25
Codfish..	..@ 12	Sea Bass..	.. .. @25
Herring, fresh, ...	.. ..	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked .. ₱ lb	.. ..	Sturgeons	.. @38
Tomcod....	..₱ lb ..	Crawfish..	.. .. ..
Sardines (fresh)	.. .. ..	Oysters.... ..	..₱ 100 ..
Solefish	.. .. @25	Anchovies..... ..	.. .. ..
Rocktrout	.. 12		
POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	..@..	Snipe.... ..₱ doz	.....
do tame.... ..	1 25@..	English	3 00
do Canvas-back ..	@..	Venison smoked ₱ lb.	@ ..
do Mallard.. ..	.....	Quails.. .. ₱ doz	.....
do Teal ₱ doz	.....	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair	...@2 00	do wild.....	2 00
do tame.. each	3 50@..	Hares.. .. each..	@ 75
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	25@ 37
Turkeys . .. ₱ lb.	.. @ 30	do wild..	.. @ 25
Hens.. .. each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel....₱ pair.	50@ ..

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—April 14.

Hens.....₱ doz	..@3 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Spring Chickens.. ..	@3 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	3 00@.. ..
Turkeys.... ..₱ lb	40@ ..	do domestic..	@.. ..
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	...@11 00	Quail, per dozen,.....	.....
Ducks, wild,.....	..@.. ..	Geese, wild.....	6 00@9 00

The great work of the week forbade men thinking only of what they should eat and drink. Constantly the markets were in "statu quo," little was done, and but little change, a thorough revised report will appear in our next.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Coates Bro's Wool Circular, of March 1st, 1865, says:

The dullness noticed in our last Circular, has continued throughout the past month, and has effected a steady and gradual decline in prices, which on all grades, will be about an average of five cents per pound. In this respect, Wool has only sympathised with the general course of the market for all descriptions of Merchandise, as the tendency in all branches of trade has been for a gradual but continued reduction of values. This change has been more marked in manufactures of Cotton than of Woolen fabrics, but the absence of an active demand for goods is noticed in all quarters, and as many of the producers have made up their minds not to accumulate stocks in any quantities, the falling off of the demand for Wool, and the decline in price is the natural consequence.

The stocks in hands of Dealers in the Eastern Markets, have not been heavy at any time during the last three months, and at this time, are supposed to be less than usual at this period of the year; but there seems to have been a very general impression among parties in the country, who were holding Wool through the fall months, that during January and February, better prices would be obtained, and having had confidence up to this time, and being disappointed in their expectations, have at last made up their minds to close out on the best terms to be obtained. The great bulk of the remaining lots thus coming into the Eastern Markets under orders to sell, and without limits, has made it impossible to keep up prices, although it is now generally admitted, that there will be no surplus remaining over to the next clip.

The whole course of trade, and the value of all descriptions of Merchandise during the next three months, will depend so much upon the military situation as effecting the prospect of an early peace, that it is impossible, at this time, to form a conclusion upon the probabilities of an advance or decline from the present rates, although we may reasonably look for more activity in sales.

The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleece and Pulled, foot up about 900,000 pounds, within the range of 88 to 105 for Fleeces, and 82 to 92 for Pulled.

In New York, we have reported sales of 1,200,000 pounds of Fleece and Pulled, at 85 to 105 for Fleece, and 82 to 100 for Pulled.

In Boston, 1,300,000 pounds of Fleece and Pulled, at 80 to 105 for Fleece, and 90 to 100 for Pulled.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

Fine Unwashed Fleece, 50 @ 65c.
Medium Unwashed Fleeces, 45 @ 55c.
Common Unwashed Fleeces, 35 @ 45c.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
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TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque County, N. Y. We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,
AND FULLY ACCLIMATED,

Therefore more desirable than Imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARE & PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care of L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☛ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
2

A Farm for Sale.
260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

It is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

A Fine Farm in Yolo County,

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc, some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

Tyler Brothers,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Photograph Albums,
Portfolios,
Juvenile Books,
Children's Picture Books,
Fancy Articles, Etc
632 Washington street,
23 *SAN FRANCISCO*

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,
BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,
Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,
Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,
Haines' Illinois Headers,
MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADERS.
RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,

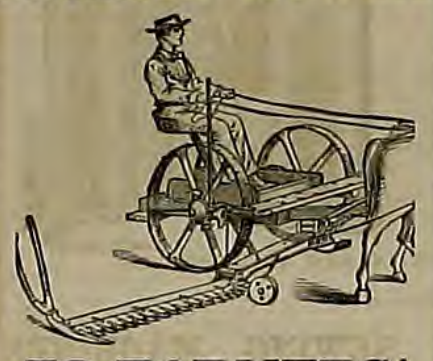
Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

The Best Machines for Harvesting

Now in use on this Coast.

For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner Front and Market
11-3m And corner California and Battery streets.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!

BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

Buckeye Mower,
Buckeye Reaper,
Haine's Illinois Header,
....AND....
Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,

Are by far the best Machines that are made.

For sale only in San Francisco by
HAWLEY & CO.,
9 Corner of California and Battery streets.

Fruit Trees,
GARDEN PLANTS.
—AND—
FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection
—OF—
Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,
ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,
605 Sansome Street,
Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.
C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
23tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF
Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,
No. 312 Montgomery Street,
IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched on the following named days:

April 25—GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. F. Lapidge.

From foloom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamers.

A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer TO SEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13 1864, Until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

E. D. Bailey & Co.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

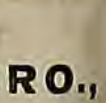
No. 408 Pine street,

Above Montgomery,

E. D. BAILEY, W. F. NORCROSS. } SAN FRANCISCO. 4

GRAPE VINES.

50,000 CUTTINGS OF THE STANdard Varieties of FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, for sale by S. W. SHAW, McCrary's Building, North-east corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, San Francisco, or to O. B. WEST, Sonoma.



Our Vines are Five and Six Years old, and of course are in bearing; therefore we are enabled to guarantee every Cutting true to name, thus avoiding those vexatious disappointments heretofore attending the planting of Foreign Vines.

4-tf S. W. SHAW.

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES---SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK, MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining Interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1865. NUMBER 15.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

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WELLS, FARGO & Co., *at all their Offices in this State*
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act*
J. W. SULLIVAN, *Washington street, San Francisco*
J. W. SANBORN, *Benicia.*
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KNAPP, BUSHELL & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
C. M. SAXTON & BARKER, booksellers, *New York City.*
GRAY, ADAMS & HOGG *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists Kensington Road, London,* will receive subscriptions
M. DUMAS, *Bookseller, Paris.*
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A California Grape.

One of the most important subjects of consideration among the vine growers of California, is the raising of new Seedling Grapes, adapted to our own climate and soil. Why need we ransack the world over in search of those varieties of grape that will do best in our own State. Grapes that will make the best wine, or that are the most luscious for the table, when we can at once produce them at home, by raising new varieties from seed adapted to all the purposes we want.

Is it not an established fact, that we seek for the peculiar wants of a tree, plant or vine, by studying the climate and soil of the native spot from whence they are taken. And we try to acclimatize them by conforming to the climate and soil from where they are taken?

We therefore urge again the vital importance of raising new varieties of fruit from seed, not only the *grape*, but every kind of fruit that we cultivate. For it cannot be denied by any one familiar with the science of Horticulture, that fruit that shall be raised from seed will be vastly superior to any varieties that we can import from other climes.

The State Agricultural Society, and all the District Agricultural Societies should offer the most liberal premiums for new fruits raised from seed.

This is a prominent feature in the action of all the best Agricultural Societies in the world, and we hope to see in the list of premiums this year that this subject is agitated.

We herewith give a part of an article that appeared in Hovey's Magazine, Boston, Mass.:

Grape Culture in Massachusetts.

"Grape culture is everywhere attracting much attention. What was at one period confined mostly to the Middle and Western States,—from the unsuitableness of our climate to the varieties then cultivated,—has now become a wide-spread interest throughout the whole of New England, and our own State in particular. With the introduction of new sorts adapted to our locality, ripening without difficulty in all ordinary seasons, the grape has become one of our most important fruits, and appears destined to rank next to the pear, if not next to the apple, among the most profitable products of the garden and orchard.

"Formerly the grape was a pet thing, planted in warm, cozy corners, and trained up the sunny side of the house, against some outbuilding, or a high fence or screen, to coax it into maturity and render it a palatable fruit. Few had the favorite spots to plant them, and fewer still the time to train them up and lay them down, and often lose a whole crop by mildew or rot. Hence, their cultivation was limited, their quality indifferent in our climate, and the foreign grape extensively grown in cold houses to supply the places which our natives ought to fill. This, after a time, awakened the energies of our industrious cultivators, and they sought to remedy this great need, —the solving of which was easy enough, viz., new varieties adapted to our climate. With faith in the belief that the Creator had not planted the vine by every hedge-row and roadside throughout New England,—wreathing every tree within its reach with its leafy branches and purple or rosy berries for no other purpose than to ripen and drop its fruit,—the attempt was made to tame its wildness, and bring out from its hard, pulpy and austere juice the luscious qualities of the foreign grape. Scarcely a dozen years have passed away, and if this has not been realized in the Adirondack, Allen's Hybrid, Iona, and other sorts, another equal period of equal success will most assuredly bring about that millenium of the grape grower.

"For thirty years we have counselled our cultivators to this result. One of the first articles in our first volume gave an account of a new seedling grape. Dr. Camak, of Georgia, a year or two later, advised the production of seedlings, and our subsequent volumes were the first to record and describe some of our now prominent varieties. Year by year we have chronicled all that has been accomplished, and though made familiar with this annual progress, the present condition of grape culture is astonishing when compared with the past.

"This brings us to a summary of the progress of grape culture in Massachusetts the past year, which we find in the annual report for 1864, of the Committee of Fruits, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, made by their excellent Chairman, Mr. J. F. C. Hyde. As it comes from one who has had a good opportunity to examine various specimens, the information will be all the more acceptable, and it will convey the combined views of gentlemen who are fully capable of forming a reliable opinion on what has come before them."

We shall, in a future number, give the excellent remarks of Mr. Hyde.

The Sonoma County Railroad.

We hope the citizens of this county will not let the golden opportunity pass, to lay out and build the line of railroad so much needed from Petaluma to Healdsburg, and on through all the Russian River country.

We do not believe that there is in this whole State a section of so rich a country, one so productive, or one that could so constantly freight a train of cars with its products as the county of Sonoma. Now is the time to begin the work. There are rich men enough in that county to build half a dozen such roads as is needed, without going out of the county for a single dollar.

It is a wrong notion, and one that must be abandoned, that people must look *abroad* for *means* to *build railroads*. The fact is, the citizens of a county or district should build and own, and therefore *control*, the *Railroad*, as well as all other public highways in their own district, and never on any account, permit outside capital and outside influence to control, fix rates of freight, passengers, etc. Property like railroads, owned abroad, can most materially affect a community for weal or woe.

Sonoma county *must* have their *Railroad*. If they do not survey, plan and build very soon, they will make a fatal error. They must remember too, that their first duty to themselves is by all means ever to hold a large controlling interest, so that the road shall be an example of active industry.

There are many citizens in that county that can aid this work greatly if they will. Let us see how much they love their own county. "Actions speak louder than words." Sonoma county contains all the material for the road, practical men who know the best routes, and men of capital, fully qualified to build and stock the road.

It was our pleasure to be personally acquainted with J. H. Rich, Esq., and his brother-in-law, Mr. Myers, of Windsor. Both of these gentlemen in former years, planned and constructed several of the best railways in the Eastern States.

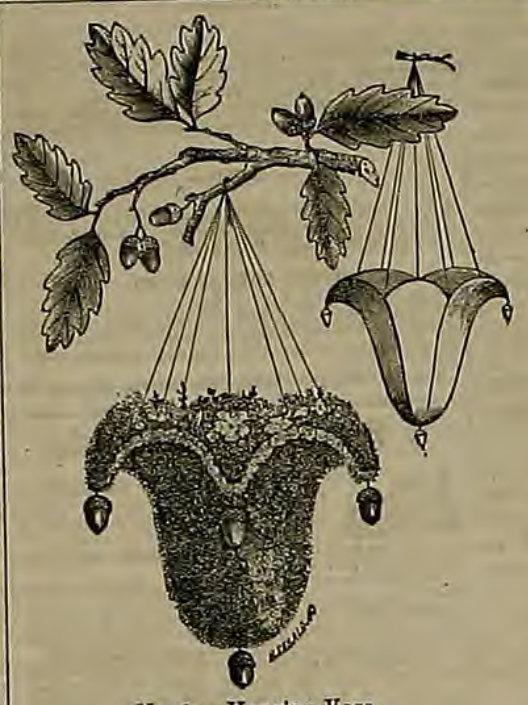
Mr. Rich, most unfortunately, by reason of overwork in the pursuit of his business on the Placerville road, was taken sick and died last season, his brother-in-law continuing the work. Mr. Myers is now engaged in building the extension of the Folsom and Placerville route; while yet all deplore the loss of Mr. Rich—a man whose loss was deeply mourned,—we know that Mr. Myers is fully qualified to take hold of and carry on this work to its early completion.

We truly hope the citizens of this delightful county will now go to work in earnest, and thus win to themselves a glorious triumph by the internal improvement of that section of country.

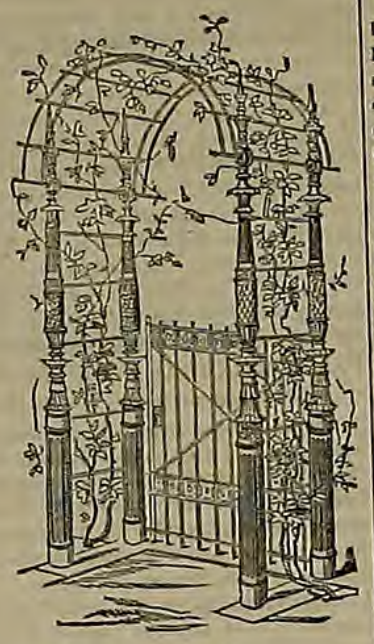
Our Crops Are Safe.

Croakers will always be found who are "ready to catch at straws" if the earth is white with *frozen breath of the dew*, their fruits are spoiled, and short crops—if the north *wind* blows, and the tender grain grown in shallow-plowed land wilts, then our wheat crop is gone, and speculators send their paragraphs over our State to enhance their prices. If the earth looks dry and parched, then there is to be a drought, and starvation is near. Let all remember this, for 16 years Californians have always had enough and to spare, the great mass of farmers have done well, our orchards and vineyards have yielded abundant harvests, and the people have not yet been seen in our streets famishing.

The God of nature must rule the earth, if the cultivator of the soil will give more of his time to the study of our climate and seasons, and to his own legitimate business, and less to speculations in feet, or breadstuff, and won't go hunting after "ile," he will be sure to have a good harvest every year.

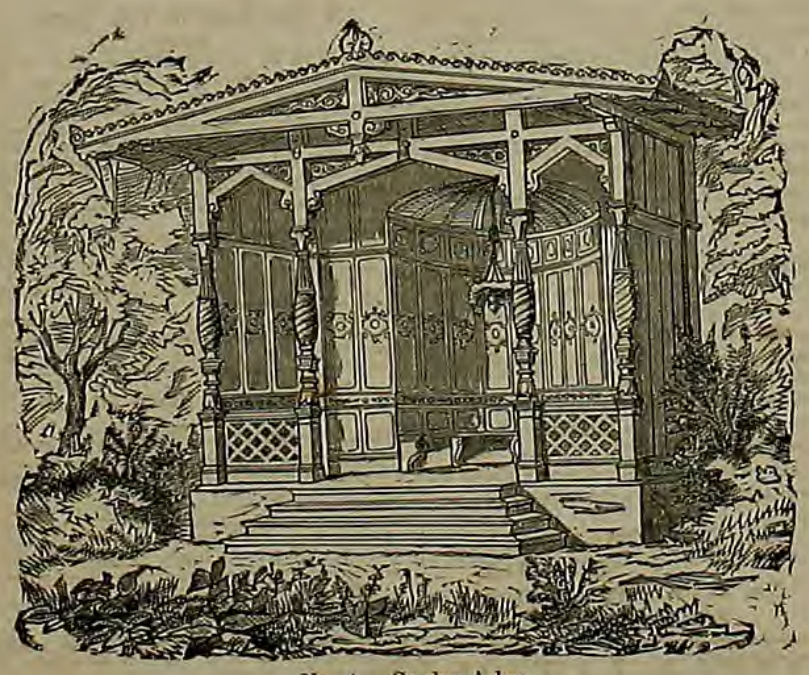


No. 1.—Hanging Vase.



No. 2.—Gateway.

No. 3.—Rural Chair.



No. 4.—Garden Arbor.

Beautify the Home—Our Illustrations.

We give several cuts this week, although we have in times past given them before separately. We do this to create and increase a taste for adornment. It is the season to beautify and adorn, and every owner of a "Home" adds to its value by such improvements.

The season is near for planting and embellishing the yards and grounds around the dwelling, and we hope this year, will see a marked improvement all over the State in this respect.

NO. 1.

This represents hanging vases for windows, balconies, or arbors in gardens, adding much to their adornment when filled with choice appropriate plants.

NO. 2.

This illustrates an entrance gate, over which choice plants are to be trellised, adding beauty as well as fragrance by the adornment.

NO. 3.

A rural chair, to be made of fancy wood, curious and appropriate of which we have an abundance in this country—our oaks, madrone, manzanito, etc.

NO. 4.

An arbor, partly of carved work, to be finished agreeable to the extent and beauty of the place—usually placed at the common centre of the most conspicuous walks.

A Poem by Abraham Lincoln.

[The following most excellent Poem, by our lamented President, written and published in the New Hampshire *Christian Mirror*, about *ten years* since, appeared in the *American Flag*, of this city, on Monday last. The *Flag* thus speaks of the reception of the Poem, which has been carefully treasured by the Lady named in her scrap-book ever since:

"A PRICELESS MEMENTO—AN OLD POEM BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—The world knows that Abraham Lincoln was a Statesman, a Patriot, a Liberator, a Philanthropist and a Christian; but, only a few know that he was also a Poet. That his strong analytical mind was as susceptible to the gentler influences of poetic beauty as his heart was to the appeals of wretched bondsmen, is made obvious by the following sweet little poem. For the treasure so rare and valuable we are indebted to the friendship of Miss S. J. White, who resides on Howard street, with her brother-in-law, A. C. Austin, Esq."

We think these lines have been published here before, at all events every lover of his country will rejoice to read and preserve this Poem.]

Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?

BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ESQ., OF ILLINOIS.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift fleeting meteor—a fast-flying cloud—
A flash of the lightning—a break of the wave—
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around, and together be laid,
As the young, and the old, and the low, and the high,
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

The infant, a mother attended and loved—
The mother, that infant's affections who proved—
The father that mother and infant who blessed—
Each, all are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose brow, in whose cheek, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure,—her triumphs are by;
And alike from the minds of the living erased
Are the memories of mortals who loved her and praised.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne—
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn—
The brow of the sage, and the heart of the brave—
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap—
The herdsman who climbed with his goats up the steep—
The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen:
We drink the same stream, we see the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think;
From the death we are shrinking, our fathers did shrink,
To the life we are clinging, our fathers did cling;
But it speeds from us all like the bird on the wing.

They loved—but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned—but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers will come
They joyed—but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ah! they died—we, things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over the brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Will follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye—'tis the draught of a breath—
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death—
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

Life Assurance.

This is one of the most important subjects to people in health and in the morning of life. The history of our State shows more *sudden deaths* than any part of the world, therefore, it is important that while in life and health, provision should be made by those who have friends or kindred, before the hour of sickness or danger comes. Sudden deaths by heart disease, and peculiar and mysterious events are so numerous, that it will be well for those who wish to provide for those they love and that are dependant on them, to give attention to this subject before danger comes. A person in health *can* secure Life Policies on liberal terms; when the body becomes diseased and danger approaches, it is too late, the chance is greatly enhanced or lost altogether. Therefore learn to be wise.

If in "peace we should prepare for war," "in life we should prepare for death," see our columns on Life Insurance.

SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE.—We would specially invite all who are in want of nice comfortable "homes in the country," or Farms, or Ranches, to call on us at our editorial rooms. We have many for sale on the very best terms.

Agricultural Department.

How to Make a Paradise in the Country.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LETTERS FROM UNDER A BRIDGE," IN THE HORTICULTURIST.

Touching "grounds." The first impulses of taste are dangerous to follow, no less from their blindness to unforeseen combinations, than from their expensiveness. In placing your house as far from the public road as possible (and a considerable distance from dust and intrusion, seems at first a *sine qua non*) you entail upon yourself a very costly appendage in the shape of a private road, which of course must be nicely gravelled and nicely kept. A walk or drive, within your gate, which is not hard and free from weeds, is as objectionable as an untidy white dress upon a lady, and as she would be better clad in russet, your road were better covered with grass. I may as well say that a hundred yards of gravel-walk, properly "scored," weeded, and rolled, will cost five dollars a month—a man's labor reckoned at the present usage.—Now, no person for whom this letter is written, can afford to keep more than one man servant for "chores." A hundred yards of gravel-walk, therefore, employing half his time, you can easily calculate the distribution of the remainder, upon the flower-garden, kitchen-garden, wood-shed, stable and piggery. (The female "help" should "milk" if I died for it!) My own opinion is, that fifty yards from the road is far enough, and twenty a more prudent distance, though, in the latter case, an impervious screen of shrubbery along your outer fence is indispensable.

The matter of gravel-walks embraces several points of rural comfort, and, to do without them, you must have no young ladies in your acquaintance, and especially, no young gentlemen from the cities. It may not have occurred to you in your side-walk life, that the dew falls in the country with tolerable regularity; and that, from sundown to ten in the forenoon, you are as much insulated in a cottage surrounded with high grass, as on a rock with forty fathom water,—shod *a la mode*, I mean. People talk of being "pent up in a city," with perhaps twenty miles of flagged sidewalk extending from their door-stone! They are apt to draw a contrast, favorable to the liberty of cities, however, if they come thinly shod to the country, and must either wade in the grass or stumble through the ruts of a dusty road. If you wish to see bodies acted on by an "exhausted receiver," (giving out their "airs" of course,) shut up your young city friends in a country cottage, by the compulsion of wet grass and muddy highways. Better gravel your whole farm, you say. But having reduced you to this point of horror, you are prepared to listen without contempt, while I suggest two humble *succedanea*.

First—On receiving intimation of a probable visit from a city friend, write by return post for the size of her foot (or *his*.) Provide immediately a pair of India-rubber shoes of the corresponding number, and on the morning after your friend's arrival, be ready with them at the first horrified withdrawal of the damp foot from the grass. Your shoes may cost you a dollar a pair, but if your visitors are not more than ten or twelve in the season, it is saving of fifty per cent. at least, in gravel-ing and weeding.

Or, Second—Enclose the two or three acres immediately about your house with a ring fence, and pasture within it a small flock of sheep. They are clean and picturesque, (your dog should be taught to keep them from the doors and porticoes,) and by feeding down the grass to a continual greensward, they give the dew a chance to dry off early and enlarge your cottage "liberties" to the extent of their browsings.

I may as well add, by the way, that a walk with the sod simply taken off, is, in this climate, dry enough, except for an hour or two after a heavy rain; and besides the original saving in gravel, it is kept clean with a quarter of the trouble. A weed imbedded in stones is a much more obstinate customer than a score of them sliced from the smooth ground. At any rate, out with them! A neglected walk indicates that worst of country disease, a mind grown slovenly and slip-slop! Your house may go unpainted, and your dress, (with one exception) submit to the course of events—but be scrupulous in the whiteness of your linen, tenacious of the neatness of your gravel-walks; and while these points hold, you are at a redeemable remove from the lapse, (fatally prone and easy,) into barbarianism and misanthropy.

Before I enter upon the cultivation of grounds, let me lay before the reader my favorite idea of a cottage—not a *cottage ornée*, but a *cottage insouciesse*, if I may coin a phrase. In the valley of Sweet Waters, on the banks of the Barbyses, there stands a small pleasure palace of the Sultan, which looks as if it was dropped into the green lap of nature, like a jewel-case on a birth-day, with neither preparation on the part of the bestower, nor disturbance on the part of the receiver. From the balcony's foot on every side, extends an unbroken sod to the horizon. Gigantic trees shadow the grass here and there, and an enormous marble vase carved in imitation of a sea-shell, turns the silver Barbyses in a curious cascade over its lip; but else, it is all Nature's lap, with its bauble resting in velvet—no gardens, no fences, no walls, no shrubberies—a beautiful valley with the sky resting on its rim, and nothing in it save one fairy palace. The simplicity of the thing enchanted me, and, in all my yearnings after rural seclusion, this vision of old travel has, more or less, colored my fancy. You see what I mean, with half an eye.—Gardens are beautiful, shrubberies ornamental, summer-houses and alleys, and gravelled paths, all delightful—but they are, each and all, taxes—heavy taxes on mind, time, and "dollar." Perhaps you like them. Perhaps you want the occupation. But *some* men of small means, like a contemplative idleness in the country. Some men's time never hangs heavily under a tree. Some men like to lock their doors (or to be at liberty to do so,) and be gone for a month, without dread of gardens plundered, flowers trod down, shrubs browsed off by cattle. Some men like nothing out of doors but that which can take care of itself—the side of a house or a forest-tree, or an old horse in a pasture. These men, too, like that which is beautiful, and for such I draw this picture of the *cottage insouciesse*. What more simply elegant than a pretty structure in the lap of a green dell! What more convenient! What so economical! Sheep (we may "return to muttons") are cheaper "help" than men, and if they do not keep your greensward so brightly mown, they crop it faithfully and turn the crop to better account. The only rule of perfect independence in the country, is to make no "improvement" which requires more attention than the making. So—you are at liberty to take your wife to the springs. So—you join a coterie at Niagara at a letter's warning. So—you can spend a winter in Italy without leaving half your income to servants who keep house at home. So—you can sleep without dread of hail-storms on your graperies or green-houses, without blunderbuss for depredators of fruit, without distress at slugs, cut-worms, drouth, or breachy cattle.—Nature is prodigal of flowers, grapes are cheaper bought than raised, fruit ditto, butter ditto (though you may'nt think so,) and as for amusement—the man who cannot find it between driving, fishing, shooting, strolling, and reading, (to say nothing of less selfish pleasures,) has no business in the country. He should go back to town.

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For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

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The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

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For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

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260 Acres.

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Financial.

Peace, Prices and Prospects.

BY HON. AMASA WALKER.

That peace between the Federal Government and the Confederate States will come sometime is certain, that it will come soon appears now highly probable, and the effect which such an event will have upon the business of the country cannot but be a matter of deep interest to all.

In the examination of the subject we must take certain things as granted, for in no other way can we make any calculations whatever.

We will first assume that the terms of peace include the perfect restoration of the nationality, and secondly, that the great discordant element has been removed, so that there is no antagonism between different sections of the country growing out of antagonistic institutions—that there is, in fact, harmony of ideas and interest, which alone can give confidence and ensure tranquility.

These two conditions being established, the country will have peace, national credit and universal confidence will be restored. As soon as this state of things has arrived, as soon even as it is certain that the conflict has ended, the whole industry of the nation will experience a severe shock, That is inevitable. The war paralized industry, and for a while all was stagnation. Peace will produce a similar effect, because the industry of the country must be changed from a state of war to a state of peace. Those who have been engaged in manufacturing the appliances of war and the instruments of human destruction, must change their occupation. Thousands and hundreds of thousands must be transferred from one branch of industry to another. Half a million of men now in arms must return to their homes and find employment in peaceful pursuits. All this cannot take place without temporary derangement and consequent paralysis.

But the greatest shock will be felt upon *prices*. Everybody knows that these are at least double their usual average, and must, to a certainty, come down to the natural standard, that the currency sooner or later will be restored to a specie basis. A great *panic* of course will take place on the announcement of peace. Every man having property of any kind which he desires to sell, will wish to be rid of it as soon as possible. And what is worse, everybody will be afraid to purchase, because they are sure prices must go down and down until they reach the lowest possible point. But the general consumption of the country must go on. Why should it not? Men and women will continue to eat, drink and wear; and, what must be borne in mind, they have plenty of money, or rather of currency to buy with. What use can they make of greenbacks and National and State Bank notes, of which we have so many hundred millions, but for purchases? Then why should not the people purchase freely? They will do so, and of course trade must and will go on.

The first news of peace will doubtless cause a decline of prices; most persons will be ready to sell on almost any terms, and at any sacrifice; those who have courage to make purchases under such circumstances will do so to great advantage, because prices cannot at once permanently decline. After the first shock there will be a reaction, and prices will advance again.

Three causes have co-operated in raising prices, the increasing volume of currency, the depreciation of the national credit, and the movements of speculators. All these causes may cease with the return of peace if our finances are managed on sound principles; the currency will be reduced, the national credit will be restored, and the speculator's occupation will be gone. But since this change cannot be instantaneous, so far as a redundant currency is concerned, the reaction we have spoken of will take place.

Prices are governed by the existing quantity of currency, and as that cannot be at once greatly contracted, prices cannot immediately return to their natural point. To most persons prices seem to be merely accidental. That they are actually governed by laws as determinate as those of gravitation few understand. Hence there will be a great panic, and many will sell off their stocks, as some did under the senseless panic of September last, at much less than they are worth, and be quite glad to repurchase at advanced rates.

If it were universally known that prices in general can fall only as the currency is curtailed, all would be well Prices would go down gradually as the currency was called in, until the specie value was reached, and then trade would move on in its accustomed channels. But it will not be so. Changes will be fitful and violent, because so many persons will be unreasonably alarmed.

But we have already said that after this panic there will be a reaction. To what point the returning tide will carry prices it is of course impossible to say. Many not without reason claim that the effects of the inflation will then be more decided than ever before. They reach this conclusion in the following manner. The amount of currency afloat is about one thousand millions.—Much of this, they say, is now necessarily used in the vast transactions of Government, and will be so as long as its present rate of expenditure is continued. Peace, however, will work a great change; the currency thus employed will be thrown out of use, and when its occupation is gone, it will simply drag the market and force up the value of all commodities. This conclusion is undoubtedly correct unless there are counteracting circumstances. Will there not be another field for this currency in such a contingency? Will not the States now in rebellion absorb as much as will thus be thrown out of use? We do not undertake to answer these questions or to decide what will be the point prices will reach after peace. That they will fall greatly on the first announcement, and will again rise to at least about their present level, seems to be evident to any one acquainted with the laws regulating currency.

Who, under such circumstances, should the merchant do who has a large stock on hand and a good list of customers whose patronage he desires to retain? We reply, let him not be unduly frightened. Let the first shock be met with firmness.—Those who are greatly scared will doubtless take the first sales by making a great reduction, and will find they were mistaken in so doing, because they will not be able to replace their stocks at the rates at which they have sold. The price of gold will doubtless recede very much on the news of peace, but will certainly advance again after the first impression has passed by, because it is measured by the paper currency of the country, and that is so greatly redundant, that any thing like a normal price for gold, or any other commodity, is impossible. There are two extremes, then, to be avoided in the emergency contemplated. One is holding on too closely, the other, selling off at too great a reduction. Most persons will take the latter course and suffer unnecessary loss, while the more shrewed will make fortunes by purchasing merchandise thus needlessly sacrificed.

Prudent men will operate under such circumstances with great caution, because they will have in view the fact that prices must continue to decline as the currency is withdrawn, until the bottom is reached. They will, therefore, hold as small stocks as practicable; they will not cease their operating on account of prices, but carefully watch the volume of the currency and govern themselves accordingly.

When the war commenced, many *very* prudent persons stopped their purchases, and laid still waiting for "better times." Such have made nothing during the war, and will find themselves poorer at the end than at the beginning of the contest. Others went straightforward, buying and selling, and have secured fortunes within the last four years.

Business men, who have a valuable trade, should hold on to it. That they will generally make great profits for some time to come is not likely, because we must eventually descend in prices to the normal standard, but in the meantime active men having a future before them would not be wise to relinquish their trade. Nothing is more certain than the wonderful career of prosperity that awaits us, if we only secure nationality and permanent peace; and those who are in a position to take a part in the business of the country, will have the best opportunity ever yet known for wealth.—Hence the importance of passing through the transition from war to peace, in such a manner as to be prepared for the tide of prosperity which awaits us as a people. Our manufacturers, especially, must start into new life and vigor with the termination of the war. The demand for cotton goods in particular, will be unpreceedented. The markets are comparatively bare, but what is more strikingly true, the homes of the people are more destitute of cotton fabrics than ever before. Every thing has been used up. All are waiting for peace, that they may supply themselves with those goods, of which they have been accustomed to keep a liberal stock on hand.

The demand for home fabrics will be immense; but for foreign merchandise it will be greatly circumscribed. This will arise from two causes; one is heavy duty, the other, the reduced ability of the common people to purchase. These are palpable facts that must be taken into the account when considering the future and its promises. But still another enquiry arises. When and how shall we return to a sound currency?

That will depend entirely upon the wisdom and energy of our statesmen and public servants. It is for them alone to say how soon and in what way. The matter is in their hands. From at least supposed necessity they violated the laws of value by making that to be currency and legal tender which had no value, only the promise of it. They introduced credit into the currency, and it is by their action alone that the false element can be eliminated, and the true standard can be restored. When the war has ceased, war expenditures will cease; but taxation will doubtless be continued, and the revenue made to exceed disbursements, and the Government will have the ability to take in its greenbacks and other currency. Besides this, as soon as the credit of the Government is assured there will be a large, we should say, perhaps, *immense* demand for public stocks, and the floating national indebtedness can thus be rapidly funded.

By these means the volume of the currency can be reduced, provided the proper steps are taken, banks are not allowed to increase their issues.—Congress will have the power, and ought to have the disposition, to compel these banks to resume specie payments, and if that be done, they must greatly contract their circulation. Thus by a gradual process we shall return to the true standard without any violent convulsion.

There is one unprecedented fact connected with the war in which we are engaged; it is that individual indebtedness is being discharged to a most wonderful extent, so that when the contest is ended the people will be freer from pecuniary obligations than ever before. This is a remarkable phenomenon, and quite in contrast with the condition of our country at the close of the Revolutionary war, but the course pursued by the Government has brought it about. Private has been exchanged for public indebtedness. The nation is involved to an enormous amount. Every State, every county, and every town has accumulated debt to an extent before unheard of.

This fact must greatly influence the future. Taxation will be heavy, continuous, and pressing. It will bear with great force on the masses of the people. Their consumption of wealth, and of course their trade, must be restricted. What a man pays in taxes he cannot expend for clothes. Every expenditure must be curtailed to meet the demands of the inevitable tax gatherer. The result will be that ordinary consumption will be less, and extraordinary consumption more. Those who pay the taxes must buy less, those who receive the public dividends will be able to buy more; there will be less low priced, and more high priced goods sold, more luxuries, and fewer necessaries proportionately, than before the war.

The crisis through which we are now passing is destined, whether fortunately or unfortunately, to assimilate the nation to European civilization.—The great debt which we shall create will probably never be paid, or ever repudiated. The nations of Europe do not pay debts, they pay the interest. They cannot pay the principal because their current revenues are required to meet the interest, carry on government, and prepare for war in time of peace.

Such is our destiny so far as all present appearances indicate the future. But with regard to the currency, that will depend entirely upon what the people have the intelligence to demand, for it is certain that Congress is always ready to do just what the people wish, except to reduce their own pay and privileges.

What then would the people have? Once they would have asked for all the paper money that the banks could put in circulation; but the war has wrought great changes in public opinion on two important subjects, slavery and mixed currency. The nature and influence of each are now understood as never before, and we think the great struggle will be equally fatal to both.

Nothing connected with the war is more remarkable than the general success of its industry in every department of trade and manufacture. Not that the country has been actually growing rich in the meantime, but that it has been able to sustain itself so prosperously under circumstances so adverse.

Should then the war be closed by a satisfactory peace, there will remain but one cause of anxiety to the business public, and that, we repeat, will be the currency, because on that prices and the security of trade will entirely depend. Shall the descent of prices, which we know must and ought to take place, be gradual and steady, or fitful or violent? That must depend wholly upon the action of the Government; that again upon the clearly understood wishes of the people, and that upon their intelligent perception of their true interests.

Such is the position, wealth, resources, and credit of the nation, such the brilliant prospects of the future, that nothing can prevent a realization of our brightest anticipations, but stupid legislation and ignorant financiering.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

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THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

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There has never yet been a Book on this subject so complete in all its details, and no Sheep-raiser, Wool Dealer or Shepherd should be without it.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 454 large 12mo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price only **Two Dollars.**

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We respectfully solicit from Young Men and Men of Middle Age, who would succeed in business, and Parents and Guardians who have Boys to educate, an examination of our system of Practical, Useful Education, the superiority it possesses over every other institution of learning on this coast.

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The plan adopted in teaching combines PRACTICE with THEORY; instead of being confined to Text Books, the pupils are exercised in making original entries of every-day business transactions; journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of books, both for individual and partnership business, where the business has been prosperous or adverse, thus qualifying the student for entering into the practical duties of the accountant in any kind of business.

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TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

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A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

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1 President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

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TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week.....$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week..... 1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week.... 1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week..... 25
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Total per week.....$8 00

Total per session of forty-four weeks.....$350

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month.....$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each..... 5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month..... 8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month. 5 00
Violin..... 8 00
Vocal Music, per month..... 2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month..... 6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College.....35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree.....$10 00
Commercial Diploma..... 5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address
23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

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THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 31 inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

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Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

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GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

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This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

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EXTRAS.

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Board with Furnished Rooms, per week..... 5 00
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☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consists of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

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THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

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Entrance, to be paid but once, - - - - - - - $15
Board and Tuition, per session, - - - - - - - $250
Washing, per session, - - - - - - - - - - $50
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Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

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PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

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For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

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Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

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For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

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Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....APRIL 27, 1865.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.
20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ **SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.**

reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ **Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?**

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Societies, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

We want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such a cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Persons desiring such position must apply personally.—None can secure places except by a personal interview.

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IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We call the special attention of our readers all to the very able article on *Peace* and its effects on *Prices*, by Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, which we take from Hunt's Magazine. We deem it so important for all to look this subject in the face plainly, that we feel it our duty to publish it entire. It is on page 115.

PREPAY YOUR ANSWERS.—We have a host of letters weekly making inquiries upon subjects that are of particular pecuniary interest only to the writers, and often from parties who are strangers to us—not even being *subscribers* to our journal.—Now, while we are ever ready to oblige and serve our fellowmen, we think it but an act of justice that such letters should contain a *postage stamp* at least, as this class of letters costs us sometimes several dollars monthly.

The "Compact" is worthy being read by every husband and wife. "How to make a Paradise in the Country," is also worthy the notice of every husband and wife.

We omit our telegraph news, and much matter and many notices that would have appeared, in order to give the admirable essay of Hon. Amasa Walker—so very appropriate now—we know the great anxiety of the public mind prompt them to seek for *late news* in the dailies, therefore, we use our columns this week for practical matter, and shall report the condition of things fully in our May number.

THANKS TO OUR FRIENDS.—We return our most sincere thanks to those friends that have kindly interested themselves in the cause of our journal, and for the several names and substantial means connected they have our gratitude. We do not forget such deeds, and we feel confident that we can in some way return the "Quid pro quo." God bless such generous deeds.

Home Manufactures.

The day is fast approaching when our "Home Manufactures" will have that place in the minds of men that they deserve as the great source of prosperity to every portion of every country, whether we consider it in a national capacity, or for each State, or a district, county or town.

Home manufactures means Home first, even beginning in the "Home Circle," and whenever this principle is fixed—whenever a people shall understand that they should first produce what they eat, drink or wear in their own Home Circle, be it as we say, at their own Home—the farm, garden, or orchard, or their own County, State or Nation—then we approximate to the name and title of a *free and independent, self-reliant and self-sustaining people.* Whenever this principle is not carried out, when individuals, counties and nations are *dependent* on others then they become more or less demoralized and bankrupt, and when this is carried to excess some calamity occurs like the present war causing heavy taxes and the cause of human progress is put right by what seems at first view oppressive taxation.

The Home manufactures of the United States have received greater aid by means of the calamities of this terrible war (directly by the excessive taxes laid to sustain the war,) than by any circumstance for a century.

The desolations made by the war-path in our fair, sunny South, will only be temporary, for in a few brief years the productions of the soil of the entire South will be doubled and trebled by means of a new class of cultivators, with new and improved machinery, in tilling the soil, and a new class of men to control—we mean, *free labor*—and what men esteemed a curse will prove a great blessing in many respects considered nationally. Individuals and communities will have changed—the Nation will have advanced.

At the present time we see these things as through a glass, darkly, but in few brief years this will all be fully realized, and the whole South will become orchards and vineyards, and the whole land built up again by means of woolen and cotton manufactories, to which will be added linen, worsted and silk manufactories. These things are to be, as sure as the world rolls on.

Home Manufactures! Now, it is our purpose to speak for California. The terrible war is near to its close, the coming Fourth of July the Star Spangled Banner will float over every State in our glorious Union, and every State will be under its protecting folds again. Such a Jubilee will be held on that day as the world has never seen. Then will our Nation stand before the world a Power able to protect herself from enemies without as well as within—from all enemies abroad as well as at home. On that day she will stand forth before the world as a Nation that has proved herself worthy the name of a *Free Nation*, for she will have obliterated the curse of Slavery from her Flag and her Constitution, and will have accomplished the greatest work in the history of the world, and will have done all this relying on herself and her own resources.

What greater achievements could we point to than the success of our *Home Manufactures!* for we have built our own *ships of war*, manufactured our own *war material*, furnished our armies with their *clothing* and their *food*, and sustained the mighty conflict at a cost of *two thousand five hundred millions of dollars* from our "*Home Resources*," and we have "*a little more left*," and to crown all we have had a spontaneous growth of Noble Charites of home-growth, unparalled in the records of the world; and the grand finale to all this, by the blessing of Almighty God upon our rulers and counselors, we shall have constructed our *Peace* without the interferrnce of Foreign Manufacturers of any kind whatever—thus we think we have proved the great value and importance of our "*Home Manufactures.*"

While speaking upon this subject, we are reminded by the actual facts that exist, that California has hardly been true to herself in all things. While we would cheerfully give to the Eastern States a good share of the work of supplying our armies with clothing, war material, furniture, horses for teams, etc., we think our own State should have had the whole benefit of this trade in order to stimulate and encourage Home Manufactures *here* as well as at the East, and we do protest against the large importations of clothing, boots and shoes, blankets, military accoutrements for men and horses. Justly, these belong to our own State, and we remember well that at the outset it was so for the Mission Woolen Mills did furnish blankets, soldier's and officer's clothing, very promptly and at better rates and more speedily than it could have been done from the East—portions are furnished now, but not all. What we desire as just and right is that California should come forward and be ready to do this for herself.

We have taken some pains to inquire into this matter, and to see why on the arrival of ships from New York and Boston so many bales and boxes of army supplies are sent here, and of articles too that can and should be manufactured here, for it can be done better and cheaper than in any other place, and thus save our Government large sums.

We call attention to the fact that at every military station there has always been some effort made by *our own people* to establish the needed manufacturies of what is wanted, but unfortunately, they are told often *we have ordered our supplies from the East.* Now let us look into this matter. Is it good policy, is it right that we should import so largely what can be made here by our own workmen.

We are led to these remarks by facts we obtained when visiting the Barracks at Benicia and at Fort Point, and in witnessing the material worn and used in our military matters on this coast.

In the recent military turn-out, we could not but notice the difference between the California made military accoutrements, both for men and horses, and that which is imported; and upon inquiries we have always found that which is made and imported from the East does not give the satisfaction which California work has done. We venture the assertion without fear of contradiction, that if examination was had at all our military arsenals, it would be found that a heavy loss has occurred by reason of importing blankets and clothing for soldiers, and saddles and fixings for cavalry use. A voyage of six or seven months, loss of exchange, interest, etc., besides dampness and mould, extracting the strength of the goods—a sad loss to our Government without any gain to the country.

In the Sacramento *Union* of May last year, on the visit of President Lincoln to the Army of the Potomac, April 12th, 1863, as described by the *Union's* Washington correspondent, we clipped for our scrap-book a memento of California as follows:

"The President to-day used a saddle which had lately been received by General Hooker from Main & Winchester, saddlers in San Francisco, as a present from that firm. It is a very handsome affair, and, as Hooker well said, could only have been made in California, as its style and thoroughness of workmanship is just what a military Californian can best appreciate. The donors will, perhaps, be gratified to learn that so excellent a horseman as the President was the first man to sit astride their magnificent gift."

In order that the above may be fully understood, we give the very happy letter of General Hooker addressed to the manufacturers in this city, which speaks for itself; which reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 25, 1863.

MESSRS. MAIN & WINCHESTER, San Francisco.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge, by the steamer which left your city on the 31st of January last, a beautiful saddle, bridle, and equipments complete for a Major General.

I can scarcely express to you the pleasure and satisfaction felt by me, on receiving this munificent token of your remembrance and regard—stimulated and strengthened as it was by the recollection that it was the handiwork of my own fellow Statesmen. Their works have already made the State famous in almost all branches of labor; and to-day, young as she is, is almost marvelous for her works of art, as for her natural products, and stands unrivalled in both.

The saddle has been greatly admired by all, and in elegance of material, and refinement in taste, is not equalled by any turn-out in the army.

I regret that your establishment is not on this side of the continent, for your good as well as our own.

A few weeks since the President of the United States paid the Army of the Potomac an official visit, and, through him your handsome gift was first displayed to the army. I was rejoiced to have the opportunity. It is really a magnificent equipment.

And now, my dear sirs, allow me to express to you, my sincere and grateful appreciation of the grateful and generous evidence you have given of your esteem and consideration.

With my best wishes for your welfare and prosperity. I have the honor to be, with great regard, your friend and servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General Commanding.

Were other evidences needed of the excellence and superiority of our own "home" goods, especially material for our cavalry equipments, we give a letter of Col. Carlton who speaks of the peculiar fitness of our "home" goods.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF SOUTHERN CAL.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL., Oct. 18, 1861.

To HENRY R. CRAIG, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

Colonel: In organizing the First Regiment of Cavalry, California Volunteers, General Sumner directed Captain Julian McAllister to have horse equipage made in San Francisco for their use. I have seen the equipments made for the Goverment by Main & Winchester of San Francisco. The saddles are what are known as "the California saddles." They are light, of good material, simple in construction, easily repaired, of a *most excellent pattern*, particularly adapted to the small California horses now used in the cavalry on this coast, and are afforded at reasonable rates. I cordially recommend them for all cavalry service on the Pacific coast. I am, Col., most respectfully yours, JAMES H. CARLTON.

Col. First Cal. Vols., Commanding.

We have already gone more at length in this number than we intended. We shall take opportunity again to refer to blankets, clothing, etc., as articles that should be had of our own manufacture, instead of imported, as due to the best interests of our State.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—We have from Wm. Wood & Co., Publishers, New York, copies of the new edition of "Bridgeman's Gardner's Assistant." This is one of the best standard works published. It is a complete Gardner's Manuel—just what is needed here in California where so many persons are engaged in Vegetable Gardening, or Flowers and Fruit Gardening. Alfred Bridgeman is the well-known and popular Florist and Seedsman of New York, for long years associated and connected with the American Institute, and long its able and faithful Secretary, which associations gave Mr. Bridgeman an opportunity to gather all the detailed wants of the cultivator and enabled him to prepare a practical book, vitally useful to this class of workers. Messrs. Wood & Co. have issued the new volume in handsome style, and the reasonable price at which these books are now sent out should induce every cultivator to have a copy. They can be had at our office.

We have received a copy of a lecture delivered by Hon. Malcolm Cameron before the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of Quebec.

This lecture is a most excellent one, portions of it, we notice, has relations to our coast; and the whole lecture contains matters of interest. We are indebted to the Hon. author for copies, remembering well a pleasant visit from him to our early home among the hills of New England.

19th of April, 1775—19th of April, 1865.

Three generations of men have passed away since the memorable day when the *first blood* was poured out as a libation for liberty, and thrice the consecration has been made by martyrs to the cause. Strange and singular are the events too that record these days:—

The 19th of April, 1775, the first blood was poured out at Lexington, Massachusetts, by the early patriots of the Revolution against our enemies from abroad, and on the 19th April, 1861, the first blood was poured out in defence of those liberties at Baltimore against the enemies of liberty at home.

And again the martyrdom is made mournful by the slain body of our nation's head, as it is mourned throughout the length and breadth of the nation on the 19th April, 1865.

In the language of that most eloquent orator, Everett, we ask, "what of the *character* and what are the *consequences* of the day?"

It was our good fortune to hear the words of this most eloquent of men, when he uttered his soul-stirring words at the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, in that town in 1835, and we never can forget the feelings they inspired. "Two generations have passed away," said Mr. Everett, and now again in 1865, is the record of a *Third*, and we ask again what are the *consequences of this* day. We here give a few extracts from that oration because it contains words that seem like prophecy:

"Sixty years have passed away,—two full returns of the period assigned by the common consent of mankind to one of our transitory generations. I behold around me a few—alas! how few!—of those who heard the dismal voice of the alarm-bell, on the 19th of April, 1775, and the sharp angry hiss of the death volleys from the hostile lines."

* * * * * * * * * *

"At length the eventful day is passed, the doleful tocsin is hushed, the dreadful voice of the cannon is still, the storm has passed by. It has spent its fury on your devoted village,—your houses have been wrapped in flames,—your brave sons have laid down their lives at the threshold of their dwellings,—and the shades of evening settle down upon your population, worn with fatigue, heavy with bereavement and sorrow. What is the character, and what are the consequences, of the day? it was one of those occasions in which the duration of ages is compresed into a span. What was done and suffered on that day will never cease to be felt, in its ulterior consequences, till all that is American has perished. In the lives of individuals there are moments which give character to existence;—moments too often, through levity, indolence or perversity, suffered to pass unimproved; but sometimes met with the fortitude and energy due to their momentous consequences. So, in the life of nations, there are all-important junctures, when the fate of centuries is crowded into a narrow space,—suspended on the results of an hour."

* * * * * * * * * *

Such a crisis was the period which preceded the 19th of April. Such a compromise the British ministry proposed, courted, and would have accepted most thankfully; but not such was the patriotism nor the wisdom of those who guided the councils of America and wrought out her independence. They knew, that, in the order of that Providence in which a thousand years are as one day, a day is sometimes as a thousand years. Such a day was at hand. They saw, they comprehended, they welcomed it: they knew it was an era."

The words of Everett will be read with wonder and interest.

The United States Loan.

We call the attention of our readers, and especially the workingmen of our State—those who desire to make investments that shall be forever secure, and bring them a reliable and certain income, to the new announcement of our Government Loan. Here is the security that workingmen need for their hard earnings—a security beyond all question—the most reliable kind of security in the world. Those who invest now secure to themselves an income of nearly *one per cent. per month* with an almost equal certainty that the stock will increase in value about *fifty per cent.* in the next three years, (we would say much less time,) thus making an income greater than any investment that could be made, when there is a moral certainty of no depreciation from the time of purchase. There is added to all these motives a greater and a nobler one—that of true patriotism—for it strengthens the arm of the Government that protects the property and lives of those who invest.

Let our farmers the present year, sell their large crops as soon as harvested; clear themselves from debt, and place the balance of their money in the U. S. Loan 7-30, and they will have the best harvest they ever made.

EDITORS FROM ABROAD.—H. M. Whitney, Esq., the very able editor of the *Commercial Gazette* published at Honolulu for many years, is now on a visit to our city preparatory to his trip to the Eastern States and Europe. Mr. W. has won for himself a high name as the conductor of a commercial journal, which stands very high at home and abroad. Most heartily do we welcome him to our coast, wishing him welcome and "all deserved prosperity." D. M. Gazzly, Esq., the editor and proprietor of the new *Pacific Monthly*, published in New York, arrived per last steamer. Mr. G. comes to collect material for his columns, and to arrange for its wide circulation on this coast. May he be succesful in building up our State.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.—The season is approaching, and at the door. Purchasers are requested to look to our columns, and they will find the best always.

We call special attention to the card of Messrs. Arthur and son which appears this week. They offer a new and highly improved Mower and Reaper worthy special notice.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED

ONE TUN

Mexican Cotton Seed,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE

AT

Very Reasonable Rates

IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS.

ADDRESS

Cal. Farmer Office.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 six per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION; WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, on coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on $5,000.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who may be relied to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865.

1865. **1865.**

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of California and Davis Streets,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a large assortment of all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

OHIO REAPER,

(called the "New York" or "Seymour & Morgan") manufactured by the Ohio Machine, with great improvements, having a STEEL Cutting Bar. Can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper in ten minutes; cuts within an inch of the ground or two feet high. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on the side hill, where horses can travel.

☞ ONE THOUSAND ☜

Of these Machines are in use on this Coast, which is THE BEST PROOF of their SUPERIORITY over all other Machines.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

15 3m

INVOICE OF SEEDS,

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FARMER'S Sugar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

The Voice of Peace.

The strange and unaccountable calamity that has fallen on our nation in the murder of our beloved President, seems to have occurred at a time when the heart of the whole people seemed to be desiring Peace, and when they were looking forward with a hope that the war was near its close; and our poor misguided people at the South, who were forced into the war would again return to the folds of the Union flag.

It seems strange too, when there was such clear evidence of the desire for peace on the part of the President and his Cabinet, and Generals Grant, Sherman, and all our patriotic officers and people, that such a horrible deed should have been perpetrated, and upon the best friend the South had. Thus virtually closing up all avenues to that friendly hope and feeling.

From every source, and in all the letters we were receiving, there was a stream of true patriotic rejoicing at the great victories achieved, but in every instance with these rejoicings there was coupled a glad feeling in knowing we were to be again a united people.

We give extracts from two letters, among a host received lately to show the feeling that pervaded all parts of our country. A feeling, that, alas! has changed to one strangely in contrast to it.

The following extract from a letter on agriculture, received from Father Accolti, Vice President of the Santa Clara College, we give with great pleasure, as it breathes such a patriotic strain as we know will put down the slander so frequently sent forth against the *Catholics* as foes to the Union. Patriotism and a desire for peace on the only true terms is admirably mingled in these few brief words.

"Whilst I was copying out the last lines of my Essay, the news has reached here of the surrender of Lee to Grant, with his army. I have felt, on the moment, as if a heavy burden had been removed from off my heart, or a dark cloud from my mind. At last we may be allowed to sing a glorious pean in honor of the Union; and cheer up the hope of embracing again our misguided brethren of the South into the folds of our glorious national flag. This is an event which will determine the true standing of our nation before the whole world. It will truly fix an era in the pages not of our national history alone, but in the history of mankind. Three cheers then for the Union.

I remain, dear sir, most sincerely, yours,
M. S. Accolti, S. J.

We give extracts from the following letter which was only intended as a private letter, but the earnest and noble spirit of patriotism that runs through it, compelled us to give it wings, for such noble thoughts should not sleep, but go out to stimulate others; here, too, is the desire for peace and reunion of the right kind. Dr. Morse is one of the early pioneers of California, well and extensively known and honored in our city, and his tribute to our State makes us glad to publish it, for it is a source of pleasure to know that our climate is so appreciated by those who leave it.

We are glad to know that the writer's patriotic heart will have rejoiced for *two months more* in the continued success of our armies, but the terrible calamity to our nation since will bow his heart like others in sorrow.

For the very kind wishes to ourself, we feel grateful and proud, it is seldom we feel like publishing letters of praise, but when they come from so high a source, we can appreciate their value, for they outweigh the unmeaning compliments of a thousand ordinary mortals, whose flattery would be censure.

Philadelphia, March 7th, 1865.

Col. Warren,

Dear Sir: Illness and a combination of circumstances beyond my control, since my arrival here from California, has prevented me from addressing a few lines to you before.

On my arrival here, the extreme hot and disagreeable weather totally incapacitated me, and rendered it necessary for me to seek some cool and pleasant spot in the country, where I could recuperate and gain strength enough to bear the change from the cool and delightful climate of San Francisco.

But I did not succeed in finding any place during the whole of last summer, which would compare with our California. There was a want of vitality in the air you breathe here, unlike the invigorating summer breezes of the coast of Alta California; and every breath only served to enervate and depress the spirits.

Being frequently unwell, I passed a very unpleasant summer.

The winter has been wet and cold, and equally as disagreeable to me, as the heat of last summer. Thank God the glorious news from our armies at the South, and the continued success of Sherman in his triumphant march through the bowels of that hot-bed of treason—South Carolina—makes me forget the summer heat and winter cold. I can bear it all, and would willingly bear one-half the "ills that flesh is heir to" for the remainder of the year, could I but have the consolation of reading a continuation of as good news from our armies in the South, as has been presented to us through our papers for the last two months.

I now see a bright streak in the horizon of the future; the harbinger of better and happier days for our glorious Union.

We have now got a strong grasp upon the throat of the Confederacy, and although they may struggle a while longer, still their days are numbered; and I feel assured that the end of this patricidal war is fast approaching its close, and hope that ere the present year is numbered with those of the past, that we may be able to strangle and crush the demon rebellion on their own soil.

While writing on this subject, it brings to my mind the words of that good old song, "The Star Spangled Banner,"—

Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, in God is our trust.
And the Star Spangled Banner, Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the *free* and the home of the brave."

I take this opportunity of expressing to you my thanks for your kind attention to me, the day I left your city.

The two boxes have been received by me, which you shipped for me by steamer, and for which I must again thank you for your attention in having them forwarded.

I conclude by wishing you good health, and every success in your business after so many years of toil and trouble to advance the prosperity of California. I do hope to hear that you have received the reward you so justly merit—the gratitude of the State in a *substantial manner*.

Yours Truly,
J. W. Morse.

The Benevolence of California.

The Charities and Benevolence of California can in truth be measured only by her stupendous mountains and her mighty trees. Her charities and her influence tells upon the heart of the world.

We have in our late issues spoken of the influence of California by her "men," her "money," and her "charities." Our men leading the armies of the Nation; our gold controlling and influencing the monetary wheel of the Nation, while our noble charities were providing for the wounded and sick from the battle fields of Liberty.

For proof of this, we need only refer to the conduct of the war, the amount of gold shipped from our country—equal to the annual balance of exchange between our country and Europe—and the vast amount of the donations, so much beyond that of any other part of our country.

The following is the letter of the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, which speaks volumes for the influence and power which the example of California has had on other parts of our country. California did indeed go to the rescue, and she will ever be found true, loyal, noble and charitable:

68 Wall Street, New York,
March 18th, 1865

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of 10th and 21st February last, the former enclosing draft on Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., for sixty-three hundred dollars ($6,300) currency, and the latter referring to previous remittances, by telegraph, of eighteen thousand dollars in gold. Formal receipts have been forwarded by both.

I have this morning been notified of another telegraphic remittance of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000) in gold, and have received Messrs Lee & Walker's check therefor. I am not yet informed as to the premium it will bring,—probably about 64. We shall bear this falling off from the amount it would have brought six months ago with great resignation, for this great and sudden depression is a hopeful sign of returning health to the currency and peace to the country.

The work of the Sanitary Commission continues to expand, and is, I think, gaining in efficiency as well as in magnitude. We are accumulating large reserve stores of battle-field supplies at Newbern and Wilmington. One hundred thousand dollars have just been expended in one purchase, and we have chartered two steamers that are now running between Newbern, Wilmington and New York. Operations on an extended scale are directed to other points in our great field. You perceive, therefore, that the Commission is an institution large enough to be not altogether unworthy the support and regard of a people accustomed, to deal only with large things and in a large way.

California is mainly responsible for the Commission. During the first fifteen month of its existence we worked in what we should now consider a pitifully small way; and so it would have gone on a little longer, and then, in all probability, have died of exhaustion, had not California come to its rescue in the fall of 1862, and by its most unprecedented munificence, enabled the Commission to assume National proportions, and to do a work that attracted the attention and quadrupled the liberality of all the rest of the country. The generosity with which California had poured her wealth into our treasury at that critical time was unexampled in history; but yet more wonderful is the inexhaustible stream of bounty that has been steadily flowing in upon us from that State ever since. The former might have been called an act of sudden excitement and enthusiasm, but when connected with the persevering liberality that we have felt for nearly three years, both stand out as among the most splendid and memorable events of their class recorded in history, and as prompted not by mere temporary feeling and impulse, but by deep-seated and abiding principles of patriotism and humanity. I am, etc.,

Geo. T. Strong.
Treasurer U. S. Sanitary Commission.
R. G. Sneath, Treas. Cal. Branch.

San Francisco Benevolent Society.

We have received from J. W. Stow, Esq., Treasurer of the above named institution, just established in our city, the following note, with the Directory and cards, and shall be most happy to do our part and contribute to the utmost in our power to so noble an institution. It is indeed well for our State that amid all the excitements of business our citizens will thus give their time and means to relieve the sick and oppressed, and we rejoice to know the cause goes on so prosperously.

Office of Russel & Erwin Manufacturing Co.,
San Francisco, April 25, 1865.

Editor California Farmer:

I beg to enclose a copy of our Directory showing you the machinery of the "San Francisco Benevolent Association."

The Society will promptly attend to any cases which you may refer to their visitors, and we beg from you your warm sympathy and assistance in the prosecution of our great duty.

I am happy to say that great success is attending us thus far, and we hope to have ample means for thoroughly providing for the necessities of the poor of our city. Yours, truly,

J. W. Stow, Treasurer.

May Day Festival.—We are happy to know that in order to further advance the cause of our wounded soldiers, May Day is to be a great *Festival* Day on this coast, and will be particularly celebrated on the Oakland side and San Leandro, by all the children and their friends. God speed this great and holy work. Children are the buds of life, if they are carefully nurtured and cared for, they will never prove traitors nor prove thorns to the hearts that love them.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

Ambrotypes—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.

Axle Grease—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.

Aquarium, Etc.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.

Beautiful Eden for Sale—Farmer Office.

Books—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Tyler Brothers, 632 Washington street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.

Brush Manufacturers—Newman Brothers, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.

Coal Oil, Lamps, Etc.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.

Crockery—R. A. Swain & Co., N. E. corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
Haynes and Lawton, corner Sansome and Merchant.

Cordage Manufactory—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.

Commission and Shipping Merchants—Wm T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.

Central Pacific Railroad—Leland Stanford, Pres.

Cal S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.

Cashmere Goat to Sell—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.

Dry Goods—Kerby, Byrne & Co., Lick-House Block, No 7 Montgomery street.

Drugs and Medicines—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.

Electropathic Institute—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.

Exchange—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.

FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.

Farms for Sale—California Farmer Office.

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Home Miscellany.

MY LITTLE BIRD HAS FLOWN.

My little humming-bird
Has flown far, far away;
My heart with grief is stirred,
I cannot smile to-day;
No rays of sunlight
Across my path is strewn;
I dwell in sorrow's night
Since my dear bird has flown.
Fly, tiny birdie, fly
Up to the azure sky,
Where angels dwell;
Sing, pretty warbler, sing
Of happy, merry spring,
Let sweet nature swell.

My little humming-bird
Sipped sweets from fragrant flowers,
Where gentle breezes stirred
The nymphs' secluded bowers;
It sang the sweetest song
From morn to day's decline,
Upon the grassy lawn,
Or perched on blooming vine.
Its weary, sportive lay
Drew from each heart a ray
Of tender love.
One morn, at early dawn,
My singer sweet was gone—
Soared far above.

I do not know the spot
Where my sweet bird has flown,
But ne'er will be forgot
My friend of days agone:
How beautiful was life
When birdie hovered near;
My soul knew nought of strife—
All earth seemed bright and clear.
One morn, at early dawn,
My singer left the lawn
On pinions light;
Far up in azure blue
Its onward course pursue—
Where all is bright.

—[*Waverley Magazine.*

MY MOTHER.

Art thou hovering o'er me, mother,
In thy glittering robes of white?
Hast thou left thy home in glory
To watch over me to-night?
Is thy love so strong that even
Heaven can have no charms for thee?
That thou leavest angels' presence,
Choosing to remain with me?

When my heart is sad and lonely,
And earth seems a desert drear,
And my weary soul is longing
For thy blessed presence here,
Oft I feel that thou art near me,
That thy heart to me still clings;
And I sometimes think I hear thee,
Hear the rustling of thy wings.

Hover o'er me, precious mother,
With thy angel's wings unfurled;
Guide thy child, so sad and weary,
Through this sinful, gloomy world.
When I've done with earthly sorrow,
When the hour of death shall come,
Be it thine to bear my spirit
To its everlasting home.

—[*Waverley Magazine.*

THE COMPACT.

A Story for Husbands and Wives.

BY MINNIE L. CHURCHILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Loraine were not in their honeymoon by any means. That delightful luminary, after beaming upon this pair its allotted time had been laid away (as all honeymoons after the first four weeks of happiness seem to be) ten years before the opening of our story. Not that I mean they ceased to love each other, after the mystical four weeks so denominated had waned; by no means. I believe that they were in reality as much lovers at heart as they had been years before.

Don't fear that I am going to regale you with a story of Darby and Joan. They had their faults, their weaknesses, and, I regret it, their differences. This was how it mostly came to pass. Mrs. Loraine was naturally of a quick temper, easily fretted, or worried, as she said, and Mr. Loraine, while he deplored the infirmity which seemed growing and strengthening each succeeding year, yet found no cause for blame to be attributed to himself, and believed, because he treated these nervous outbreaks with dignified composure, never retaliating or blaming his wife, that he had done all he could, and wished in his heart Jennie would give up her fits of nervous irritability and appear like the Jennie of other days, feeling totally unable to solve the mystery of such a change. Having no occasion to struggle daily with a hasty temper, he could not understand how things which he should pass over without a thought of being disturbed by them had power to make his wife miserable for a whole day. While she, knowing his cool, even temperament, felt that he could not sympathize with her petty troubles and annoyances, and tormented herself with the fear that he would cease to love her, believing her unreasonable. Tears generally wound up the entertainment for the unhappy woman, when the language of her heart was, "Oh, if Fritz could understand how little things worry me! If he could even scold me he might afterwards feel pity for me on that account; but he can't appreciate my trials, my struggles; my few victories he does not notice; but every defeat by my besetting sin is made plain and glaring." Here she would renew the tears, and while lamenting the cause and giving herself full blame would conclude there never was so miserable a woman blessed with so good, noble and irreproachable a husband.

When next Mr. Loraine met his wife, she wore a look half-penitent, half-pleading, and wholly loving. Had Fritz then said—"Jennie, dear, I am glad to find you happier than when I left you, for I hate to see you suffering from annoyance;" and had he then given the struggling wife a kiss of love, all would have been well. She would have gathered strength for the next trial. But no such mention was ever made. Probably he felt a change and was glad of it, but he never spoke of his feelings if he did, and after tea, if he did not immediately lose himself and all sense of his surroundings in the perusal of a paper, he generally threw himself upon the sofa and effectually accomplished it by falling asleep. Then Mrs. Loraine, who had all day looked forward to this quiet hour for enjoyment and a reward for her success in governing herself and keeping her heart as near right as possible, and who, truth to tell, had the prospect of enough quiet at all events, threw by the light work, turned off the superfluous light, and gave herself up to a host of bitter fancies and reflections.

It was on such a night as this, the week before New Year's, that, deeply grieved, disappointed, and almost frenzied by her husband's apparent forgetfulness of her very existence, she began walking the room, for no reason but because she could not sit still.

"What does it matter," she exclaimed, "if I try my best to be happy, amiable, and loving? he will never notice it. All my struggles—and Heaven knows they are not light—amount to nothing when he whom alone I love and wish to please, feels perfectly indifferent. Why could he not say, 'Jennie you are good and I love you!' Oh, if he would it would help me so much! But no; there he lies fast asleep, careless alike of my misery or happiness. Oh, Fritz, I could almost doubt your love! I could almost find it in my heart to hate you! for when I find you do not care for or appreciate my efforts to make you happy and myself worthy, I grow wicked and feel like hating everybody."

"If he would scold and blame me when I am wrong, and encourage me when I try so hard to do right, I should be much better; but it's of no use; I think I'll never try again."

Again the tears fell thick and fast, and her sobs at length awoke Fritz, who asked, kindly enough, as usual,—

"What is the matter, Jennie? Has anything happened?"

"No, nothing, only I am very nervous and lonesome."

"You must try to overcome these nervous attacks, Jennie. I wonder if you had some strengthening cordial, or something of that sort, if it would not do you good and cure the blue feelings?"

"I do not need medicine. I am not sick;" and she mentally added, "only at heart."

"Well, no doubt you are tired out, worrying all day around the house. Suppose we retire; I'm terribly sleepy."

"But it is so early, Fritz; the evening is not half gone. I don't feel like sleeping. Besides I did so want to visit with you to-night. (Tears again.) I believe, Fritz, you are losing all love for me or my society."

Here she broke down completely. A soothing word or two, a gesture even, expressing a deep love for her and an assurance of his attachment, would have been a balm to her sore spirit; but, aggrieved as she felt by his forgetfulness of her during the evening, his reply grated harshly on her ear, and the light laugh went to her heart as a taunt as he replied,—

"I guess not; you must be crazy. Don't you see me every day and evening that you want to visit with me? I am more of the opinion now than ever that you need medical advice."

There was no use trying to have him understand her feelings; with every effort they seemed to get farther apart, and for the first time it struck her that if they were to live on in this way life had no pleasure, earth no attraction, and she would be glad to die.

Very miserable was she as she arose and prepared to retire, feeling that sleep would be a stranger to her eyes; but she acted in obedience to her husband's wish, for no good could come of remaining there, only to get her own feelings more excited and to make no advancement toward the point at which she aimed.

You doubtless blame her, and think she was either a very silly or a downright wicked woman, with so good and noble a husband, to fret herself over "trifles light as air," and it may be you would not have done so—you with your cool self-possession, and well-balanced nervous system. Let me tell you, then, you know nothing of the agony, the torture, that made that sensitive, loving, hasty nature suffer so keenly from non-appreciation; suffer lest her husband—her idol—should, because of the difference in their temperaments, and because he did not know or realize her earnest struggles and endeavors to do right, learn to look upon her with eyes from which the love-light had fled. She shivered as she thought of the possibility—nay, the probability of such an event. She had an insane idea that she should know when that time came; that, looking into his dark, earnest eyes, she should find it missing, and then what would become of her? Should she die, or live on, as thousands do, without love, or hope, or joy? She could not tell, and lying on her wakeful pillow, with her hands tightly clasped over her breast, she moaned in anguish,—

"Oh, if Fritz would only believe me how I try! if he would only tell me he loves me—only give me now and then a kiss, or an occasional embrace, as he used to do when I was younger and prettier! God help me! I believe I shall go mad! It would be so much easier to do right if I earned his approval!"

Then a hope, born of her despair, it might be, came in the form of a suggestion, bringing comfort to her weary, troubled heart, and with a long, deep sigh of relief, she raised herself carefully, so as not to disturb her husband, kissed him tenderly, and murmuring "It is worth the trial," fell back on the pillow, and in another moment was sleeping the deep sleep of exhaustion.

When Fritz arose in the morning he did not disturb her, she looked so pale and weary; and thoughtless as he might be in regard to some things, he was easily alarmed concerning her health. Perhaps if Jennie Loraine had heard him murmur as he bent over her and left a light kiss on her brow, "Dear Jennie, I am really afraid she is ill; she looks as though she had not slept till morning. I must watch her, for I could not bear to lose my little wife," she might have found herself "without a cause of just complaint." No need, Fritz, to be so careful; no need to touch her brow so lightly with your loved lips; if she should waken that voluntary caress would do her more good than "balmy sleep."

Mr. Loraine ate his breakfast alone and went to his office, after charging the servant to tell her mistress he would not suffer her to be disturbed, as she looked ill and pale; that he would come home early, and if she felt able they would go out together and select some New Year's gifts for their two children, a son and a daughter, aged nine and seven years.

Perhaps you expect that when Mrs. Loraine found her husband had gone without so much as saying "Good morning," she immediately went into a fit of the sulks, and made herself as unhappy as circumstances would allow. If so you are mistaken. She arose refreshed, quiet and hopeful. It might have been the result of either of three things. I don't pretend to say, but possibly the reaction from last night's despondency had the effect of making her happier, or it might be the gentle, subtle influence of the fond, lover-like kiss had soothed, comforted and brightened her existence for to-day, even though unconscious of receiving it. I say it might be; I do not know. "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in my philosophy," and the magnetic power or properties of a kiss are among them.

But if neither of these things was the cause it might be the secret of it was a remembrance of the suggestion that had acted so like a soothing syrup the night before, and still came over her at intervals like a breath from Heaven; and that you may be the better judge I must tell you what this idea was. It was nothing more nor less than to write a letter to her husband, telling him freely all her trials, all her temptations, her daily endeavors, her fear of losing his love, and her wild love for himself; to beg and entreat him, not to treat as childish things the petty vexations that met her at every turn, but to help her by his love, and encourage her by his manifest appreciation when she did conquer and met him with smiles; and if he did love, and would manifest openly and plainly from day to day that he felt such love—if he would be patient still, and, above all, believe that she was trying to overcome this irritability—if he could and would do all this, she, on her part would promise to do all in her power to make his life, his home and his children happy, and to lay aside all vexation and unkind words and feelings, and at midnight, on New Year's Eve, let them set their names to a written contract, pledging themselves to all these things. But she felt that she, being the weaker, most strongly tempted of the two, should need all the help he could give her, etc.

The letter was written and given into his hand, and very anxiously she watched him as he read. I wonder if any feelings of surprise or condemnation came over him as he read the letter laying bare before him his wife's secret thoughts? Probably not; men are not given to self-condemnation, I fancy. Be that as it may, he did not treat it lightly; he read it seriously, and folded it up in an absent, thoughtful kind of a way, then put it in his pocket, but "nothing spake." I think he must have understood much that had been Greek to him before, and I hope the reveries did him good.

I have not much more to tell you, except of the ratification of that bond on New Year's Eve. On that night Fritz and his wife were seated in their cozy room awaiting the death of the old year and the birth of the new. Friends had tried to persuade him to join them at the Club, but he quietly and firmly refused, preferring to watch with Jennie the flight of 1864.

His watch lay open on the table, the hand pointing to five minutes of twelve. Taking from his pocket "the Compact," he signed his name in bold characters, and passed it to his wife with the simple word "Sign."

Was it the solemnity of that midnight hour, when the old year was dying and the new being born that caused her tears to flow so freely? or was it that she felt the importance of what they were then doing to influence their future lives? I know not; but, though they were solemn tears, they were not bitter ones, such as she once shed. Repressing them she signed her name, and was clasped in her husband's arms, while the compact was sealed with a long, tender kiss of love. The chimes burst forth proclaiming the departure of the old year, and with his arms around her Fritz Loraine murmured,—

"A happy New Year to you, darling."

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TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.
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SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

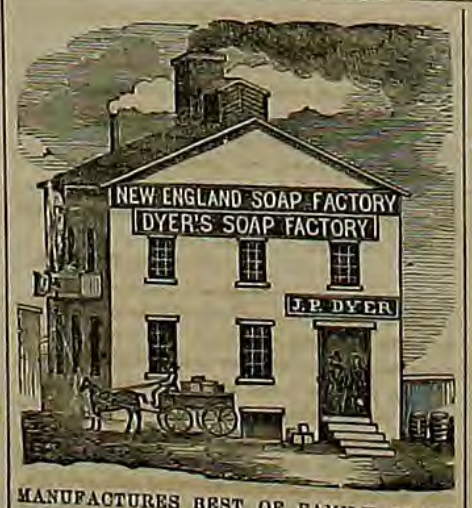
Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1860. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts thus far and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantage; besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

Those with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchasers were present.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
1 Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner Mason and Pacific streets

RIPPON & HILL,

Carriage AND

WAGON MAKERS,

Corner o J and 13th Street,

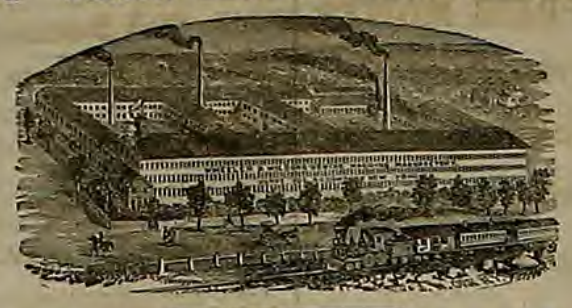
SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUGAR Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

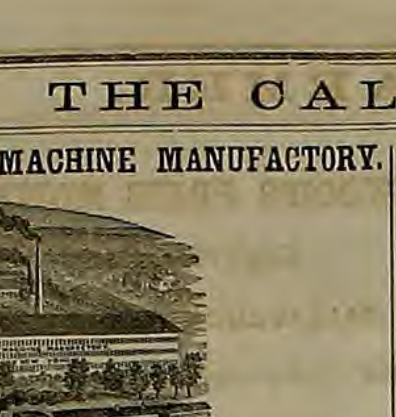
ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.



SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING. TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AND—

Ambrotypes

....AT....

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at Ten Dollars for the first copy, will hereafter be Three Dollars only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with A. P. JOHNSON cut in it.

C. CROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

and 613 Front street

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreen and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find a number of assorted sizes, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER. 3

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Munn's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.

And many other valuable Books at lowest price.

PATENT RICHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA Island Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 23d

HOTELS.

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

AUZERAIS HOUSE,

San Jose,

Santa Clara street, bet. First and Market.

THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9:t S. W. CHURCHILL.

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,

PROPRIETOR.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKE & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-9 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23t

HORACE WATERS' COLUMN.

THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

TESTIMONIALS:

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.*

"We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere."—*Home Journal.*

$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225 do., with carved legs, $240. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75. $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

THE HORACE WATERS MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS

Toned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

☞ A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Lodges, Seminaries, and Teachers.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair trees," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2 which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc. Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Ag't
481 Broadway, New York,

Publisher of the above Books.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller: "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," gallop, by Mrs. Parkhurst; "Le Firl Polka;" "West Point March;" 25c each. "Ometepe Waltz;" "L'Armetee Waltz," "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 50c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free.

HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst: "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
SAN FRANCISCO

Horticulture.

The Osage Orange and its Seed.

DEAR SIR,—I observe in some of our northern agricultural papers inquiries as to the proper method of extracting the seed from the fruit of the Osage Orange, the plant being dioecious, the tree handsome and ornamental, and producing the fruit freely. I propose, in the columns of the *Telegraph*, to give the one I have tested successfully.

Take the oranges and place them in a cask, and after pounding, cover the fruit for a couple of weeks, standing in a place where they will not freeze. Rub the jelly through a half-inch seive, throwing away the rough skin and pulp. Then with more water in a tub, stir the jelly rapidly and pour it off with the light matter. The seed will be at the bottom, and two of these washings will leave them clean. Dry slowly, and put away in sand until sowing time. If the seed are purchased, they ought to be tolerably plump, bright, the germ white, and weigh at the rate of thirty to thirty-five pounds to the bushel. With attention in sprouting these latter, by pouring hot water over them, keeping covered for about a week, and stirring occasionally to prevent fermentation, they are ready in April or May for planting. They will grow finely if planted in good loamy soil two or three inches apart, in rows a foot or two wide, and with one or two hoeings will maintain a regular growth, which will be found far superior to the careless method of most growers, who, failing in the start to extract the seed properly from the fruit, plant them with the pulp attaching several seed to each other; from whence comes an irregular growth of plants, with which they never make a perfect hedge.

The practical tendencies of our northern neighbors are attracting their attention to the Osage Orange, in the absence of any other reliable hedge plant. The severity of their climate is the only thing to be feared for it in their hands, while I continue of the opinion which I communicated to you several years since, that for the Middle and Southern States the Osage Orange is our hedge-plant. Not that this or any other plant can be made a hedge of without attention and labor; and whoever attempts to grow a hedge with any plant and fails to keep these two points distinctly in front of his vision, will have his labor for his pains. I can in myself furnish a standing example and warning for such, having one line of Osage hedge planted in my first attempts by an ignorant so called hedge grower, in the fall of the year, with his poor plants badly set, and causing ever since a constant annoyance to me,—with another line of half a mile planted under my own guidance, which is a hedge. I have also settled to my own satisfaction the superiority of the plan of cutting down and beginning anew, in the case of a neglected and unpruned piece of hedge, over the plan of plashing and laying as a means of recuperation. The line was one of some twelve rods on a side of my garden, planted a number of years since, carelessly by an English gardener, from cuttings inserted of Osage roots. The plants came up irregularly, some being two or more feet apart, but were permitted to remain with an outside fence to protect them until they had attained the size of a man's wrist. Half of this hedge, by way of experiment, I cut off within a few inches of the ground with a saw, at a slanting cut, covered the wounds with a little shellac, after smoothing them with a drawing knife. The remaining half I laid and plashed. The former is now a dense mass at the bottom, impervious to a small chicken, and a perfect hedge of much beauty. The latter is a—plashed hedge; and the contrast between the two is striking.

You recollect that I am not an advocate for hedges immediately about a farmer's house, for the reason that they obstruct too much the view of his fields; but for outside and division lines, especially if living near a careless neighbor who permits his land to be seeded with weeds, a hedge is a valuable protection.

I am aware it has been said of late that in England some of the land owners are discontinuing the use of hedges. Our case, however, is not a parallel one. Land there is of a high value, hedges occupy more space than the system of close culture now adopted in some of the counties may justify; while the instance of disuse may be only those where the plants have become too robust and spreading from great age.

Throughout our own country with unsparing hand, we are fast destroying our forests. Utterly regardless of the years of nurture required by nature to enable her to perfect and present to man one of the most beautiful and useful of her works, it is a monomania with an American to cut down a tree. I remember in former days, in Delaware, when it was much the custom of our New Jersey neighbors to come over to us, buy a farm, and cutting all the timber off, make it pay for the land, that a witty citizen of ours declared it was his opinion "that a Jerseyman was born with an axe in his hand." But of a truth, almost every American of a rural occupation seems to be born with an axe in his hand.

The Osage Orange is a vigorous and long-lived plant. The limits of a wood fence may be placed at between twelve and twenty years, and their repairs and renewal are becoming one of the heaviest items of expense in agriculture, making it a serious question if we may not profitably afford now to give the subject of hedges proper attention, resting assured, as we may, that whether we now give it or not, we will in the sequel inevitably be obliged to.—"*Newcastle County,*" *in the Germantown (Penn.) Telegraph.*

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] April 27.

In the Grain and Produce market there are few if any changes to note. Flour and Wheat are moving slowly at old prices. The demand existing is but a limited one. The daily receipts, though light, are sufficient, with what we have on hand, to prevent any farther advance in price, and a disposition to realize is manifest, if one can judge from increase of the offerings in the market. Oats and Hay continue to drag. Prices are less than last quoted. An interior demand for Barley has sustained that article. Potatoes, of choice quality, are more abundant. Beans are dull and but little inquired for. Unnecessary uneasiness begins to arise in our opinion of late on account of the incoming crops, (some, and we think it is those who hold Flour and Wheat,) that the cold, dry weather will have an injurious effect on the crops. It is yet too early for anything definite or a reliable opinion to be formed either pro or con.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	6,929	Hay, bales	3,104
Barley, sacks	4,225	Wool, bales	1,167
Potatoes, sacks	5,597	Middlings, sacks	1,894
Beans, sacks	674	Oats, sacks	4,094
Salt, sacks	2,555	Onions, sacks	40
Flour, ½ sacks	2,941	Straw, bales	80
Bran, sacks	614		

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour, ₱ bbl—	
Milling	4 50 @ 5 00	Superfine	13 00 @ 13 12
Do Oregon	4 50 @ 4 75	Extra	14 50 @ 15 00
Do Chile	— @ —	Oregon superfine	13 00 @ 14 00
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Chile (in bond)	
Feed	3 00 @ 3 12	Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Do Chile	3 00 @ 3 40	Domestic Feed	80 00 @ 90 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Eastern ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
Seed	— @ 3 50	Hay, ₱ ton	14 @ 18 00
Feed	2 75 @ 3 00	Bran ₱ ton	28 00 @ 30 00
Oregon	2 70 @ 2 75	Middlings, ₱ ton	57 50 @ 60 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	3 40 @ 3 50	Rye, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00 @ 5 50
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50 @ 5 25	Buckwheat	2 75 @ 3 00
Straw	3 00 @ 5 00	Potatoes	3 00 @ 4 00
		Onions	9 00 @ 11 00

San Francisco Cattle Market.—April 27.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@8c.
Mutton—5@7c ₱ lb. Lamb—12c@
Pork—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@18c ₱ lb.
Veal—10@15c ₱ lb.

The Meat Market generally less this week about one-eighth.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—April 27.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $4 50@6 00 ₱ box; Pears 10@20c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@20c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 12@20c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Strawberries 40@50cts ₱ lb. Oranges $3 00@$3 50 per 100, retail, 50c ₱ dozen.

The supply of Strawberries this year will be abundant, but of the Raspberry and Blackberry it will be far short of former season.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—April 14.

FRUIT.

Apples, ₱ lb	@	Crab Apples, ₱ lb	@
do cooking	2@ 6	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes, ₱ doz	37½
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	50@ 75
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@	Lemons, ₱ doz	@
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples, each	50@1 00
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	1@ 12
Easter Beurre	25@	do ₱ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel		Grapes, white, ₱ lb	@
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey		Muscat de Alex dria	@
Madelaine	@	Catawba	@
cooking	@	Hamburgh	@
Strawberries, ₱ lb	@1 00	Los Angeles	@
Raspberries	@	Common	@
Gooseberries, common	@	Cherry Plums	@
do English	@	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & wht com	@	Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	@	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg-plum	@
Cherries, com var	@	Almonds Cala	@
Bigarreau	@	Filberts	@
Black Tartarian	@	Egg Walnuts, ₱ lb	35@ 40
Apricots	@	Green-gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pic-nelon	@
Figs, new	@	Watermelons	each @
Peanuts African	20	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₱ doz		Canteloupes	@
Bloodgood Pears		English Black Currants	@

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, ₱ lb	10@ 15c	Okra, Dry, ₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green	
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	@	Potatoes	@ 6
Beets, ₱ doz	@ 37	do New	@ 12
Broccoli, ₱ doz	@	do Sweet Carolina	@
Cabbage	1 50@2 00	do Yams (S Isls)	3
Cauliflower	2 50@3 50	Pumpkins	4
Carrots	37	Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	37
Celery, ₱ bunch	12	Parsley	25
Cress, ₱ doz bunches	25	Pickles, in jars, each	50@ 25
Cucumbers, per doz	@	Rhubarb, ₱ lb	@ 12
Cranberries, ₱ gall	@1 00	Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	1 00	do yellow	37
Egg-Plant		do black, ₱ bunch	37
Garlics, new	@	Red Peppers, ₱ lb	
Green-Peas	10@ 12½	Summer Squash	
Green-Peppers	@	Squash, Marrowfat	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱ doz	@	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce, ₱ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans	@
Mushrooms, op gr'th ₱ lb	1 00	Spinage	@ 37
do cultivated		Salsify, ₱ bunch	@ 37
Onions, ₱ lb	12@ 15	Turnips, ₱ doz	@ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	@

DAIRY—BUTTED, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's, ₱ lb	40@ 50	Cheese, ₱ lb	25@
do Eastern	@	Lard, California	30@
Eggs, Cala, ₱ doz	@ 55	do Eastern	25@
Duck-eggs	@ 60	Honey, in comb	25@ 37
Farallon-eggs	@	Maple Sugar	@ 40

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin, ₱ lb	15@18	Leg Mutton, ₱ lb	12½@15
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@18	Lamb	20@
Fork-rib, etc	25	Pigs' Tongues	each 12
Veal	20	Bacon, California, ₱ lb	25
Veal Cutlet	30	do Oregon	
Corned Beef	@ 12	do Imported	
Smoked Beef	15	Tongues, each	@ 75
Pork chops	25	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	12@15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole, ₱ lb	10@12	Crabs, large, ₱ doz	1 00
do smoked	@	do small	25@50
do pickled, ₱ bbl	12 00	Soft Crabs	@2 00
do do ₱ lb	10	Mackerel, pickled, each	@12
Smelts	@12	do fresh	
Perch	@12	Shrimps, ₱ lb	12
Rockfish	@12	Flounders	@25
Codfish	@12	Sea Bass	@25
Herring, fresh, ₱ lb		Halibut (rare)	
do smoked, ₱ lb		Sturgeons	@25
Tomcod, ₱ lb		Crawfish	
Sardines (fresh)		Oysters, ₱ 100	
Solo-fish	25	Anchovies	
Rocktrout	12		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	@	Snipe, ₱ doz	
do tame	1 25@	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	@	Venison smoked ₱ lb	@
do Mallard		Quails, ₱ doz	
do Teal ₱ doz		Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair	@2 00	do wild	2 00
do tame, each	3 50@	Hares, each	62@ 75
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame	25@ 37
Turkeys, ₱ lb	@ 30	do wild	@ 25
Hens, each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel, ₱ pair	50@

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—April 27.

Hens, ₱ doz	@$3 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	3 00@4 00
Spring Chickens	@3 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	3 00@
Turkeys, ₱ lb	40@	do domestic	@
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	@11 00	Quail, per dozen	
Ducks, wild	@	Geese, wild	6 00@9 00

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23t

John J. Bowes & Bro's Liverpool Circular for the United States.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, 1865.

Business here is disturbed and contracted by the American news. The successive victories of the United States armies have strengthened an opinion that we are beginning to approach the end of the war, and no one wishes to be caught with large engagements when such a desirable event occurs. The fall of 8d to 12d per pound in cotton since 1st January has seriously checked the demand for worsted goods, and much machinery is standing; prices for long English Wools have fallen 2d to 3d per pound in same period, though stocks are small. Coarse filling wools are dull, but not much altered in value. Fine clothing kinds, like Mestizo, Cape, and Australian, have been in demand, and not having advanced in value like combing kinds, show comparative firmness, but as we shall have exceedingly large arrivals between now and autumn we may see low prices.

LONDON SALES.—There is a large attendance of buyers at these sales of Colonial Wool, but competition is weak, and, excepting for occasional lots, prices are 5 per cent. below November rates. Washed Cape and Sydney, being scarce, are rather dearer. The new clip Port Phillip is selling at the same price that it cost in Melbourne. Fair to good greasy Cape sells at 9d to 10d, short poor do. 8d.

MESTIZO.—There has been a good demand in Belgium, and our stock of old clip is very small; the new clip is coming forward freely and will shrink 66 to 69 per cent. Average parcels of B. Ayres, Mo., 1st, and 2nd, sell at 8d and 8½d.

Washed Donskoi fleece has been in request in America, and 1,600 bales have been taken for that market at 10½d to 12d for inferior to fair white, and 8d to 9d for low to good grey; for home-use first-rate white sells at 12¾d. Cordova is selling at 10½d to 12d for inferior to average. Camels' Hair 7½d to 7¾d. In Marseilles 400 bags low class washed Persian have been taken for America at 9d.

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM ENGLAND TO THE UNITED STATES.

	During 1863	During 1864
English wool	645,581lbs.	716,154lbs.
Foreign "	17,040,694 "	4,210,956 "
Coney and Hares'	266,908 "	Not spec'd.
Flocks, Shoddy, etc	3,024,672 "	

Cotton.

Of the cotton market, this house says: The possibility of peace, has deprived all branches of the trade of confidence, and prices fluctuate, chiefly downwards, without any solid indication of having reached the bottom; but any decided symptom of a longer continuance of the war would lead to a large increase in consumption at the present reduced prices, (40 to 50 per cent. below Christmas,) and, as manufacturers are undoubtedly exceedingly bare of stock, a portion of the fall would be regained.

To-day, middling American is 15d, fair Dholerah 12d, fair Bengal 6½d. This week 300 bales American, and 50 bales Surat have been taken for the United States, the previous shipments to that quarter since 1st January having been 1,893 bales.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL,
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street, 20-5

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

A GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch-material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street,

12 Up Stairs

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE Evergreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER. 3

W. R. STRONG'S

American Seed Store,

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS,

Together with

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree,

....AND....

SHRUB SEED.

Choice Flower Seeds,

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the ver CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Naracissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

W. R. STRONG,

20 206 J street, Sacramento.

WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY."

THE ABOVE MENTIONED MACHINE HAS BEEN

GREATLY IMPROVED

The past few months, both in its

EASE OF ACTION AND RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION,

Adding at least one-third to its former virtues, at the same time the former

SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY

Of this Machine has been improved than otherwise.

"ECONOMY"

still holds the

FRONT RANK

AMONG

ALL WASHING MACHINES,

Notwithstanding the many improvements made in the past year,

JOHN M. HORNER,
Inventor and Patentee, Mission San Jose.

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

9 New York.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA ISland Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 22tf

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,

BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,

Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,

Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,

Haines' Illinois Headers,

MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADERS.

RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,

Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

The Best Machines for Harvesting

Now in use on this Coast.

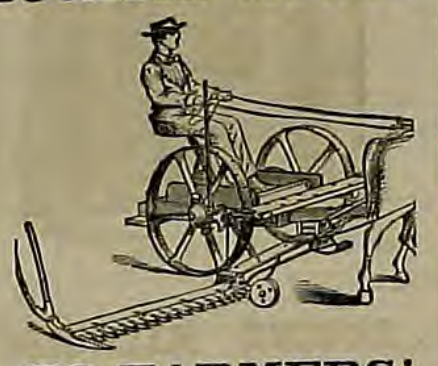
For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,

Corner Front and Market

11-3m And corner California and Battery streets.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!

BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

Buckeye Mower,

Buckeye Reaper,

Haine's Illinois Header,

....AND....

Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,

Are by far the best Machines that are made.

For sale only in San Francisco by

HAWLEY & CO.,

9 Corner of California and Battery streets.

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS,

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,

—AND—

Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,

ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,

22tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched on the following named days:

May 3—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watkins
May 18—SACRAMENTO.....Capt. W. H. Hudson

From foleom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamers.

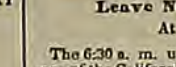
A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff street.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, Until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque County, N. Y.

We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,

AND FULLY ACCLIMATED,

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARK & PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters in care of L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concern ng our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which may have, we wish it understood that though we have the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, our Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CURCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast. 2

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1865. NUMBER 16.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged.

To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

List of Agents.

(Our Subscribers can send money by mail safely Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.)

Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State*
Postmasters, *throughout the State are requested to act*
J. W. Sullivan, *Washington street, San Francisco*
J. W. Sanborn, *Benicia.*
W. J. Sweasey, *Eureka, Humboldt county.*
Kraft, Bushrell & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
C. M. Saxton & Barker, booksellers, *New York City.*
Gray, Adams & Hogg, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists Kensington Road, London,* will receive subscriptions
M. Durieo, *Bookseller, Paris.*
W. R. Strong, *Seedsman, Sacramento.*
Barber & Co., *Expressmen, Oakland.*

NICARAGUA.

A New Opening for Settlers.

The change that must now take place in every place, more or less by reason of the closing up of the war, will incline many who will not be content to remain among those of widely different opinion to seek a new country, and then begin life de novo. Nicaragua seems favorable for such a settlement, and offering a fair climate and a luxuriant soil, and other riches, it is not to be wondered at if those who are not at rest and contented here, should seek another and a new country, and most assuredly it will be best for all parties, so to do. We find in the Napa *Reporter*, of April 8th, a letter to N. Cornwell, of Napa City, from his brother now in Nicaragua, which contains matter of interest to all who feel a desire to immigrate.

Leon, Nicaragua, March 7, 1865.

Dear Brother:—I have endeavored to inform self thoroughly respecting this country, and not form conclusions prematurely regarding it, and have been traveling over it, looking at different sections, its soil, products, etc., and the management of the large *haciendas*. I find the agricultural resources almost unlimited, as there can be grown to advantage so many different articles of home and foreign consumption, such as sugar, coffee, rice, cotton, indigo, chocolate, corn, wheat, tobacco, apinka, (a species of hemp equal to manilla,) and all the tropical fruits. All the large farmers here are Americans. Dr. Van Patten has 500 acres, of which 200 are in cotton; Mr. Dickerson, (the American Minister) has 150 acres in cotton; Mr. Duchon has 700 acres in sugar cane; Mr. Fitzgerald has a large tract; also such machinery as cotton gins and presses, sawmills, etc., at work. He is also engaged in mining, and his quartz mill is nearly completed. There are many Americans in this vicinity, and a number permanently located throughout the country. At Libertad a French company have extensive mines and works, from which they procure large amounts of gold. Cotton is now coming in fast, and the gins and presses are having all they can do. The greater portion of the crop is shipped to England and New York *via* Panama. Cotton bears two crops a year—the same plants producing good crops for two years, and now brings from $80 to $250 per acre, at a cost not exceeding $10 per acre. Corn in good demand at $1 20 per bushel. We raise three and four crops of corn a year, and all our products are equally prolific. Lands can be bought cheaper than the cost of fencing and clearing, as the natives think them worn out, and that we have something to make them produce. As there are many persons in California who think of seeking their fortunes in other lands, I would advise them to come and look at this country. The President (Martinez) is in favor of foreigners coming, but they must conform to the laws, which are generally good. The climate, (that great bugbear) is good, and much like that of California; the nights cool—I having to sleep under two thick blankets; the water is pure and good, and on an average better than that of California. The Rainy Season is from April to September. Cotton is planted at any time from May until the last of October. An American company is just finishing their stage road from Virgin Bay to Realejo, and will soon have their coaches running. An English company have surveyed their railroad from Greytown to Corinto. Mr. Pine, the superintendent, says it will be commenced immediately, as they have $1,000,000 on hand for a starter. A line of steamers ply between Panama and San Jose in Guatemala, every week, stopping at intermediate ports, excepting San Juan del Sur. By the last steamer from New York, Dr. Van Patten's family arrived, also a company of eighty-five farmers and mechanics from Missouri. There have been several Californians here, looking at the country, most of whom say they intend to locate here. I have bought a farm of 200 acres situated six miles from Leon, and 10 miles from Corinto, which is a good harbor. It is bounded east by the stage road from Leon to Corinto, south by a cross-road, west by Dr. Van Patten's land, north by a river which has plenty of water at all seasons of the year, with good mill sites. The land is all fenced with growing cactus, with a good ditch outside of it. On the land are two good thatched houses, three sheds, a good well of water, and several varieties of fruit. I also bought four good work oxen, one good horse, one plow, one cultivator, hoes, spades, etc., all for the sum of $273. I have made a contract with Mr. Van Patten to plow and plant with corn and cotton sixty acres of my land for $50. When I left California I was nearly dead with the asthma and could hardly breathe or sleep, but have now entirely recovered my health. At a low estimate of those who are engaged in farming here, I can clear from $2,000 to $4,000 from my farm the first year. Dr. Van Patten has resided here five years, practising medicine. This is his first year at farming. He has now on hand $8,000 worth of cotton picked, and the plants are still full of bolls. Since writing the above, Mr. Taylor, from New York, has bought 200 acres of land adjoining mine, and has brought with him a large lot of improved agricultural implements. I think the prospects of this country being settled by Americans and Europeans very favorable, as it is attracting a great deal of attention from Europeans as well as those from the United States. Yours, truly,

John Cornell.

The Nicaragua Route.

There seems to be a large amount of fault-finding about the conveniences, food, detentions, etc., of the Nicaragua Route; and as journalists, we shall give all reliable information we can. Under the "Robert's Line" administration, we often had callers at our Reading Rooms who spoke in the highest terms of their enjoyments—now it is quite the reverse.

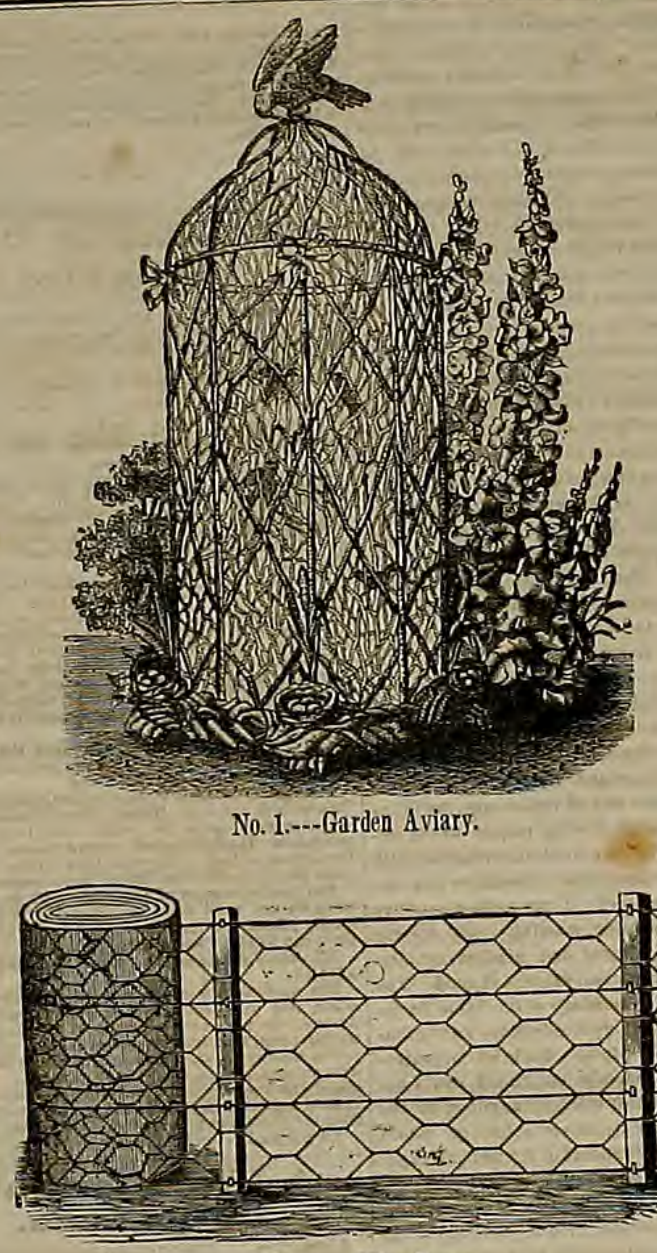
We here give a letter from a highly respectable source, published in the San Jose *Courier*, we give the letter and the note of the editor, all of which give the people much good information.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city by Dr. A. J. Spencer, who is an old resident of San Jose, and who recently went home by the Nicaragua Route. The experience of the Doctor may be useful to those who journey East as to the most comfortable route. The Doctor says:

"The low stage of water in the San Juan river at this season of the year, makes the progress of the traveler necessarily slow and uncertain, when you add to this the troubles we have experienced from the infamous treatment received from the Nicaragua Transit Company, as regards food and sleep. This is neither the quickest, the cheapest, nor the most comfortable route. We left San Juan del Sur on the 27th March, had a delightful ride of twelve miles to Virgin Bay; some on horseback others in carriages. The bridges on the road are all built of mahogany, and are in good condition, but the animals provided by the Company for transporting their passengers, are miserable and wholly unfit for the use to which they are put. All along the road is an endless variety of trees, many of which are laden with fruit and flowers of all possible hues. We crossed Lake Nicaragua on a good steamer to Fort San Carlos, at the head of the San Juan river, a distance of 65 miles, where we were transferred to a river steamer; on it we proceeded down the river to Castillo Fort and Rapids; here the company is divided, part staying over night, and part going on another steamer twelve miles further down to another rapid. At this point when one-half our company had reached there, which was not until Thursday, the 30th inst, we embarked on another steamer, leaving one-half the company at Fort Castillo, while we proceeded down to the Colorado River, 60 miles. At this point we were obliged to travel twenty miles in barges with from 75 to 115 persons in each, none of them capable of accommodating more than fifty persons comfortably. The barges were open, and we performed the distance in the night through as severe a rain as I ever witnessed. On the sixth day from San Juan del Sur we reached here (Greytown on the east side) worn, torn, haggard and hungry. Here we wait for the residue, about 500 of our company, to come up, and hope to be able to go on board the beautiful steamer *Golden Rule* to-morrow, April 14th. With good luck we will reach New York in 30 days from the time we started. The Nicaragua Transit Company practice the basest imposition on the public, feeding the passengers on food which no one could eat, except in a state of starvation, and only two meals per day at that, for which they are charged a dollar per meal. Nature has bestowed her gifts upon this country with a truly lavish hand. Here the logwood, canewood, Brazil wood, India-rubber, cocoa, banana, orange, lemon, citron, plantain, tamarind, and the beautiful and towering mango, pine apple, and others too numerous to mention, all abound in the greatest profusion. This country reminds me of Bishop Heber's hymn,—

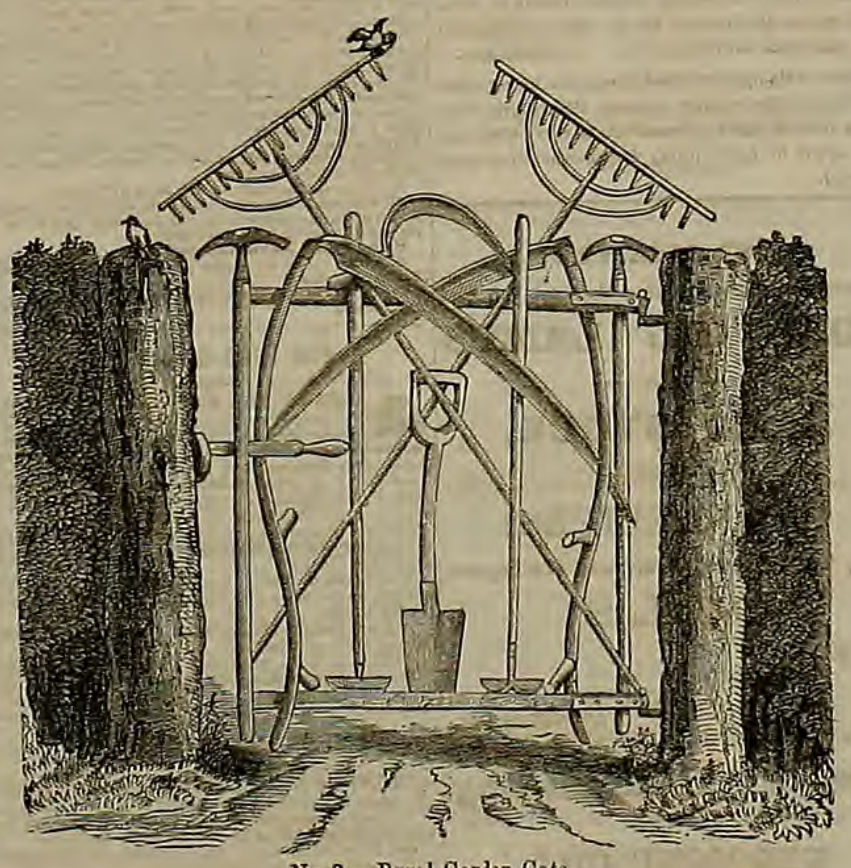
"What tho' the spicy breezes,
Blow soft on Ceylon's Isle,
And every prospect pleases,
And man alone is vile."

for really the human being that seem destined to feast on these natural bounties, are of the most vile, indolent and detestable." The Doctor concludes by saying, that strange to say they enjoyed good health in spite of exposure, and change to a tropical climate. We should judge that the Doctor would not take the Nicaragua Route the second time.



No. 1.---Garden Aviary.

No. 2.---Wire Fence.



No. 3.---Rural Garden Gate.

Our Illustrations.

We give some further illustrations this week as appropriate to "Beautify Home."

No. 1 is the style of a Garden Aviary, in which can be enclosed small trees if desired, and made into several compartments for as many varieties of birds, giving them greater freedom and better health.

No. 2, a style of Wire Fence to enclose the Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, can be made of any style or height to suit the taste or place.

No. 3, a fancy Rural Garden Gate for the rear grounds, thus making all complete. These ornaments are always in taste, and add much to the beauty of the whole place.

The Opera.—California now sustains two operatic troupes nobly, proudly and grandly. This shows the appreciation of our citizens for what is worthy. They are known as the Bianchi Troupe and the Maguire Troupe. We have several articles for future papers.

— Since last January 3,000 cords of fire-wood have been shipped from Woodford, San Joaquin county, to San Francisco.

A Model Horticultural Society.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, o which we recently gave a notice of the dedication of their new and splendid edifice, costing about $100,000, have sent out their list of premiums for 1865. Several copies have been kindly sent us, from which we make the following extracts.

These list of premiums were sent forth in January last, thus enabling every grower in the several departments to lay their plans and plant and grow whatever they could most successfully compete for.

This society offer this year *three thousand dollars* in premiums, arranged as follows:

For Gardens, Greenhouses, etc.,	$ 300 00
For fruits	1,100 00
For plants and flowers	1,200 00
For Vegetables	400 00
	$3,000 00

In addition to these prizes, several of the members of the Society offer premiums in order to stimulate to greater effort. This is a most laudable and honorable proof of the deep interest they feel in the cause of Horticulture, and the true welfare of their Society. And so highly do we esteem such public acts, that we take pleasure in giving a record of these premiums offered, and the names of the gentlemen who offer them:

Special Prizes for 1865—offered by Wm. Gray jr., Esq.

For the best specimen Peach Tree, in a pot or box, in full fruit, the pots or tubs not to exceed eighteen inches in diameter, or in a box not over fourteen inches square..... $25 00

For the best specimen Grape Vine, in a pot or tub, in full fruit, the pot or tub not to exceed eighteen inches in diameter, or in a box not over fourteen inches square..... 25

Strawberries.—*Special Premiums offered by Elijah Williams.*—For the best four varieties in baskets, two quarts each, to be exhibited on the last Saturday of June, (24th)..... 20 00

For the second best four varieties, in baskets of two quarts each..... 15 00

Special Premium offered by the President, C. M. Hovey.—For the third best four varieties, in baskets of two quarts each, 10 00

It has been by this liberal and generous spirit on the part of the members of this Society that has given the Association the high place it occupies, being one of the most influential Societies of the kind, either at home or abroad, and one having the largest treasury at command. It will be recollected that it is this Society that so long had the Hon. Mr. P. Wilder as its President.

Howe, the Sewing-Machine Inventor.—The London *Builder* has the following bit of personal gossip: The history of the inventor of the Sewing-Machine is a most curious and interesting one. The name of this man is Elias Howe. He was a mechanic of New York. Not succeeding well with this effort of ingenuity in America, he came to England, and sold his patent right in this country to Mr. Thomas, of Cheapside, for £250. Mr. T., some time later, paid £2,000 to a person who made some improvement in the feeding apparatus. Howe was engaged by Mr. Thomas at a salary of $3 a week to adapt the machine to the stay making trade. About this time the inventor had fallen into such extreme poverty that his family were destitute of the necessaries of life; but, fortunately, he had not disposed of his patent rights in America; to that country he returned; and it is stated that the royalty which he now reaps from home sale and for exportation amounts to $50,000 a year.

An Easy and Simple Yeast.—Take a jar a quart pitcher, and mix in it flour and warm wate with a little salt, somewhat thicker than batter and about half full. Then set the pitcher in a kettle of warm water, about the same temperature, which must be kept up by adding warm water occasionally. It must stand thus for five or six hours, and be stirred now and then until it begins to rise. It will at last fill the pitcher, when it will be sufficient to make two or three loaves of bread, by being mixed with more flour and warm water in the usual way. If you use water half of which is boiling, mixed with half quite cold, it will give you the proper degree of warmth. One great recommendation to this bread is that it never turns sour with age, and is very easily made.—[*Working Farmer.*

Agricultural Mission to Europe.—Dr. John H. Kilppart has been appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to visit Europe, "to collect agricultural statistics," under a provision made by Congress for that purpose. Agricultural education; its influence on agriculture; systems of agriculture to be observed; what plants are in general use for the table, for commerce, and for medicine; the system of breeding, rearing and managing cattle, horses and sheep—are some the prominent subjects to which his inquiries will be directed. Some six months will be spent in visiting the best agricultural portions of Great Britain and the Continent.

— Monday last was the warmest day of the season in Virginia City.

Agricultural Department.

The Past and Present of Virginia

[Among our files of papers of former years we found a valuable practical letter in the *Southern Farmer*, published at Petersburg, Virginia, dated May 30th, 1857,—eight years ago. This journal was an excellent paper, one of our best southern exchanges.

This speaks for itself and is worth a careful reading, as it will at once give to the mind of the reader what a desolation *war has made*, for instead of these great improvements spoken of in this letter there is nothing now but barrenness and desolation, made so by the havoc of war. But while we draw a contrast between these two periods—1857 and 1865, and mourn for the desolation of this fair spot in the State that claimed to be the *mother of Statesmen*, we do look forward with hope to an early day when the footprints of war shall be removed, and "the earth again blossom like the rose." We have printed some passages in italics that should be noted, for with the change soon to take place, the land will be cultivated by men who read the agricultural paper, and seek for light and knowledge in this age of peculiar progress.—Ed. Farmer.]

Agricultural Improvement near Petersburg —Suggestion to Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics.

Messrs. Editors:—Some six or seven years ago, I visited your city, and during my visit took several rides into the neighboring country, particularly that portion of it situated on Cox's road and the River road. My rides were limited to the extent of some five or six miles. It had been my good fortune very recently to repeat my visit, and to take several rides through the same section. I say my good fortune, for I ever esteem it a high privilege to travel where the fields and crops give evidence of improved and improving husbandry. On my former visit, I was struck with the evidences of neglect and inattention which on every hand presented themselves. I said here is a region susceptible of high improvement and of great production, lying almost waste. I enquired, why is it that such lands with the immense facilities for improvement, immediately at hand, have not been brought into profitable culture? There was but one farm which I observed on my former visit, that indicated anything like a systematic effort at improvement. That farm was pointed out to me as the property of Mr. Friend. It was, indeed, an oasis in the desert. This, my friends, really was a gratifying example of enterprise, where nearly all others seemed asleep on the great subject of agricultural improvement. This was about the state of things then. From the very borders of Petersburg to the extent of my rides, there was not another farm in view of these roads, with perhaps the exception of Mr. Quinn Morton's, which indicated any improvement. All the contiguous farms, were indeed eye sores, with their sterile pastures and broom straw old fields. How is it now? Indianna has become an experimental, and we have reason to hope, a model farm, with its beautiful fields, its commodius buildings, its neatly laid out roads, lined with choice fruit trees, its enterprising superintendent, and its many other rural attractions which are being rapidly advanced, and which constitute enough to gladden the heart of every observer. The Long Ordinary farm, has become an extraordinary one, divided as I learn, between Mr. Turnbull and Mr Read, and is no longer covered with broom straw, but both gentlemen have shown how much may be accomplished in three or four years by well directed energy and diligence. Mr. R. seems to be devoting a portion of his farm to gardening purposes, with eminent success. Mr. T. is a farmer, and his crops of wheat for several years may compare favorably with those of the best James River farmers. Every thing about his farm shows taste and high cultivation. Mr. M. Bernard and Dr. Goodwyn have recently, I understand, purchased, and are improving farms at the fork of the two roads above mentioned, both of which will add much to the improvement in the general appearance of the neighborhood. As I pursued my ride up the River road, I came next to the farm of Mr. Friend. If six years ago, this farm presented such gratifying evidence of rapid improvement, it may well be supposed its present appearance gives renewed evidence of the persevering and untiring efforts of the worthy proprietor. Indeed, he has obtained an enviable notoriety for his devotion to the business of improvement, and I doubt not his example has exerted a most beneficial influence on his neighbors for neatness and efficiency of cultivation, and good taste in the general arrangement of the fields, as well as his rapid progress in manuring, Mr. F. has few equals—and yet I hear he makes his improvement pay not only in the enhanced value of his land, but in the profits annually accruing from the sale of the crops. Next to Mr. Friend, my attention was arrested by the old farm of Sisonby, formerly owned by Mr. Muir, now the property of Mr. Barksdale. This place, like the others mentioned, is wearing an entirely changed aspect, yielding instead of her grass as formerly, bountiful crops of wheat and corn. Mansfield too, the old seat of the Atkinsons, proverbial in my youth for its poverty, is now, under the management of Mr. Rogerson, smiling with evidences of industry and success, and evincing the capacity of the soil, for the highest degree of fertility. Doubtless if I had extended my ride farther up this road, I might have added many to the list of improving farmers.

Permit me to enquire now, what has produced this marked change and improvement in the face of this neighborhood? *May it not in some measure be owing to the fact that these farms have changed owners, and for the most part fallen into hands of enterprising and reading men? Men who read the agricultural periodicals of the day, and who have determined, under the teachings of these grand sources of light and knowledge, that in this peculiar age of progress, they will not be left behind?* I think that to some extent these queries may be affirmatively answered. But is there not another and a more efficient agency at work in bringing about these great changes? May it not be owing chiefly to the influence of *agricultural associations*. We have had no small opportunity to notice the effect of such associations, and although they have sometimes excited the derision and ridicule, they nevertheless gradually work their salutary influence upon their opponents as their advocates. Now I confidently believe that the organization of your Union Society, has been a powerful stimulus in effecting the changes to which I have referred, and I think that the effect already produced, if nothing more, is sufficient to commend it to the warmest and most efficient support of your community. It is too late in the day to discuss the merits of association for the promotion of agriculture. *The history of agriculture both here and in the old world affords conclusive testimony of their value. We all know that a certain degree of enthusiasm is indispensable to success in any great revolution in the affairs of men, and to excite this, we need to agitate, discuss, and rouse the minds of men to emulation and an unconquerable thirst for superiority.* We need too that community, or rather unity of feeling and purpose which concentrates the force which individual power cannot wield. The observations made in your vicinity have satisfied me that an agricultural association in your city, under judicious organization, might be productive of immense advantage to the agriculture, not only of the immediate vicinity, but to all the surrounding country. A great many of your merchants and other citizens are owners of farms, and all the population are more or less interested (if not in agriculture practically) in the general success of the pursuits of farmers. Your merchants enjoy every facility for testing the efficiency of all the concentrated manures. Your mechanic enjoys the best opportunity for comparing all labor saving agricultural implements; both classes have it in their power, by their frequent communication with farmers, to inform them correctly on all subjects connected with their respective callings. Now, Messrs. Editors, as the result of these reflections, may I venture to suggest to the merchants, farmers and the manufacturers and venders of agricultural implements in the city of Petersburg, the formation of an association having respect to the improvement of agriculture in all its branches, with open doors for the admission of members and visitors from the country? I can readily conceive how such an association, meeting freely for the discussion of agricultural and kindred subjects may be productive of a vast amount of good. The intervals between the meetings of the Union Society are too long to keep up the interest and enthusiasm to their proper pitch. Such an organization wisely and prudently conducted, could not fail to operate as a most efficient auxiliary to the Union Society while its direct influence would infallibly advance the interest of Farmer, merchant and mechanic, city and country.

I hope, Messrs. Editors, I may be excused for making these suggestions. I am sure that I can have no desire to gratify in the the matter, but the promotion of the weal of a community in whose advancement I feel a very sincere solicitude, however inconsiderable may be the extent to which I am identified with them. Subscriber.

Note.—My opportunities of reconnoitering other portions of the country around Petersburg have been limited, but I presume that in every direction the spirit of agricultural improvement has gone abroad.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

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STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

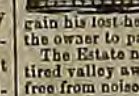
IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.



THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar. These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorable terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

A Farm for Sale.

260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

It is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc., some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $5,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES---SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK, MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

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Are given to the students on Commercial Law, Nature and Causes of Wealth, Political Economy, Advertising, and general topics relating to success in business.

DIPLOMAS.

Those completing the course and passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Committee, will receive Diplomas of the Institution.

THERE WILL BE NO VACATIONS.

Each pupil receives individual instruction, and persons can therefore enter at any time.

TERMS.

Scholarships are issued which give the scholar the privilege of reviewing the course at any future time, free of charge, for SIXTY DOLLARS, with a deduction of FIVE DOLLARS when two enter from the same family or the same place at the same time. When four enter at the same time from the same place, TEN DOLLARS will be deducted from each scholarship.

THE TIME REQUIRED

To complete the course depends somewhat upon the previous education and ability of the student, usually from ten to sixteen weeks, scholarships granting the holders the privilege of completing the course regardless of time.

A common school education is all that is necessary to enter the course of this College advantageously.

For further particulars, call at the College, 747 Market street, or address

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER,

1 President Pacific National Business College.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week.....$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week..... 1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week.... 1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week..... 25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week.... 25

Total per week.....$8 00

Total per session of forty-four weeks.....$350

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month.....$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each..... 5 00
Piano, with the use of instrument, per month..... 8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month. 5 00
Violin..... 8 00
Vocal Music, per month..... 2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month..... 6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College..... 33 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree.....$10 00
Commercial Diploma..... 5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session commenced

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

21 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 31 inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental faculties.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Militrry Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25
EXTRAS.	
Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,

21-11 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $280—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

A. H TODD.....N. W. COOK.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MAY 5, 1865

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

On account of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so frequently lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

We have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

We want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture,* for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such a cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Persons desiring such position must apply personally.—None can secure places except by a personal interview.

Patent Rights.

It has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

PREPAY YOUR ANSWERS.—We have a host of letters weekly making inquiries upon subjects that are of particular pecuniary interest only to the writers, and often from parties who are strangers to us—not even being *subscribers* to our journal.—Now, while we are ever ready to oblige and serve our fellowmen, we think it but an act of justice that such letters should contain a *postage stamp* at least, as this class of letters costs us sometimes several dollars monthly.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

GIANT ASPARAGUS.—Good for the Continental! We have been favored with a sample of giant asparagus from San Jose, by G. L. Bromley, Esq., of the Continental Hotel. This spike of grass was nearly three inches broad, six inches long and weighed 5½ ounces, fine green colors and brittle. If Bromley feeds his boarders on such specimens of luxuries the Continental is a glorious place to live in and grow fat. Thanks for the specimen. It can be seen at our Reading-Room.

We are indebted to the Hon. Isaac Newton for another parcel of "Thea Viridis" Plants of the "Green Tea." They came by mail and in good order, and we hope to be completely successful with this lot, as they will be a valuable accession to our plants.

We have received the new List of Premiums of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A most liberal list. The arrangement of these are a model for any society. See notice in another column.

HORNER'S WASHING MACHINE.—Ladies who desire one of the very best Washing Machines ever invented, should call at the FARMER'S Reading-Room and see this newly improved machine. The price too is very low, only $25.

The Spirit of the Rebellion

Now that the Great Rebellion has been, as it were, *crushed*, and our Government has its heel upon the venomous reptile, it becomes the duty of every patriotic citizen to exert all his influence to prevent our country from ever becoming again involved in so great a calamity. The recent terrible calamity that has befallen our Nation in the death of its beloved President, must convince every rational mind that there is *but one way to prevent our country from again becoming involved in civil war*, and that is the *total deprivation of all power from those who have sinned as rebels and traitors.*

For the great leaders there is but one penalty—*Death*, and no sane man can for a moment offer an excuse for those who were educated at the Military School at West Point—for those who have been fostered there as children, and then have lifted up the sword of rebellion against the hand that fed and cared for them. For such *death* should be the penalty.

For those leaders of armies, and those who have aided and abetted treason in all its bearings—those who, on the land or on the sea, have been foremost—the one penalty, *Death.*

This may seem harsh, but it is mercy to those who have been misled by them, and mercy to the States and to the Nation, for by such a measure of justice only can permanent peace and safety be secured.

We might as well expect to see a man whose body was once covered with cancers partially cut out restored to health, or an arm or leg strong and healthy that is partially gangrened, as to see our Nation, or any State even, again in a state of prosperous tranquility whenever there shall be allowed the hellish spirit of rebellion to show itself.

That great patriot, Henry Clay, in one of his great speeches, cried out, "Peace! Peace! there can be no peace;" and we reiterate it, there can be no peace for any State, or our Nation, so long as one convicted rebel shall be permitted to have a voice or an influence in the government of any part of our country.

We do not assert this from mere personal feeling, but from a conviction clear as holy writ, that nothing but Disfranchisement, Confiscation, Banishment, and Death, in just proportion to the merit of the crime committed.

There are those in our community here who can never be at peace with us. Every day reveals the facts by the arrests that are constantly made. The *cancer* and *gangrene* is here, and nothing but cutting out and cutting off will do the work, and those who will not live peaceably with us had better go to their own place, and we say, "go in peace."

We see with deep regret that there are those who have been enjoying the lands of our Government for years, growing rich by the bounty of the Nation, yet, Judas like, they *strike* at the Nation; and while we most deeply regret to know that there are some of the cultivators of the soil of California who forget the hand that feeds them, we must bow to the decree of Justice, and say that all such should at once forfeit what they have abused, and we very much mistake the signs of the times if such will not be the decision of our Government upon all the lands in this and all new territories, confiscation of all property thus abused.

Mercy to rebels at heart is not mercy to the State, and it is easely seen in the case of Gen. Lee, and fortunate it is for our Nation that his true character is now known.

We give the following from the telegraphic reports. Let patriots read and make up their minds what is the desert of such rebels, even though they are *paroled:*

PRESENT AND PAST OPINIONS OF GENERAL LEE—HE IS STILL AN UNBURDENED REBEL.

NEW YORK, April 29th.—The *Herald's* correspondent recounts an interview he had with Gen. Lee. He called on him to obtain his views and lay them before the public. On informing Gen. Lee of his object, the latter said: "I am a paroled prisoner," and added: "I've never been a politician, and know but little of political leaders, and am a soldier." He further said: "He had opposed secession, but when the State went out he considered it his duty to go with it. When he accepted command under the rebel Government he considered that he was serving his State. He regarded his surrender as of military, not political, significance. He said that it was not a surrender of the doctrine of States Rights. When the South surrenders all its force and returns to the Union, then only will she surrender her favorite doctrine of secession. That principle will then be settled by the military power. On this question of State sovereignty he contends that there exists a legitimate *casus belli;* that the question was left unsettled in the Convention which framed the organic law, and the war is destined to settle it. Therefore the war raised on the issue cannot be called treason. If the South is forced to submit, it of course can only be looked upon as the triumph of Federal power over States Rights and a forced annihilation of the latter. The South have not been, and are not yet, prepared to beg for terms, but are ready to accept fair and honorable terms. As to slavery, they considered it dead, and their best men have long been anxious to do away with it. He expressed the opinion that should an arbitrary, vindictive or revengeful policy be attempted, the end of the war is not yet."

THE PLAN OF ASSASSINATION A WELL LAID AND DELIBERATELY MATURED ONE—POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF BOOTH'S BODY.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch says: Search after the assassin of President Lincoln and the would-be murderer of Secretary Seward has developed well laid and deliberately matured plans of assassination, infamous rascality, murder and arson, unparalleled in the annals of crime. The investigations have not yet reached a point where it is proper to disclose the extent and various ramifications of this murderous plot. Many unsuspected and unsuspecting parties are involved, and the evidence is complete to show that it was neither the freak of a mania nor the act of individuals, but a scheme concocted by the leaders of the rebellion and relied on by them, in the hour of desperate need, as one of the means of success in their great treasonable enterprise.

THE CASE OF LAWRENCE WHO SOUGHT TO KILL PRESIDENT JACKSON.—The Sacramento *Union* commenting on the case of Richard Lawrence, who endeavored to assassinate President Jackson, in 1835, and who was said, on the authority of Benton's *Thirty Years in the United States Senate*, never to have been brought to trial, and consequently that no court had passed on the point of his alleged insanity, remarks:

"On reference to *Niles Rejister* we find that Benton was mistaken, and that both a preliminary examination and a trial on the merits of the case were held. The trial is given at considerable length in the forty-eighth volume of the work referred to. The Court was composed of Judges Cranch, Morsell and Thurston. Francis S. Key appeared on behalf of the United States, and William L. and James F. Brent for the prisoner. The case was tried by a jury of twelve persons. Among the witnesses were Secretary Woodbury, Secretary Dickerson, United States Marshal Hunter, Redfern, a brother-in-law of Lawrence, James Freyer, with whom Lawrence boarded, and Drs. Hall, Sewall, Bohrer, Lovell, Worthington and Causin. The bulk of the evidence introduced tended to show that he was laboring under a morbid delusion on a particular subject, though Dr. Causin testified that in Lawrence's case there was an absence of one or two symptoms of real insanity, and that he thought discrimination was evident in the circumstances attending the act committed by Lawrence. The counsel for the prisoner declined making any remarks, and the case went to the jury, who returned the following verdict: "We find him not guilty, he having been under the influence of insanity at the time he committed the act." The Court then ordered that Lawrence should be remanded and treated as well as his situation would permit, until some further provision was made to prevent his doing more mischief.

"In connection with this case, it is a remarkable fact that Senator Benton, the bosom friend of President Jackson, who was present when the attempt at assassination was made, and probably in Washington the time the final trial came off, should place on record in an elaborate work, which was intended as a history of the times, a statement that Lawrence was never brought to trial. Such a fact is calculated to throw a shade of doubt upon the best credited authority."

What's the Matter With Folks?

The war spirit does not seem to be confined to the battle-fields, nor to the question of Slavery and Freedom, nor is it altogether about the North and South, but there seems to be a kind of quarrelsome mania in almost every department of business—military, educational, literary, and even among the editorials, and Lunatic Asylums—"what is the matter with folks."

A brief allusion to a few cases will show the disease that is so prevalent, and "blessed is the peacemaker" who shall send oil to put on the troubled waters. First we have the military—the "O'Byrne Case," that will cost the State or nation some *ten thousand dollars* or more—and all for what?—One small office with its salary, fees, perquisites and spoils!

Second, our "Board of Education" too, for a whole year the waters have been troubled,—at one time, about the Catholics; at another, the female teacher's salaries. Now the Board are charged with fraud and wrong, and the early, zealous, and untiring friend of education,—J. C. Pelton, Esq., the very pioneer—one of the best teachers our city ever had, is sacrificed after *fifteen years labor*, to appease the stormy wave, but all in vain.

Third, we have a quarrel about State Librarian, and a rough and tumble proceedure and *volumes* of bad feeling ejects one, to make room for another.

Fourth, the editorial quarrels in abundance. Libels upon libels. Damages assessed from $5,000 to $25,000, and counsel, courts and jurymen consume months of valuable time, and tens of thousands of dollars, and accomplish—nothing.

Fifth, finally the excitement is so great as to reach our State Lunatic Asylum, and a general rush takes place, and, not a "forcible entry and detainer," but "forcible entry and *clean out*," is the *finis* of the various *public quarrels*. For be it now remembered, that not one of these cases are strictly private matters—they are all *public and conspicuous cases*—such as bring more or less public reproach upon all the principals connected therewith. For when the quarrel begins, there is no telling where it will end. "OH, WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE FOLKS?"

How much better would it be for our own State and every community, and the world, if men instead of striving to find the dark side of everything, should look for the bright side, and instead of trying to hinder his neighbor from prospering in his avocations, he should do his best to help him along. Oh, how easy it would be to make this world bright and beautiful, if *men would only try.* Let us suppose a case: we will make a *little world*, say a community of *one hundred persons* of every trade and calling. Now suppose each person in that community should commence the year with a plan to help all his neighbors, all in his power, and on every occasion, and always be friendly, ever doing all in his power to advance his neighbor's interest, as well as his own. What would be the result? Why every man would have *ninety-nine* friends to help him on the road to prosperity, and not *one solitary person* to hinder him. Surely that would be a happy state of things, yes, a foretaste of the *millenium.* But alas! it is not the case, and it is to be lamented most truly; and when we look abroad in this, our fair land, where God and nature has done so much to make one of the most prosperous States in the Union, where we see all the great and important public departments thus degraded, for besides those we have named, there has been troubles in the Custom House, Postoffice, Mint, Harbor Pilots, alas, we know not where to stop, and there will be no end to their troubles until a better spirit prevails, and unless it shall come, we should not wonder the God of Nature should speak by one of those terrible shakings, such as swallowed up cities and kingdoms in olden times. We hope the better spirit will prevail before it is too late, for most assuredly every good citizen, upon reflection, must feel mortified and ashamed at such public demoralization.

FINE HOUSE IN SANTA CLARA FOR SALE.—There is now offered for sale a very fine house situated in a very pleasant spot. The farm contains nearly fourteen acres nearly five acres in fruit, 1500 bearing trees, choicest kinds. Added to this a nursery of 2000 young trees, the best varieties. The soil is the best and richest. Everything grows finely, the productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use. The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go East.—Here is a bargain. Inquire of the editor FARMER.

If You Can't Afford

A

PIANO FORTE

OR

Cabinet Organ,

Then do the next best thing, buy a

GUITAR,

OR AN

ACCORDEON.

Make a selection from these Prices and send the Money along, and by return Express you will get the Instrument in good condition.

GUITARS.

Good finish, peg head, in paper case, with Self-Instructor,	$ 7
Better finish, pattent head, " " " " "	12
Rosewood " " " good wood case " "	25

ACCORDEONS.

Cheap styles, 8, 10 and 15 keys, from	$2,50 to $3,50
Eight keys with Semitones, rosewood, best French	$ 6
Ten " " " " " "	8
Twelve " " " " " "	10
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from	$15 to 25

FLUTINAS.

Eight keys, with Semitones, rosewood, best French	$10
Ten " " " " " "	12
Twelve " " " " " "	14
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from	$15 to $25

☞ If a Self-Instructor for Accordeon or Flutina is ordered an extra charge of fifty cents will be made.

Address,

A. KOHLER,

Importer of Music and Musical Instruments,

16-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

TWO PIANOS FOR SALE.

TWO SPLENDID PIANOS, OF HORACE WATERS' Manufactory, New York.

One Extra Finish, of Rosewood, Carved Legs, 7¼ Octave.

One plain, 6¾ octave. They will be sold on liberal terms.

16 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

E. F. LORQUIN,

NATURALIST,

522 Pine Street, above Kearny.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS, of the most brilliant plumage, always on hand ready to form collections.

ALSO, SHELLS of the rarest kinds as well as all the varieties for Shell Work, for sale at reasonable prices.

Animals and Birds Stuffed at short notice. Call and see the collection. 16-3m

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

À GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch-material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

12 No. 511 Montgomery street, Up Stairs

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5.20 six per cent.

Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT MORE, according to the rate levied on other property.—The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on $5,000.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865, 15

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.

ONE TUN

Mexican Cotton Seed,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE

AT

Very Reasonable Rates

IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS.

ADDRESS

Cal. Farmer Office.

1865. 1865.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of California and Davis Streets.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a large assortment of all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

OHIO REAPER,

(called the "New York" or "Seymour & Morgan,") combined Machine, with great improvements, having a STEEL Cutting Bar. Can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper in TEN MINUTES; cuts within an inch of the ground or two feet high. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on any side hill, where horses can travel.

☞ ONE THOUSAND ☜

Of these Machines are in use on this Coast, which we consider THE BEST PROOF of their SUPERIORITY over all other Machines.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

15 3m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER.

Silkworms and the Mulberry Tree.

We have been favored by Mr. L. Prevost with a letter addressed to him, making inquiries about the culture of the Mulberry and Silkworm. Mons. Prevost, with a laudable desire to do all the good possible, allows us to publish the letter and his reply, by this means reaching many persons over the State who desire the same kind of information.

We agree fully with our friend Prevost that Mons. Albretsen would be the gainer by being a regular subscriber, for we say it without flattering, the letters on these two subjects alone from the pen of Mons. Prevost are worth to any person interested in the cultivation of the Mulberry and Silkworm more than the cost of the FARMER—besides many letters on practical subjects from other practical men.

We are pleased to say to Mons. Albretsen, (to whom we shall send with pleasure those numbers on the subject, and to all others,) that we shall soon lay before our readers several valuable letters from Mons. Prevost, that will more than pay the cost of subscription, and we hope all who feel interested will send to us for information. This many desire and we shall gladly respond.

We think Mons. Prevost adopts the very best course to reply through our columns, thereby accomplishing a greater amount of good.

FOLSOM, April 3d, 1865.

MONS. L. PREVOST.

Dear Sir:—Having seen in the CALIFORNIA FARMER a letter from you of October 21st, 1864, in regard to Silkworms and Mulberry Trees, wherein you state that you would, through the columns of the same paper, give any desired information in regard to the mode of planting and treating the Mulberry Tree for California silk culture. As I have not taken the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and only accidently saw that number, I hope you will excuse me for taking the liberty of asking you for that information, and I would gladly remunerate any trouble that you might take on that account.

As I have never seen a Mulberry Tree I am perfectly ignorant whether the best and cheapest would be to raise them from seed or cuttings, and would like to know where either could be obtained, and at what price; also, how old they have to be before they will produce sufficient leaves to commence with the worms; also, if irrigation is beneficial for them, as I can irrigate about twenty acres where I intend to plant them.

By answering the above questions, and giving me any information that you might think necessary to a beginning, you will greatly oblige.

Yours, respectfully,

P. N. ALBRETSON.

SAN JOSE, May 2d, 1865.

P. N. ALBRETSEN, Esq., Folsom.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of April 3d has been duly received, and please excuse me if I have not been able to answer it sooner.

I will do all I can to have a number of the CALIFORNIA FARMER sent you, wherein I give the culture of the Mulberry, but let me tell you that you ought not to see the FARMER *accidentally*, you ought to subscribe and get it regularly. You will get from it all the information you want, and it will be of great benefit to you.

The Mulberry Trees will certainly grow better if they are properly irrigated. If, after you have read the FARMER, you need any other information I will do my best to please you.

In a great hurry, yours, respectfully,

L. PREVOST.

Crops in the Country.

From every source we gather reliable information that the Crops of the present year will be large in all the departments of the cultivation of the Earth—Grain, Grass, Fruits and Vegetables—and in the Stock department, they are "fat and sleek."

From one of the largest and best Farmers of the rich and fertile San Joaquin district, we have the following letter, under date of April 30th:

"My fruit trees are looking fine and well set with fruit. I have not perceived any serious effect from the late frosts. Grain, looking well. Never had better feed—stock getting fat. We will commence haying to-morrow. My Bees are doing well—nearly all swarmed this month. They have not swarmed before for two seasons. "Queen Bee" seem to be very plentiful. I discovered one in a honey box by herself, evidently came up from the body of the hive, as there was no honey or comb in the box. I then examined another hive that had just thrown off a swarm, and found *two queens* in the top of the hive by themselves."—[*Note this* as a new feature worthy of note by aparians.—ED. FARMER.]

"Three cheers for the old flag, three cheers for Grant. May he hang all traitors." W. S. O.

The Rose Slug.

Lovers of the beautiful rose will notice with alarm the ruin that threatens this favorite flower. By careful observation a large blue fly is found in great quantities over the bush. This fly deposits an egg that speedily hatches and produces the Slug that destroys foliage and blossom. Myriads of insects now infect all garden flowers, and immediate attention should be given to save them from destruction. In our number 13 we published an article on the Rose Slug, and the discovery of a remedy by a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, with all particulars.

Whale Oil Soap is the certain cure. See FARMER, No. 13, with full history. The whale oil soap can be had of C. H. Harrison, oil factory, Front stree, near Pacific. Look to your roses. One pound of soap to a barrel, or in like proportion, is the quantity. Lovers of roses look to your pet plants.

SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE.—We would specially invite all who are in want of nice comfortable "homes in the country," or Farms, or Ranches, to call on us at our editorial rooms. We have many for sale on the very best terms.

The Mysteries of Providence.

"They are the light of the earth, their blood comes to us from the grave."

The progress of the World in all its relations, Morally, Physically, or Intellectually, considered, is a subject of study worthy the mightiest minds. Even the mightiest are often puzzled, and stand aghast at the mystery constantly unfolded.

Many years since, when the question of the annexation of Texas was agitated, the whole religious influence of the United States was brought to bear against it, lest it should embroil us in a *war with* Mexico, and the friends of peace dreaded the thoughts of war.

Texas was annexed; the war came; the result of this, the gain of CALIFORNIA to the UNION. Who could have foreseen such an event as California and the gold fields. Yet these things were to be, and more. Texas was to be added to enlarge the bounds of slavery, and then California was hoped to be so; but "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." The end had come. CALIFORNIA *spoke for Freedom*. Then her riches began to be revealed, and when the blood-red hand of war is over, the whole land of California is spotless with blood, and she became the treasure-house of the nation. Her gold sustains the war; her patriots lead the armies to victory, and the love and gratitude of our people provide for the sick and wounded. All this is the result of the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico.

Mysterious are the ways of Providence. Yet we can now see that these were but the preludes to the downfall of slavery, and the greater progress of our free institutions, until they shall encircle the whole North American Continent.

Who could have believed that the very churches that trembled at the idea of a war with Mexico, should, in a few years, pray for the success of our armies that were fighting against our own brothers—yet such is the fact, strange as it may seem, and nevertheless true and right also.

California is destined to occupy high ground in the eventful years near at hand when the clouds and mist that now obscure our short sighted vision shall be cleared away, and we shall see the hand of *Him* who is the great Ruler of the armies of the earth that go forth to do his bidding. What could our nation have done in this terrible war without the *wealth that* has been contributed from California? A foreign loan would have made us dependent or embroiled us in a foreign war. Heaven knew best, and gave us the means within ourselves, the gold of our soil as the *sinews* of war.

This feature is but one of the many in the mysterious chain of Providence. To the gold from the rocks of our mountains, and from the river beds, and from the bowels of the earth, we can now add another resource, and it is as wonderful as it is important. We mean the up-boiling springs of petroleum that comes to give to our nation a resource in millions annually, and at this particular junction to aid our nation to pay for materials abroad that otherwise would have drained us of our life energies. Who can read this mysterious revealment—this wonderful light.

"They are the light of the earth." May we not say in truth it is the "*Blood of the Patriots*" that come to us from the ground? Is it not *their* light given to our country to keep the altar fires of Liberty forever burning? These are the mysteries yet unrevealed in the ways of Providence.

Why, we would ask, should the gold and silver of California have been buried from 1775 to 1849, and petroleum only practically discovered in 1860–1, resources that in 1865–6 will aggregate to one hundred millions annually, if not by Divine wisdom, to help on the great and glorious work of Human Progress and Human Liberty.

However this may be scientifically responded to, it is a delightful thought to feel and believe that Heavenly science and philosophy is the best to believers, and always to know and feel HE DOETH ALL THINGS WELL.

Our Reading-Room.

The Reading-Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER should be the resort of all (*and every*) the Farmers who visit the city. Drop in for a short time and read our papers, look over the specimens of the agricultural world we have gathered here for exhibition. Mines of gold and silver we have not, but specimens from the richest and best we have in abundance. Corn and potatoes we cannot give you, but samples of the best that ever grew we can show you. Beets, cabbages and turnips we do not keep, but seeds of the best varieties at your service, and pictures of their kind for you to look at. Cigars we shall not offer to you, but we can show you the best of tobacco leaf, and furnish you with all the kinds of seed you want. Books, pamphlets and magazines we can show you, and some of the finest wax fruit you ever saw. We have everything of interest in this Reading-Room, and are happy to see our friends of the "Reaper and Plow," at all times.

CASE OF PETER QUIVEY.—In the matter of the charge of using treasonable language and exulting over the murder of President Lincoln, made against Peter Quivey, who was arrested in Santa Clara county, by Col. Jackson, the following order has been issued from the Headquarters of the Department of the Pacific:—*Alta*.

"In view of the circumstances connected with the case of Peter Quivey, as set forth on the special report, and the statement therein that 'his case may appeal to the Commanding General for some clemency,' he will be relieved from further military restraint on giving bonds in the amount of $500 for his future good behavior, and on his taking the oath of allegiance. The conditions are thus lenient on account of his age, his poverty and his ignorance.

"By command of Maj. Gen. McDowell.

"R. C. DRUM, Ass't Adj't General."

WE SEND OUR COMPLIMENTS.—The messages which we enclose in our Journal this week, or by letter, we hope will come back *heavily laden*, so we can make some more entries in our ledger in "*red ink*."

The Effect of Music on the Physical Nature

Gottschalk thus describes in the *Atlantic Monthly*, the power of music, and as we are to experience it from his own playing, we give his description and shall prepare enjoy it.

"It communicates to the body shocks which agitate the members to their base. In churches the flame of the candle oscillates to the quake of the organ. A powerful orchestra near a sheet of water ruffles its surface. A learned traveller speaks of an iron ring that swings to and fro to the sound of the Tivoli Falls. In Switzerland I excited at will, in a poor child afflicted with a frightful nervous malady, hysterical and cataleptic crises, by playing on the minor key of E flat. The celebrated Dr. Bertier asserts that the sound of the drum gives him the cholic. Certain medical men state that the sound of the trumpet quickens the pulse and induces slight perspiration. The sound of the bassoon is cold; the notes of the French horn at a distance, and of the harp are voluptuous. The flute played softly in the middle register calms the nerves. The low notes of the piano frighten children. I once had a dog who would generally sleep on hearing music, but the moment I played on the minor key he would bark most piteously. The dog of a celebrated singer whom I knew would moan bitterly, and give signs of violent suffering, the minute his mistress chanted a chromatic gamut. A certain chord produces on my own sense of hearing the same effect as the heliotrope on my sense of smell and the pine apple on my sense of taste. Rachel's voice delighted the ear by its ring before one had time to seize what was said, or appreciate the purity of her diction. We may affirm, then, that musical sound rythmical or not, agitates the whole physical frame—quickens the pulse, incites perspiration, and produces a pleasant momentary irritation of the whole nervous system."

Speedy Retribu —Booth, the Assassin, Killed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—J. Wilkes Booth and Harold were chased from a swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garratt's farm near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth was shot and killed, and Harrold captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

STANTON.

It is well it were so. Were Booth taken alive the excitement attendant on his confinement, trial and execution would be a heavy cost to the nation, besides absorbing the time of our public men—a million times of more value now than the life of so wretched a being as this murderer. What a contrast between the murdered and the murderer. The one passing from State to State, his name honored, and his memory embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, the other, execrated—his name a hissing bye word, and a reproach.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. LINCOLN.—An energetic movement is on foot by which all citizens of San Francisco, desirous of expressing their love and respect for our late Chief Magistrate, may unite in subscribing one dollar each towards raising a testimonial for presentation to Mrs. Lincoln. Mr. Collector James, Mr. Cheeseman, U. S. Treasurer, and Mr. Perkins, Postmaster, have kindly consented to act as the committee to receive the funds collected by a number of gentlemen appointed to canvass the city, and to transmit the same to Mrs. Lincoln. The names of all subscribers will be recorded in the book which is to be presented with the funds subscribed, to the late President's widow. The original books of subscription, when the canvass is completed, will be retained by Mr. Cheeseman, the Treasurer.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—The steamer *Constitution*, which sailed from this port on the 3d inst., for Panama, had the following treasure on freight:

Donahoe, Kelly & Co.	$154,000 00
B. Davidson & Berri	151,745 05
Bank of California	124,000 00
Sather & Co.	119,044 84
Parrott & Co.	107,715 62
Tallant & Co.	84,712 58
Wells, Fargo & Co.	57,630 98
H. Cohn & Co.	55,936 14
Total	$854,785 21

DESTINATION.

To New York	$367,993 61	
To England	471,791 50	
To Panama	15,000 00	$854,785 21

PLANTING FLOWER SEEDS.—We call attention to the excellent letter of Mons. A. Rodouan, who is connected with the seed warehouse of Mons. C. Francois, on Sansome street.

Mons. Rodouan is an experienced florist, and his earlier years spent in France, enables him to favor our readers with many valuable practical letters in this science which we know our readers will gladly receive.

We were indebted to the same author on the planting and growing *melons* in our number 13, to which we refer those who wish information. We are happy to say we shall have more letters from the same source.

OUR MERCHANTS PREPARING ENJOYMENTS FOR THEMSELVES AND EMPLOYEES.—A new and grand move has been made to give a half day's rest on Saturdays, to our merchants, clerks, and employees all. This is a feature never before adopted, we believe, among any mercantile community. The credit of this generous and wise move belongs wholly to Californians.

SPLENDID BUCKS FOR SALE.—Those who are looking out to improve their flocks by a higher class of stock, so as to improve their wool, should by all means see the advertisement in our columns, and if they will call on us we can give them a specimen of the fleeces that these animals produce We can also give them some advice relative to breeders that will be valuable to them.

OPERATIC FAVORS — We are indebted to A. Kohler, through his polite agent, "Charlie," for copies of the several operas now being performed by the Bianchi Troupe.

The Great Rebellion Reveals Itself.

The last Telegraph from the East, shows the true spirit of the rebellion enough to place an eternal infamy on all those connected therewith.

This news comes just as we go to press, which precludes further particulars.

Jeff. Davis Branded as a Murderer.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation charging Jeff. Davis with inciting, concerting and procuring the assassination of the late President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward, and offering a reward of $100,000 for his apprehension, that he may be brought to trial. Davis' instruments in arranging for these atrocious crimes are said to have been Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverley Tucker George N. Sanders, and other rebels and traitors harbored in Canada. Thompson, Clay, Tucker and Sanders are the parties who figured last year at Niagara Falls as Peace Commissioners, and who were in correspondence with the Copperhead leaders as to the nature of the platform that should be adopted by the Chicago Convention. A reward of $25,000 each is also offered for their apprehension.

The Sonoma Railroad Again,

We again speak of the Sonoma County Railroad because we see the citizens mean to have the Road, and they mean to build it themselves, too, that is as it should be.

We learn that some of the wealthy citizens are earnest for a good road, one that shall run the entire length of the valley so as to reach the most productive portions, and thus open a way for the lumber, wool, grain, wine, potatoes, hay, corn and fruits, of which this county yields so large a harvest.

There can be no question but what this road, if built and owned entire by the citizens of the county, would be one of the very best paying roads in this State. We hope to hear of immediate action, for there is to be a very heavy crop this year, and if the freight of this county could pass over the road, that alone would give a dividend.

ELECTRICITY A CURE FOR HEART-DISEASE.—We shall, in our next, furnish some very important facts relative to the value of electricity as applied to the human system in order to prevent the oft occurring troubles in the region of the *Heart*. Impure blood, too great excitement, and general derangement of the system, can be eradicated by the proper use of electricity, and we can confidently refer to the system of applying electricity by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, No. 645 Washington street. Dr. J. has the largest and best apparatus in our city. It is well to remark here also, that the want of the vitalizing influences of electricity in our atmosphere require and demand that all should attend to this matter before the body becomes too weak. Dr. Josselyn understands this business, and we know the value of this system of recuperation.

MORE SEEDS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—If our subscribers will call at our Reading Rooms when in the city, we can always furnish them with a few *packets* of some new varieties of seed—"free of charge"—and we can gain from them some item of information in return.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.

Wines, Liquors, Ship Stores, &c.

On account of the large increase in our business, we have LEAST THE LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING, No. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, near Washington street, in connection with our STORE ON MONTGOMERY STREET, WHERE WE CAN FURNISH FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, WITH THE BEST SELECTED GOODS AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, in quantities to please, and delivered free of charge.

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

WILL & FINK,

CUTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CTTLERY, of the most finished varieties, such as

Table Cutlery, Surgical Cutlery, Pocket and Pen Knives, Pruning and Budding Knives, Garden Cutlery, Shears—all kinds.

☞ REPAIRING CUTLERY done in the best manner.

The undersigned are also

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS.

Every branch of this business attended to.

We are also Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

JACKSON'S

PATENT HOTEL NUNCIATOR.

Orders promptly attended to. [First Established in 1852.)

FREDERIC A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker. | JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger 13-3m

Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street—established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression o quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure, the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best method of relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any nameable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease has been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill-treated by quacks, the names of which should not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to have a physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles, and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person, this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and those diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor is he wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him a source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health! The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Electropathic
7 Institute, 645 Washington st., San Francisco.

CHOICE BOOKS!

A. ROMAN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN EXTENSIVE and well-selected stock of Books

EMBRACING—

Fine Editions of Standard Authors,

IN EXTRA BINDINGS

ELEGANT EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

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All of which we offer at the lowest price,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A. ROMAN & CO.,

417 & 419 MONTGOMERY STREET,

San Francisco.

21-2w

REMOVAL!

NEW STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,

And Importers of all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds,	Skirt Boards,
Clothes Lines,	Wash Boards,
Strawberry Boxes,	Trays,
Market Baskets,	Mats,
Corn and Potato Baskets,	Brushes of every description,
Oyster Baskets,	Whitewash and Window
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,	Brushes,
Feather Dusters,	Rolling Pins,
Bird Cages,	Wooden Bowls and Trays,
Blacking, Wicking,	Faucets,
Steamer Chairs,	Chopping Knives,
Mouse and Rat Traps,	Churns,
Sieves,	Clothes Horses,
Chopping Trays and Bowls,	Hand Bellows,
Baskets of all kinds,	Shoe and Stove Blacking,
Clothes Pins,	Butter Ladles and Molds,
Pastry Boards,	Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Children's Wagons,	Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes,
Wisp Brooms,	Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Children's Gigs,	Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Flue Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
7 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 21t

Home Miscellany.

LAUS DEO!

On hearing the bells ring for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery in the United States.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down,
How the belfries rock and reel,
How the great guns peal and peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring, O bells!
Every stroke exulting tells
Of the burial-hour of crime.
Loud and long, that all may hear,
Ring for every listening ear
Of Eternity and Time!

Let us kneel;
God's own voice is in that peal,
And this spot is holy ground,
Lord forgive us! What are we,
That our eyes this glory see,
That our ears have heard the sound!

For the Lord
On the whirlwind is abroad;
In the earthquake He has spoken;
He has smitten with His thunder
The iron wall asunder,
And the gates of brass are broken!

Loud and long
Lift the old exulting song,
Sing with Miriam by the sea;
He has cast the mighty down;
Horse and rider sink and drown;
He has triumphed gloriously!

Did we dare
In our agony of prayer
Ask for more than He has done?
When was ever His right hand
Over any time or land
Stretched as now beneath the sun!

How they pale,
Ancient myth, and song, and tale,
In this wonder of our days,
When the cruel rod of war
Blossoms white with righteous law,
And the wrath of man is praise!

Blotted out!
All within and all about
Shall a fresher life begin;
Freer breathe the universe
As it rolls its heavy curse
On the dead and buried sin!

It is done!
In the circuit of the sun
Shall the sound thereof go forth,
It shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a voice,
It shall belt with joy the earth!

Ring and swing
Bells of joy! on morning's wing
Send the song of praise abroad;
With a sound of broken chains
Tell the nation that He reigns,
Who alone is Lord and God!

—[*California Teacher.*

LIFE.

A flower that does with opening morn arise,
And, flourishing the day, at evening dies;
A winged Eastern Blast, just skimming o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore;
A Fire, whose flames through crackling stubble fly,
A Meteor shooting from the summer sky;
A Bowl adown the bending Mountain roll'd;
A Bubble breaking, and a Fable told;
A Noontide Shadow, and a Midnight Dream;
Are emblems which, with semblance apt, proclaim
Our Earthly Course. —[*Prior.*

"All men are stewards of some gift or grace,
And must account to Him who lent the boon;
Some use it till old age—some in the noon
Of life are called to stand before His face,
And give to Him their reckoning. None so poor
But hath his work to do in peace and love,
Which rightly done, shall in the world above
Place in his hand a palm that shall endure.
The field is wide: each laborer hath full room
To improve his talent, and secure the word
Of glad approval from his gracious Lord:
Some barren heart his love may bid to bloom,—
Some wretch may ease his weeping at his voice,
And friend and friendless mutually rejoice."

FACTS.—It is now well ascertained that most of us eat twice as much as we need, and that ninety out of a hundred diseases are our own making.—The gentlemen who whirl about all day in their carriages as if they were rushing to put out a fire, passing from house to house to minister to people afflicted with colds, billious attacks, headaches, nervous complaints, gout, rheumatism, and the majority of physical ills that afflict humanity, owe their occupation and its profits to the wrongs of the stomach. People treat that vital member, which prepares in its wonderful labratory the streams of life that nourish the whole system, as if it was merely a convenient arrangement for the gratification of the palate and the appetite. As a rule, they don't even take the pains to lighten its labor by making their teeth do the rough part of the work, but bolt their feed, gobbling away as long as a cubic barley-corn of the stomach is left uncrammed. They convert it into an organ of sensual enjoyment, forgetting that its office is to prepare supplies to repair the hourly waste of the body, and that, as these supplies are healthy or unhealthy, so will the body be.

WEEPING.—It is good to weep sometimes—it is necessary. It refreshes; it eases; it turns the channel of life from suffering to a healthier enjoyment. To some it is a real pleasure to weep. They weep often. To some, however, it is almost impossible. They weep inwardly, and this a painful kind of weeping, as there is little or no relief, the anguish not having found vent. Men weep so. Women are softer and run out into tears. When sorrow, like a cloud, gathers in the heart, it relieves itself by a shower of tears, and the atmosphere is clearer, the heart has ease, and is emptied of its load. Weeping, then, is a benefit—it is not a disgrace.

[For the California Farmer.]

Resolve.

Resolve! Yes, we all do that every day; but what comes of our resolutions? Are they composed of high and holy aspirations, yearnings for the pure and good? Do they possess sufficient power over our daily lives to induce a subjugation of all passions or desires to the high standard set up in our breasts, in these seasons of inspiration? If so, blest are we above the common lot of humanity, for too often do temptations assail, overcoming our good resolutions, because we trust too much in our own strength, instead of seeking for it where it alone can be found, to the source of all strength, purity and goodness. Let us not be discouraged by these many failures, for these very longings for the beautiful and true, prove to us the good within; but instead drive for the prize, feeling that every temptation we overcome lessons the distance, besides smoothing the ascent towards securing it, which if gained will reward us for all sacrifices, ensuring a continual peace within our breasts, a trust in the overruling of all things for our good, of so much more worth than even the greatest boon which earth can give.

Let us now look at the resolutions of the murderer, both of the body and of the soul's spotless purity. The one from some mercenary motive, or for revenge for some real or fancied injury, calmly contemplates taking the life of his foe. Imagine, if you can, the utter desolation of that soul, the darkness, doubt, and despondency by which it is enveloped; and after the commission of the crime the fear of detection which ever attends him, both in sleeping and waking moments. From this picture let us turn to the one who resolves also.—But upon what? To shield and protect from the storms of life the young and trusting heart, whose wealth of affection he has gained by his many professions of lasting love and devotion? Alas! no, but instead to gratify the basest passions of his soul, he has laid this snare so wily, so seemingly truthful and sincere, that the trusting and loving heart yields to him both body and soul. Oh what an agony of years often succeed this one rash step. Do be warned, you pure and innocent ones, just entering the stage of life wherein these temptations mainly lie. Resolve with a firm purpose of heart, that nothing shall take from you this gem of purity which can never be restored, even if you lose the love of one, whom to you seems dearer than all the world beside. Let him go, and thank Heaven that you have been saved from a life worse than death, for if his love depended on this, you can judge of the probable future. So be comforted and strengthened, disappointed heart, still trusting in the future for a more perfect realization of your fondest dreams. But what shall I say to the forsaken one—robbed of all, both the soul's innocence and the esteem of the world. You, my poor sisters, must not yield to sin your future lives, for the unpardonable one in the eyes of the world has been committed. You of all others need the strength of resolutions born of love to God and man, to enable you to successfully combat the allurements which will be placed before you in the form of this world's wealth, dazzling your very brain with their fascinations, if not thus fortified. But my dear sisters, be not won by these flatteries, nor driven by the frowns of the world, the harsher, I admit, with sorrow, arise from our own sex. How often I would intercede with them to help raise the bowed down, to extend the kind hand of welcome to the homeless and wanderer, sent abroad in the world, alone and scorned. I wonder not that so many lead lives of infamy; and upon our own shoulders, women of America, rests much of this: also in another manner, by our welcoming to our social firesides, the destroyer of female innocence. Not until we unite in discarding him from our society, and placing a greater ban upon him than upon his feeble victim, will the present order of things be reversed. He will be made to feel the scorn and ignominy which ought to be ever cast upon a being so far below the brutes that perish. Let such not flatter themselves that they will escape the reward of such baseness, for as sure as a God of love and justice rules, will they be overtaken in their career of infamy, or be made to suffer from its effects, far surpassing that of the comparatively innocent ones. Let us each resolve with a pure and firm purpose of heart, from our several spheres of action, to do all that within us lies to institute this new order of things, when a blessed era will dawn upon this earth, heralding the coming of the promised millenium.

H. H. E.

BRIER COTTAGE, Napa Co., March 28, 1865.

Neat Farmer Girls.

Give us the farmer girls that are tidy. They have the health; and if they have the neatness withal, there is not a finer flower—country flower if you please, as Henry Ward Beecher calls the sweet briar—"country cousin to the rose"—and a sounder, honester—no "worm i' the bud."

But your healthy, honest, frank girl, must be tidy. Dirt is not allowable in any case. The morning work must be done; and even then the sloven must be avoided. There is no use living in dirt; it is not necessary. The naturally neat person, will be neat even in the midst of dirt. The air, the nature of such a person is disposed to neatness—and if education has aided, why, you are secure against such a one falling back into the dirt. The wife will be neat—the grandame will be tidy.

Turn me out the farmer's daughters against any other daughters. You have the true Eves of the Earth, and not the dolls of society. This is what is wanted. It is wanted by our young men—our young farmers. And it is this—healthy, sound, neat young women—that help make the world and put it on a sound footing.

Our daughters have much to do—they are responsible; they are looked to for the future welfare of the nation; and none so much as the farmer's daughters. Plump, tidy and rosy; singing, working, happy, cheerful—and withal wholesome with advice. You are at home with such girls—not at a distance—not at cold lengths. But a true, warm-hearted friend greets you, and abides with you, helps you, works for you, calculates and cares for you. She is half of you; not one to take care of, a dear bandbox ornament, but a loving, practical companion.

You have your house. She makes it your home, and the home of your children—children as plump and as rosy as she. But what house have you? Let us see. There is an air of neatness the moment you enter; it is the natural air she breathes and must have; she sees nothing unusual in it. Her dress is like her room—neat and clean. The clock is polished and keeps regular time; the windows are clear, and all the lights in; the furniture is glossy, and in its proper place. Is the floor swept? Aye, always, so that the children can bounce and roll to their heart's content, without danger of soiling their garments. But this bouncing and rolling you seldom see; the quick eye of the mother, which sees all, directs as if by instinct the ordering of her family, and the family knows it as it were beforehand, for all chimes in together to the one good end of an orderly, happy household.

Such a woman, such daughters, are in converse with the sky—the clean sky—whose blue spans them as with an arch; lovers of the rain, and the snow, and the grass, and the fresh mold—because they are all clean like their own pure thoughts. Not a finer dimple has the stream than is seen on the lass's cheeks, as she trips along in happy heartedness at its side. The sloven—is counted out. She is sulky, careless—lazy. Who has ever seen a dirty girl that was not also a lazy girl. Neatness and smartness go together. MARY.

—[*Rural World and Valley Farmer.*

Idle Girls.

"The number of idle, useless girls in all our large cities seems to be steadily increasing. They lounge or sleep all through their mornings, parade the streets during the afternoon, and assemble in frivolous companies of their own and other sex, to pass away their evenings. What a store of unhappiness for themselves and others are they laying up for the coming time, when real duties and high responsibilities shall be thoughtlessly assumed! They are skilled in no domestic duty; nay, they despise them; have no habit of industry nor taste for the useful. What will they be as wives and mothers? Alas for the husband and children, and alas for themselves. Who can wonder if domestic unhappiness and domestic ruin follow? It is one of the world's maxims that idleness is the mother of evil and wretchedness. How sadly strange is it that so many parents—mothers especially—forget this, and bring up their children in dainty idleness. They are but sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind."—*Washington Star.*

This unhappy man seems to have made himself quite miserable over this discouraging state of affairs, and well he might if such a statement were strictly true. Now we do not believe there is a very large class of young ladies who are thoroughly selfish, heartless, idle, and frivolous. There may be such, assuredly there are some and always will be, but that the sweeping assertion of worthlessness should be made upon them as a class, is undoubtedly wrong. Even among the so-called *fashionables*, the instances are rare of such utter undesirableness. Suppose they do attend balls, parties, opera and concert, you will, if occasion requires, find them tender nurses at the sick bed of a loved one, you will find their sympathies easily excited to acts of kindness and charity, and during the present struggle how often have we seen those same dainty jeweled fingers busily engaged in working for our soldiers, or soothing the sufferer in camp and hospital—while in times of adversity, girls reared in luxury have proved themselves possessed of fortitude and endurance amounting almost to heroism.

Not that we would screen entirely from censure the pleasure-seekers of our cities; but the fact is this common-place assertion about useless young ladies has come to be a chronic affection with very many good people. Newspaper articles when they have nothing else to say fall back upon this old theme for the filling up of a spare corner, until we are by common consent, coming to acquiesce silently to the libel, accepting it as a truth applying to young ladies as a class. In behalf of our "Home Circle" we insert this slight plea for the younger members of the weaker sex, who are not, as we can see (judging from the chronicles of the olden time) any more frivolous and gay than were our grandmothers at their age, who afterwards, as we all know, sobered down into highly respectable, sedate, dignified middle-aged matrons.—[*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

Flowers and Fruit.

"I love Katy Wilson," said little blue-eyed Mary Dow. Love was in her heart and shone in her face, and flooding it with tenderness and beauty.

Mrs. Dow was holding in her hand a small spray of apple-blossoms. "Love is like a flower," she answered.

Mary's countenance grew thoughtful.

"Very fair to look upon. But flowers fade, wither and die."

Light went out of the sweet eyes.

"But all is not lost," said Mrs. Dow. "There is something in the heart of the flower, which, like a good purpose in love, gives us fruit, and the fruit is better than the flower."

Light came back again to Mary's eyes.

"Oh, yes, I know," she answered, her face glowing again—"if I love Katy, I must be good to her; my flower must become fruit."

"Yes, dear, it must become fruit," replied the mother, as she laid a kiss warmly upon the forehead of her little one. Other sentences were on her lips, but she did not utter them, fearing to dim by unfitting words the truth so clear to her child's perceptions.

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TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

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Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1850. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts their and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantage besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchasers were present.

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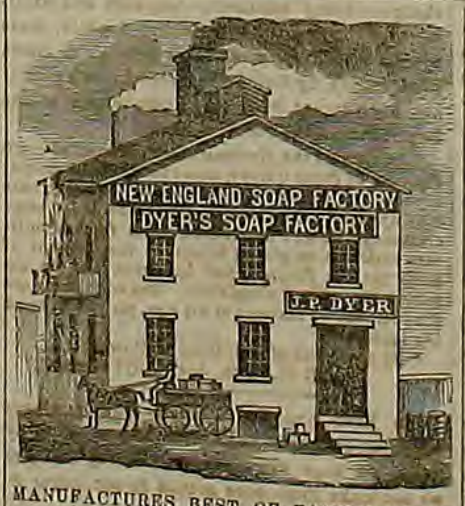

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Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

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THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

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A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced [this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

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SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUgar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Philosophical.

On the Philosophy of Raising the Bodies of the Drowned by Cannon-Firing.

BY HUMPHREY PEAKE, M. D.

[As it has been the peculiar misfortune of California to loose many of her citizens by drowning, we feel it would be of great importance to put every person in possession of facts that would aid in recovering those who are lost.—ED. FARMER.]

The subject of this thesis I have never seen discussed, either in works of philosophy, or, where it might more appropriately be looked for, in works on medical jurisprudence. I have not the advantage of a library, at present, but while I remember an elaborate argument, in Taylor, on the formation of adipocire, there is but little said, if my memory serves me, in regard to the time in which a drowned body may float, while, on the philosophy of the floating, or the rising of the body, nothing is said. Indeed the philosophy of a body's rising, simply, is easily understood, but the philosophy of raising a drowned body by cannon-firing is quite a different thing, and involves some of the most important principles of Pneumatics, Hydrostatics and Dynamics.

It may be objected, however, that the *fact* of raising a drowned body by cannon-firing has not yet been established. In answer to this, I have only to say, that its truth has, for a long time, been considered unquestionable by the great mass of the people, notwithstanding philosophers had never come to their aid with an explanation, and although I have never, myself, seen a body raised by the means under consideration, yet I have such an overwhelming mass of testimony to its truth, that were I not able to explain the phenomenon by well known laws, I could scarcely doubt its truth. I may add, in addition to evidence of the reliability of which I have no doubt, that there is more or less truth in the general opinions of the people, no matter whether or not we may be able to furnish a rational explanation of them. For instance, any sailor knows that fish will spoil sooner in moon light than in sunshine, but no philosopher has offered any explanation of the fact. And again: how universal is the belief that an ascending column of smoke is a sign of fair weather, while the opposite condition—that of the smoke settling and trailing near the ground—is one of rain! Yet, how few know or understand the philosophy which shows that this *must* be so!

To repeat: I propose in this paper to show that in their opinion that cannon-firing will raise sometimes, at least, a drowned body, the people are correct, and to account, on well known philosophical principles, for the phenomenon. As preliminary to the discussion of these principles, I may state that it is a matter about which I have been in the habit of thinking for years, and that until within the last three years I was always nonplussed in my reasoning by what I considered a fact, and which was indeed a fact, but not the whole of the facts, to wit: Suppose a body immersed in water and a cannon discharged over its surface.—The discharge causes a condition approaching a vacuum—takes the atmospheric pressure off the surface of the water for a time, and so would render the body, for the time, *relatively* heavier, and it would, therefore, instead of raising, sink perhaps deeper. Here, as I have said, I was puzzled for years, but finally, owning to a circumstance which I will mention, the true explanation, as I believe, of this remarkable phenomenon, broke in upon me.

The circumstance to which I allude is this: During the 22d and 23d days of November, in the year 1861, it was my lot to witness the bombardment at Pensacola, Florida, between the United States forces and those of the Confederate States. The bombardment was a terrific one, there being engaged, in all, heavy guns and mortars, perhaps no less than one hundred. The littoral of the bay, trending in on one side for about four miles, and on the other for quite one, was a series of batteries, including, on the Confederate side, two permanent works, Forts Barrancas and McRea, and on the other an immense work, known as Fort Pickens. I have said the bombardment lasted two days. The phenomenon which led to the explanation I am about to give was this: Myriads of fish were killed during the action, and were wafted ashore by the surf. What killed them? The multitude around me satisfied themselves with the vague explanation that they were killed by *concussion*.—But *how* were they killed by concussion? was a question which I set myself at work to solve, and which I believe I did solve.

To enable the reader to comprehend the explanation which I am about to give, I beg his attention, for a short time, to a philosophical toy which he may find in most of the shops of philosophical instrument-makers: A large tubular glass is about three-fourths filled with water. In this is placed a miniature ballon of glass, and to this attached a miniature car and manikin. The globe of glass, having a small aperture in its bottom, is sufficiently filled with water to just cause it to float in mid-water, there being, for this condition, necessarily, a small quantity of air in the upper part of the globe. An India-rubber or bladder membrane is now securely tied over the top of the tube—Press upon this membrane, and the balloon or manikin will sink to the bottom, or near it, of the tube. Take away the pressure, and the balloon or car will rise again.

What is the explanation of this phenomenon? A body immersed in any fluid is subject to the pressure, as the fluid itself is. The pressure on the membrane is communicated to the air, and through the air to the water beneath it, and *through the water* to the air on the top of the balloon. This air is *compressed*, and more water enters the globe. The balloon then necessarily sinks. Take off the pressure, and what follows? The air in the top of the globe, relieved from pressure, expands.—The water forced into the globe by pressure through the superincumbent air is expelled by the expansion of the air in the top of the globe, and so the balloon with its car ascends to its former position.

Another fact, in this connection, must be borne in mind: if the pressure on the membrane covering the jar be made to an excessive extent, the little balloon will not rise when the pressure is removed, but will remain below any point from which it had risen before, and before it will rise the jar must be turned a little to one side, so as to remove the pressure to a certain extent, at which point the expansive force of the air contained in the top of the globe is able to overcome the aqueous pressure above, and so the balloon rises.

Now for the application of these facts and principles to the question at issue. By the discharge of the cannon the atmosphere is displaced for a distance around, and an approach to a vacuum is produced—the atmospheric pressure is removed for a space from the surface of the water. Of course any body immersed in the water is relieved of the same amount of pressure as the water itself is.

Now regard the drowned body just as the little balloon I have described, and the explanation will be complete. Suppose a person drowned within the last twelve hours, and to be in water of not great depth. A cannon is discharged over it and the body does not rise: Why? Because the body has not yet become in that condition which makes it philosophically the counterpart of the little toy. But let the weather be warm, or a sufficient length of time elapse, and by the decomposition, *gasses are generated in the body*, and the necessary condition alluded to above, is produced, and the body is made, philosophically, the little toy so often mentioned. Now compare the behavior of the two, and the solution of the problem will, I think, be apparent. Pressure having been made upon the membrane covering the jar in which the little balloon is, and the balloon having descended, *remove the pressure* and it will rise again. Fire a cannon over a drowned body which has been rendered, by decomposition, the counterpart of our toy, and for a short time the atmospheric *pressure* is removed from the surface of the water, *as also* from what may be in that water, and consequently from the drowned body. This causes an expansion of the gasses which the body may contain; the body is rendered relatively lighter, and receives an upward tendency or impulse before the atmospheric pressure returns to the surface of the water, and as the body loses pressure at every inch of its upward travel, it can be readily understood, by any one who comprehends the principles of dydrostatics, pneumatics and dynamics, how the body will rise.

It is not to be denied that the time during which the atmospheric pressure is removed, after the discharge of the cannon, is necessarily very short, but I think it sufficiently long for the purpose claimed. Those who have followed me thus far, can perhaps already explain the death, by the Pensacolar bombardment, of the great number of fishes. Every fish carries a large bag of air in his belly, which people call his "swimmer." It can be readily understood how cannon-firing would operate upon this body of air, and how the fish might be killed by its sudden expansion. If this is not the explanation of the phenomenon, I am unable to give one. In conclusion, I beg the attention of my professional *confrères* to what I have written. The explanation I have given may not be the true one; nay more, the phenomenon discussed may not be a *fact*, but it is so generally believed and almost daily practised, that, on this evidence alone, I can scarcely doubt it. Let us learn whether or not the thing does occur, and, then, if I have not shown its solution, let us go to work and find the right one.

A CARD

TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several thousand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,

SEEDSMAN,

No. 414 California Street,

San Francisco, Calif'a.

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER. 3

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] May 5.

The Grain and Produce Markets are less active, and prices all tend downward. Speculation is weak, and the demand insufficient to sustain prices asked.

BARLEY, that one week since was quoted at 3 to 3½, is dull. Sales and prices now range from 2½ to 3 cents, which are the nominal rates.

OATS and BRAN are lower.

CORN.—The large recessions have had a depressing effect. Over 5,000 sacks have come to hand the past week from the lower coast.

BEANS are very dull. Little or no demand exists.

WHEAT and FLOUR are without material change.—Holders continue to demand exorbitant prices, and resort to every kind of subterfuge to create a movement and explain away the cause of such limited supplies going into the interior, where we have been told such scarcity exists. Oregon, for a State that is bare of supplies, has done nobly, and continues to add to stocks on hand. The twenty-dollar-per-barrel-flour that speculators looked for have not been reached, and in our opinion it will soon be $12 per barrel. Wheat and Flour bids fair to follow. But an absence of demand is causing much uneasiness on the part of speculators and money advancers. The latter are becoming clamorous. The near approach of the harvest season and the many fabulous reports of failure of crops, are as far as we can learn without foundation, and only a weak invention to stimulate and sustain prices.

HAY has arrived in sparing quantities, and prices have temporarily improved.

POTATOES, both old and new, are in fair supply.

Much complaint exists on account of the inacivity and general dullness of trade.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	1,555	Hay, bales	2,172
Barley, sacks	8,898	Wool, bales	868
Potatoe, sacks	3,105	Middlings, sacks	—
Beans, sacks	1,084	Oats, sacks	4,693
Salt, sacks	650	Onions, sacks	—
Flour, ½-sacks	2,281	Straw, bales	—
Bran, sacks	614	Corn, sacks	4,658

Wheat, ₹ 100 lbs—		Flour ₹ bbl—	
Milling	4 50 @ 5 00	Superfine	13 00@13 12
Do Oregon	4 50 @ 4 75	Extra	14 50@15 00
Do Chile	@	Oregon superfine	13 00@14 00
Barley ₹ 100 lbs—		Chile (in bond)	
Feed	3 75 @ 3 90	Corn Meal ₹ ton—	
Do Chile	3 90 @ 3 40	Domestic Feed	80 00@90 00
Oats ₹ 100 lbs—		Eastern ₹ bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Seed	@ 2 50	Hay, ₹ ton	14@18 00
Feed	2 75 @ 3 00	Bran ₹ ton	28 00@30 00
Oregon	2 70 @ 2 75	Middlings, ₹ ton	57 50@60 00
Corn ₹ 100 lbs	3 40 @ 3 50	Rye, ₹ 100 lbs	5 00@ 5 50
Beans, ₹ 100 lbs	2 50 @ 3 25	Buckwheat	2 75@ 3 00
Straw	3 00 @ 5 00	Potatoes	3 00@4 00
		Onions	9 00@11 00

OUR MARKETS.

Our markets are steadily improving. The retail markets for Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, and Vegetables, remain the same as last week, and very few changes. Green Peas are abundant and good; Cucumbers come in more freely; Asparagus adundant, but too much of the white poisonous kind sold. Strawberries come in freely, but quantities from San Jose come very dirty and injure the sale very much. This should be remedied. See Addison Martin & Co.'s fruit report.

San Francisco Cattle Market.—May 5.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₹ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@8c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₹ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@18c ₹ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₹ lb.

The Meat Market generally less this week about one-eighth.

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—May 5.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $5 60@6 00 ₹ box; Pears 10@15c ₹ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@20c ₹ lb. Dried Peaches 12@20c ₹ lb. Figs 20@30c ₹ lb. Strawberries 40@60cts ₹ lb. Oranges $2 75@$3 00 per 100, retail, 50c ½ dozen; Gooseberries, 17@25 ½ lb

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—May 5.

Hens	@2 00	Tame Geese ₹ pair	3 00@4 00
Spring Chickens	@2 00	Pigeons, wild ₹ doz	3 00@
Turkeys	@ 40@	do domestic	@
Ducks, tame ₹ doz	@11 00	Quail, per dozen	
Ducks, wild	@	Geese, wild	6 00@9 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 5.

FRUIT.

Apples, ₹ lb	@	Crab Apples ₹ lb	@
do cooking	2@ 6	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes ₹ doz	37½
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	50@ 75
Duch'ss d'Angoulems	@	Lemons, per doz	@
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples, each	50@1 00
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	4@ 12
Easter Beurre	25@	do ₹ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white ₹ lb	@
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
LouiseBonne de Jersey		Muscat de Alexandria	@
Madelaine	@	Catawba	@
cooking	@	Hamburgh	@
Strawberries ₹ lb	@1 00	Los Angeles	@
Raspberries	@	Common	@
Gooseberries, common	@	Cherry Plums	@
do English	@	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & white com	@	Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	@	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg-plum	@
Cherries, com var	@	Almonds Cal	@
Bigarreau	@	Filberts	@
Black Tartarian	@	Eng Walnuts ₹ lb	35@ 40
Apricots	@	Green-gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pic-melon	@
Figs, new	@	Watermelons, each	@
Peanuts African	20	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₹ doz		Canteloupes	@
Bloodgood Pears	@	English Black Currants	@

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ₹ lb	10@ 15c	Okra, Dry ₹ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₹ doz	75@1 00	do Green	@
Brussell's sprouts ₹ lb	@	Potatoes	@ 6
Beets	@ 37	do New	@ 12
Broccoli ₹ doz	@	do Sweet Carolina	@
Cabbage	1 50@2 00	do Yams (S Isls)	@ 3
Cauliflower	@2 50@3 50	Pumpkins	@ 4
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips ₹ doz bunches	@ 37
Celery	@ ₹ bunch 12	Parsley	@ 25
Cress ₹ doz bunches	@ 25	Pickles, in jars, each	50@ 25
Cucumbers, per doz	@	Rhubarb	@ 12
Cranberries ₹ gall	@1 00	Radishes ₹ doz bunches	@ 25
Dried Herbs ₹ doz	1 00	do yellow	@ 37
Egg-Plant	@	do black, ₹ bunch	@ 37
Garlics new	@	Red Peppers ₹ lb	@
Green-Peas	10@ 12½	Summer Squash	@
Green-Peppers	@	Squash, Marrowfat	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₹ doz	@	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce ₹ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans	@
Mushrooms, open grth ₹ lb	1 00	Spinage	@ 37
do cultivated	@	Salsify ₹ bunch	@ 37
Onions	@ 12@ 18	Turnips ₹ doz	@ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh ₹ lb	@

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's ₹ lb	40@ 50	Cheese	@ 25@
do Eastern	@	Lard, California	@ 30@
Eggs, Cals ₹ doz	@ 55	do Eastern	@ 27@
Duck-eggs	@ 60	Honey, in comb	@ 25@ 37
Farallon-eggs	@	Maple Sugar	@ 40

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ₹ lb	@ 15@18	Leg Mutton ₹ lb	@ 12½@15
Sirloin & rib pieces	@15@18	Lamb	@ 20@
Fork-rib, etc	@ 25	Pigs' Tongues	each 12
Veal	@ 20	Bacon, California ₹ lb	@ 23
Veal Cutlet	@ 20	do Oregon	@
Corned Beef	@ @ 12	do Imported	@
Smoked Beef	@ @ 15	Tongues	each @ 75
Pork chops	@ @ 25	do smoked	@ 75@1 00
Mutton chops	@ 12@15	Ham, Cal and Oregon	@ 20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole	₹ lb 10@12	Crabs, large	₹ doz 1 00
do smoked	@ @	do small	@ 25@50
do pickled	@ ₹ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs	@ 2 00
do do	@ ₹ lb 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	@12
Smelts	@12	do fresh	@
Perch	@12	Shrimps	@ ₹ lb 12
Rockfish	@12	Flounders	@25
Codfish	@ 12	Sea Bass	@25
Herring, fresh,	@	Halibut (rare)	@
do smoked	@ ₹ lb	Sturgeon	@ 6@8
Tomcod	@ ₹ lb	Crawfish	@
Sardines (fresh)	@	Oysters	@ ₹ 100
Sole-fish	@25	Anchovies	@
Rocktrout	@12		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₹ pair	@	Snipe	@ ₹ doz
do tame	1 25@	English	@3 00
do Canvas-back	@	Venison smoked ₹ lb	@
do Mallard	@	Quails	@ ₹ doz
do Teal ₹ doz	@	Pigeons, domestic	@3 00
Geese, wild ₹ pair	@2 00	do wild	@2 00
do tame	each 3 50@	Hares	each @62@ 75
Chickens	@ 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame	@25@ 37
Turkeys	₹ lb @ 30	do wild	@ 25
Hens	each 1 00@1 25	Squirrel	₹ pair 50@

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—On May 1st there was in the State Treasury the sum of $801,865 96.

—A ledge of plumbago has lately been discovered near Virginia City.

—Huge onions, beats, turnips and parnips are raised in Lander county, Nev.

—Strawberries, this year, in Santa Cruz are not only abundant, but of unusually luscious flavor.

—A wild California lion has been seen lately in the lower part of Sacramento county.

—The Suisun Library Association has been organized, with Geo. A. Gillespie as President.

—The streets of Placerville, says the *News*, have been thronged lately with six, eight, and ten-mule teams, laden for Nevada.

—The County Treasurer's office at Fairfield, Solano county, was robbed, on Sunday night last, of $7,673 in coin—mostly in $20 pieces.

—In drifting east, the Imperial Company, Gold Hill, have struck a very extensive and splendid body of ore, 520 feet below the surface.

—Owing to the recent hot weather in the foothills of the Sierras, the melting snows have greatly swollen the volume of water in the Sacramento river.

—James Haworth, for the last ten years President of the California Stage Company, has resigned, and A. G. Richardson, of Sacramento, has been elected to fill his place.

—Four ladies collected $1,243 in three days, recently, in Washoe City, which was paid over to A. B. Paul, President of the United States Branch Sanitary Commission for Nevada. Good for a small town.

—The Rev. H. Cummins, of Nevada, has accepted the call of the First Congregational Church of Petaluma, to supply their pulpit for six months, unless sooner relieved by Rev. Mr. Harding, who has received a previous call from said society.

—The Spring races will commence on the 8th day of June, over the Copperopolis Course, and continue three days. A purse of $600, for three-year olds, has been put up for the first day, and four entries has been made for the same.

—A branch of the California Bank was opened on the 2d inst., in Gold Hill, in the building formerly occupied by the banking house of Paul & Co. Wm. H. Blauvelt, Esq., will be cashier of the new branch.

—The prices for witnessing horse-races within the "course," at Austin (Nev.), are rather "steep." The *Reveille* says of a recent "scrub race," that few were present on the course, owing to the tickets being placed at $4 each.

—Fifteen men were recently hung at Walla Walla, W. T., by a Vigilance Committee. About a hundred more are threatened with the same treatment unless the business of horse-stealing and highway robbery is soon suspended.

—The Mariposa *Gazette* says that the Mariposa Estate has passed into the hands of the Dodge Brothers, of San Francisco. The company had become so embarrassed by the large attachments levied upon their personal property as to render a change in the management necessary.

—The miners formerly employed in some of the large mining companies at Moore's Flat, struck to have their wages raised from $3 to $3 50 per day. One man, who attempted to go to work for $3 per day, was severely beaten, and the offenders were arrested and punished.

—It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that any person is authorized to sell cattle, hogs and sheep to the amount of $10,000 annually who has paid $10 for a cattle broker's license. Where brokers act in partnership, if the sales cannot be separately computed, they are not allowed to exceed $10,000 for each individual member of the firm.

—The people in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, fear that they will be visited by a high stage of water in the months of May and June. They think they will come earlier than did the flood of 1862. In that year, on the 11th of June, a large part of the city was under water, in many places to the depth of four or five feet, and railroad iron was used to keep down the street-planking.

—The charter election in Virginia (Nevada) resulted in the success of the regular Union ticket. The following are the officers elected: Mayor, George F. Jones; Recorder, J. D. Meagher; Chief of Police, G. W. Birdsall; Treasurer, Louis Feusier; Assessor, E. W. Haines; Aldermen—First Ward, W. H. Young; Second Ward, John Piper; Third Ward, H. D. Smith; Fourth Ward, H. M. Eddy.

—Letters captured at Columbia, South Carolina, by the Union troops, show that at the commencement of the war, D. M. Seymour, of Hartford, Connecticut, forwarded one thousand dollars to Governor Gist, of South Carolina, to be invested in South Carolina bonds, the expressed object being to aid that State in making war on the United States. If our Government does its duty in the premises, it will take all the property Seymour has left, and his life also. Such a traitor deserves death.

W. R. STRONG'S
American Seed Store,
NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,
IMPORTERS
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.
The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.
The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of
GARDEN, FLOWER, —AND— FRUIT SEEDS,
Together with
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS
For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree,
....AND....
SHRUB SEED.
Choice Flower Seeds,
Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the ver CHOICEST KINDS.
GRASSES.
A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.
A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.
California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity.
Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,
All these of the most approved sorts.
Bulbous Roots
In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Naracissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.
It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.
He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.
Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.
A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.
Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.
W. R. STRONG,
20 206 J street, Sacramento.

WASHING MACHINE
"ECONOMY."
THE ABOVE MENTIONED MACHINE HAS BEEN
GREATLY IMPROVED
The past few months, both in its
EASE OF ACTION AND RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION,
Adding at least one-third to its former virtues, at the same time the former
SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY
Of this Machine has been improved than otherwise.
"ECONOMY"
still holds the
FRONT RANK
AMONG
ALL WASHING MACHINES,
Notwithstanding the many improvements made in the past year.
JOHN M. HORNER,
Inventor and Patentee, Mission San Jose.

To The Seed Trade.
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.
Growers, Importers and
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS
And all articles connected with the
SEED TRADE.
PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
9 New York.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.
A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA Island Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.
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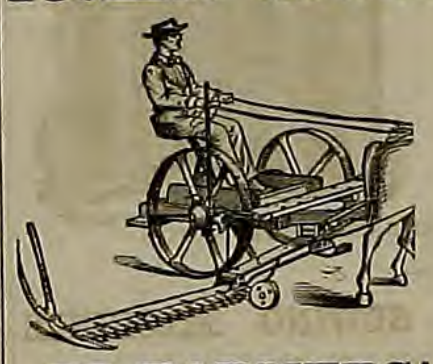
WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,
Kirby's Clipper Mower,
BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,
Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,
Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,
Haines' Illinois Headers,
MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADERS,
RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,
Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be
The Best Machines for Harvesting
Now in use on this Coast.
For sale by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner Front and Market
11-3m And corner California and Battery streets.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!
BUY THE BEST MACHINES!
2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the
Buckeye Mower,
Buckeye Reaper,
Haine's Illinois Header,
....AND....
Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,
Are by far the best Machines that are made.
For sale only in San Francisco by
HAWLEY & CO.,
9 Corner of California and Battery streets.

Fruit Trees,
GARDEN PLANTS,
—AND—
FLOWERING PLANTS.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the
Great Collection
—OF—
Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.
This collection consists of all the very best
EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.
With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,
ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.
Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.
Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,
605 Sansome Street,
Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
23tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

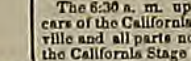
E. D. Bailey & Co.,
Auction & Commission Merchants,
No. 408 Pine street,
Above Montgomery,
E. D. BAILEY, W. F. NORCROSS. } SAN FRANCISCO.
-t

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company
For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched on the following named days:
May 3—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watkins
May 18—SACRAMENTO.....Capt. W. H. Hudson
From foloom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamers.
A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.
OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.



THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE
Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.
Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.
For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.
Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock A. M.
ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, A. M. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.
For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

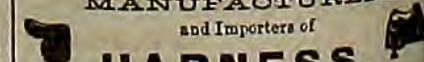
Central Pacific Railroad

Winter Arrangement.
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:
Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
The 6:30 A. M. up trains connect at the junction with cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, etc., via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.
The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars to Folsom.
On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.
LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of
FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP,
Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.
Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque County, N. Y.
We have now
A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,
Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into the State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been
REARED HERE,
AND FULLY ACCLIMATED,
Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.
Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.
For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARK & PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to prospective chasers.
Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care of L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.
GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

Harness. Saddles.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of



HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &c.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we have the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, exceeding Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.
FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.
N. B.—
We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CORDOVAN CORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.
2

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1865. NUMBER 17.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.
SAN FRANCISCO.

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GRAPE GROWING IN CALIFORNIA

Some little time since we published an article from the *Prices Current* of this city, purporting to come from a distinguished grape grower of this State, who advocated a new and peculiar system of layering the vine, in order to bring vines to a closer proximity than eight or six feet apart, the writer advocated *four feet* as the proper distance in this country, and his theory was that it *shaded the vine*, and produced more and better grapes to the acre. This journal repudiated the system, and gave good reasons for the same. We have also published a number of articles since, sustaining our views, and have not yet heard or seen any argument in favor of that system, save in the Journal in which it originated, and the reply of that journal we did not consider of merit sufficient to notice again.

We now copy a letter published in the *Era*, from Hon. J. J. Walker, one of the grape growers of Los Angeles, which we think completely refutes the "*four feet* apart" idea, and gives good and sound scientific reasons for what is written.

We think, as the *Prices Current* takes so much interest in agriculture, it should at least, publish this letter from Los Angeles also.

We are glad to find that the grape growers of Los Angeles are so ready to correct so great an error as *close planting* would be to the vine interest of California.

The Distance Between Grape Vines.

BY J. J. WALKER, OF LOS ANGELES.

The *Alta California*, of February 16th, in its "Notes on Sonoma Valley, No. 2," essays to present the arguments in support of and against both close and distant planting of vines in a vineyard. The "Notes" say: "In Los Angeles county, the distance is six feet each way. In Sonoma the distance in the vineyard set out before 1865 is eight feet. There is no reason why the interval should be less in the South, but the inferior richness of the soil is a reason why it should be greater."—Admitting the correctness of the premises, that the soil of Sonoma is of greater richness than that of Los Angeles, I think the conclusion erroneous. The richer the soil, the greater and more wide-spreading will be the growth. The greater the growth the more space it will occupy. And if, as is to be inferred, the canes grow more luxuriantly in Sonoma than in Los Angeles, and "the idea that the interval at eight feet is too great appears to gain converts," I believe they are the converts to error.

My own conclusions are, that vines six feet apart, in rows six feet distant, are too much crowded for the soil and climate of this quarter. Not because the soil is too poor to support that number of vines to the acre, but, because it is so rich that the canes interlock and shut out the rays of the sun, and, together with their foliage, confine and keep in contact with the leaves and the fruit, the exhalations and moisture which they are continually throwing off, as well as those that are continually rising from the soil.

Convinced that the time is close at hand when wine will be a staple production of California, not confined to the Southern or Coast counties, one of great magnitude, and of wealth and prosperity to its inhabitants; and as a mistake in planting a vineyard is not easily rectified; and as the quality of the wine as well as the quantity essentially depend upon the manner of planting and of dressing a vineyard, I am induced to give publicity through your most extensively read columns, to some views which I entertain on this subject, in the hope that, if they should fail to guide and direct those engaged and those who may hereafter engage in the cultivation of wine grapes, they may at least induce reflection and inquiry, which shall have a beneficial tendency, and prevent the vine cultivators from adopting and pursuing faulty systems, by which their labor will be less remuneratively rewarded.

Perhaps from having been bred a fisherman, and experienced the difficulty of coiling a rope "against the sun," my wanderings have been "with the sun," or towards his resting place, and not having followed him far enough to reach Europe, I am wanting that knowledge which is attainable by personal observations in that favored country, where the husbandman is guided by all that information which science imparts, as well as that obtained from those habitual and varied experiments for which European laborers generally, and especially the vine dressers, are so celebrated. But drawing a conclusion from analogy, it would disappoint me, if credibly informed, that the favorite and highly prized wines of Europe are made from vineyards in which the foliage of the vines exclude the rays of the sun from the ground, and serve, as an air-proof mantle, to retain beneath it all, or most of the gases and moisture which are continually thrown off by the vines and the ground in such large quantities. My share of obstinacy, which is said to be the child of ignorance, is so great, that I have no fear of risking a dozen bottles of the best Los Angeles wine, against the same quantity of the best Sonoma wine, that the high-priced wines of Europe are made from grapes grown on vines, whenever trained as standards, so far apart, whether it be four feet, or more, or less, that the yearly growth of their canes is less than half the distance of the vines apart; and in all cases, however they may be twined, that the distance between the vines is sufficient to permit the rays of the sun to reach the ground upon which the vines are growing, at the time the grapes are maturing.

The arguments, says the *Alta*, advanced by Col Haraszthy in favor of close planting are these:—"In the vineyards of Europe the interval is generally less than four feet, and in many cases less than two feet. The grapes now lack color and sacharine matter and this lack is attributable to the large yield per vine. If we have four stalks instead of one we shall get as many grapes and much more color and strength from the same area." It is to be regretted that the "Notes" do not embrace the proofs by which the assertions, contained in the two last sentences, are supported, as they are of importance. If the vines grow as strongly in Europe as in California, if they produce as much wood or canes annually there as here, which is not alleged, then these facts would be of force and weight in the argument, otherwise they can have but little bearing upon the question at issue.—Fruit grown in a dense thicket contains less sugar than if exposed to the sun and air. Both fruit and vegetable, when deprived of light during their growth lack color. To produce sugar and coloring matter in the grape, light and heat are essential requisites. All other things being equal, the greater the amount of these two elements, the sweeter and more highly colored will be the grapes. But as neither light, heat, nor an unfoliferous grape vine, nor all three combined, can cause the growth and ripening of a single bunch of grapes, without a sufficient number of well developed, vigorous and healthy leaves, it is evident that science and experience are essentially needed to direct the vine dresser—how to plant and dress a vineyard, so as to secure all those requirements necessary for the growing in the greatest perfection, of a good wine grape, with the abundant yield of the vineyard. The reason why side hill or sloping land gives a better grape than level lands, is probably owing to the greater exposure of the ground and of the fruit to the rays of the sun, the more perfect ventilation and freedom for the escape of the gasses and exhalations, and the less confinement of the atmosphere about the fruit and leaves in the former, than in the latter situation. I am not aware of any theory or experiments which lead to the conclusion that a vine, which, from the want of room or from any other cause can only mature six pounds of grapes, will give those grapes a larger proportion of sugar and color than those of another vine, which can mature twelve pounds. It will be admitted, I presume, that a field planted in vines four feet apart will be more perfectly shaded than if the vines were eight feet apart. If the vines are healthy, and judiciously pruned, so as to give the requisite relative quantity of fruit and leaves, and with light, heat and moisture sufficient, I cannot conceive of any reason, if a vine is large enough to produce a hundred pounds of grapes, why they should not be of equal color and sweetness as those of a vine which is of but one tenth the size, and is only capable of yielding ten pounds. Without leaves there cannot be any graves. If the leaves are imperfect the fruit also will be imperfect.—The leaves are the laboratories from which the grapes receive all the elements which form the sugar, the acid, and the coloring matter, as well as the other properties that enter into their composition. If the leaves are too few in number, or are grown in an atmosphere too arid, or of too much heat, they will be insufficient, or too hard and woody to perform their destined functions, and a hard and ligneous fruit will be the product. If the leaves are grown in the shade, or with too much moisture, either in the soil or atmosphere, or if the atmosphere in which they grow is filled with their own noxious exhalations, they will be unable to perform the great duties required of them, and furnish properly prepared, and in the needful proportions and quantity, all those elements which enter into a good wine grape, and the fruit will consequently be flat, stale and insipid, wanting color, in sugar and flavor.

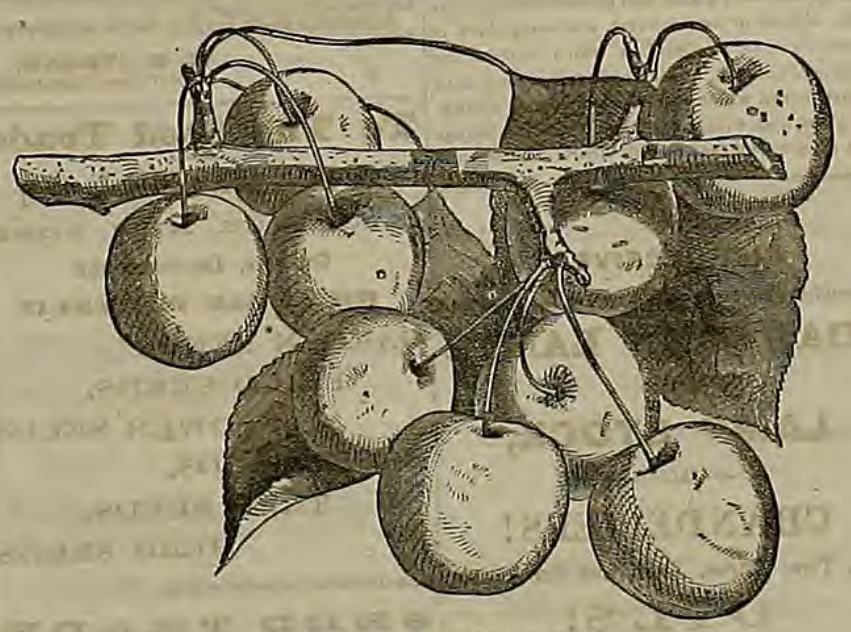
One of the greatest drawbacks to the perfecting of a good wine grape, in Los Angeles county, has been the redundancy of the yearly growth of wood or canes with their accompanying leaves. To overcome this difficulty two courses have been adopted. As a remedy, some husbandmen have resorted to summer pruning or cutting off the ends of the canes. Two evils are connected with this practice, or flow from it. First: the efforts and energies of the roots have been wasted in growing superfluous branches, when they should have been employed in producing the required quantity of leaves and in supplying those leaves with material to enlarge the size of the fruit. The other and still greater evil consists in its being ruinous to the fruit which is growing and maturing, by depriving it of those leaves requisite to give it color, flavor and sugar. The other course has been that of preventive, by withholding water from the vineyard, so as to check the growth of the canes. This course is one of such nicety, requiring so much care and watchfulness, that it is doubtful if it can be carried into successful practice under the present system of artificial irrigation.

I will relate one instance of the effect of summer pruning. A few years ago I saw at one of our wine presses a lot of grapes, among which were many clusters entirely white; others that were slightly colored, and many that had berries of all the different shades of color from a greenish white to a dark purple. The grapes were of more than average size, extremely tender, not unpleasant to taste, but deficient in acid, sugar and firmness. The pile looked like a family of mulattoes. As the winemaker could afford no explanation of this phenomenon, I inquired where the grapes were grown, and sought a solution of the mystery by an examination of the vineyard, and by inquiries of the owner. The vines were twelve years old, of the common variety, planted at the usual distance apart, and had grown vigorously from the time of planting, and were of good height from the ground. There had been a heavy growth of canes on the vines that season, owing in part to the heavy rains of the winter previous, 1861–2, so as to interlock and cover the field. About the time the berries had attained their growth, and just as they were beginning to take color, the owner, in order to give the grapes a better opportunity to ripen and acquire sweetness, went through the vineyard, clipping off enough of the ends of the canes so as to open a space between rows to permit ventilation and allow the rays of the sun to reach the ground. The vines, being in a luxuriant state, immediately threw out numerous new branches, from the clipt canes, with new, and fully developed, but rapidly growing leaves. The phenomenon was fully and satisfactorily explained.—When the berries needed thrifty and well developed leaves, to collect heat, light and other elements from the air, and elaborate the sap, so as to furnish color, sugar, etc., they had been deprived of them, and the vines were almost exclusively engaged, and the sap consumed in forming leaves.

For some years after vines commence bearing, they usually make more canes and consequently more leaves than are required for the perfecting of the berries, and this may be one of the causes if not the chief one, why the wine of young vineyards is inferior to that from older ones. An excess of wood being prejudicial to the quality, as well as quantity of fruit. The vitality of the soil and climate of California is such that vines generally grow too much to wood, even when they have attained the age of forty to fifty years. Notwithstanding it is a received dogma of vine dressers, that too much crop weakens and injures the vine, I am well satisfied that vines of eight and ten years old from the planting, when they have been well rooted, should be so pruned as to cause the fruit, by its demand upon the vine, to prevent an injurious growth of superfluous wood and leaves. If there are too many fruit buds left on the vine by the pruner, there will not be a sufficient growth of canes and leaves to nourish and perfect the fruit, and give the required support to the roots, and the vine will suffer. While the roots derive support from the leaves generally as well as those of the non bearing canes, the fruit is supplied by the leaves upon their own respective canes which are between the clusters and the point of the cane. Heavy cropping, although not carried to such an excess as to injure the quality of the grape for

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

No. 1---Lawton Blackberry.



No. 2---Siberian Crab-apple.

No. 3---Houghton's Seedling Gooseberry.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We offer a tempting dish to the palate of our readers—only giving them, however, a foretaste of what will be very abundant this season. California markets this year will make the best display of Fruits ever seen in any market, and we venture to say that the stands of Addison Martin & Co., in Pacific Fruit Market, will make displays of Fruits this season that will surpass any show of the English or French markets, for they always secure the very best grown.

No. 1—Lawton Blackberry.

This fruit is now one of the leading fruits of our State. The product from a single vine is enormous. The crop this year promises to be immense.

No. 2—Siberian Crab-apple.

This is one of the finest fruits for preserves.—The tree, when in full fruit, is one of the handsomest sights in a garden, as the tree is an enormous bearer. There are seven varieties known. The Red, Yellow and White are however the principal ones grown.

No. 3—Houghton's Seedling Gooseberry.

This variety, though not large, is one of the most profitable kinds grown, as it never mildews and is the greatest bearer known. It is very extensively cultivated as a market fruit. It is now in the market, in its green state.

Horticulture.

Fuchsias and Mesembryanthemums for Baskets.

The use which is made of Hanging Baskets for the cultivation of flowers in conservatories and other plant structures, gives an especial interest to the appearance of a subject well adapted for such a mode of growth. We have often felt some degree of surprise that the lots of glowing Mesembryanthemums, and some other succulent plants of suitable habit to be found in the gardens of here and there a lover of succulents, are not more frequently seen employed for this mode of culture, which would most assuredly suit them admirably; it is not, however, our present object to refer further to these. We only wish to mention a novelty which seems to have been expressly designed for a basket flower.

It is sufficiently well known that Mr. G. Smith, of the Hornsey Road Nursery, is a raiser of new Fuchsias,—indeed, he is perhaps answerable for the production of some of those fat and full-faced ones which have been the subject of recent remark in our columns. Be that as it may, there occurred amongst his seedlings last year, one which refused to grow upwards, but persisted in thrusting its branches down over the sides of the pot. When it came to flower, it proved to have too little of the "plethoric" character to be regarded as of any value as a florist's flower, but was just an ordinary common-place Fuchsia in respect to its blossoms. The habit, however, was noticed to be very peculiar, and quite dissimilar from that of other varieties. No upright stem was developed, but the whole of the branches were directed downwards, giving out branchlets and flowering freely: having, in fact, a thoroughly dependent or drooping character. Now as Fuchsias are very good plants for the system of basket culture, which has grown to be so popular, the new Fuchsia, *dependens*, may probably be found to be especially suitable for being grown in this way, if indeed it does not put on an entirely new face when it comes to be propagated. At any rate it will be worth inquiring about amongst the novelties of the ensuing spring, by those who adopt this style of decoration, and we invite their attention to it.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

New Scale on Apple Trees.

Mr. E. Manning, Harrisburg, Ohio, writes to the Philadelphia *Gardner's Monthly* as follows:

"Enclosed I send you a sprig of an Apple-tree limb, infested with some kind of an animacula entirely unknown to me. It presents the same appearance both winter and summer. Cannot discover any motion at any time of year. Tree fuller in body and most parts of limbs than on the twig sent. It has the appearance of a small snail when viewed through a small insect glass. Tree first infested two years ago last summer. It greatly retards the growth of the tree. Out of eight hundred trees, only three, as yet are infested. I fear it will be a serious pest. Can you tell me what it is, and what remedy to apply?"

Not recognizing this as an old acquaintance, we sent it to our entomological friend, Mr. J. Stauffer, of Lancaster, and the following is his reply:

Yours, of the 24th ult., enclosing a sprig covered with a mass of *cocci*, as you correctly term them, from your Ohio correspondent, have been examined under the lense, and add another drawing to my already numerous collection of similar insects.

This bark-louse belongs to the genus Aspidiotus, but differs in some respects from the *Aspidiotus linearis*, named *conchiformis*, by Gmelin, and the *Diaspis linearis* of Costa.

From a close comparison, I am not prepared to admit that they are the same species which G. Kimball, Esq., report having been introduced into Wisconsin from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1840, which finally killed all his trees. These were supposed to be a new species, but Dr. Fitch considers it the same as that described by Reaumer, in 1738, who named it *Coccus aboreum linearis*. There is a marked difference in the specimens on the same twig, however, otherwise I would have come to some positive conclusion. These modifications I have observed before, and may prove to be sexual: that is, those having eggs under them, being wider and less elongated; or those not covering eggs have suffered from a minute parasitic Hymenopterous insect, known to infest them,—this may account for the difference in form.

You are well acquainted with the diversity of these pests, which infect almost every variety of plants, from which they derive their specific name.

The best known remedy is anointing the tree with grease or oil.

Artificial Rockwork

Having at hand plenty of large, rough stones, broken bricks, or stony rubbish of any kind or color, proceed with these to imitate the form of natural rock nearly as possible. Rough, bold, angular projections, and deeply formed chasms, are the principal features in natural scenery which please us most. A rock with a flat, unbroken surface, whether horizontal or perpendicular, presents too much sameness to be pleasing to the eye; therefore, in imitating nature, the projections should be varied and bold; and unless ruggedness and intricacy form principal features in its compositions it will loose much of its effect. If the rockwork be on a large scale, it should not be one continued line, but broken at intervals; in one part lost beneath the surface of the earth, and again rising in another part, and resuming its sinuous form.

So far, there is little difference between this and the common method of making artificial rock.—When, however, every stone has been arranged to suit the eye, the interstices between them are to be filled up with any kind of rough mortar. Of course fissures and singular places, intended for the plants which are to cover the rock, must be left open, so that the roots may penetrate to the soil beneath the stones. The next operation is to daub the whole mass over with Roman cement.—For this purpose the latter should be mixed with water, until it is of the consistence of thick paint, in which state it may be applied to the stones with a large painter's brush. The spaces between the stones having been filled with rough mortar, prevents the cement from being wasted. The thickness of the latter on the stones need not be more than the eighth of an inch; it will unite the whole into one mass; and rockwork thus constructed, is, beyond all comparison, far more natural than that made in the usual way. It has none of that disjointed appearance which usually accompanies rockwork made without cement.

After a few months' exposure to the weather, rockwork thus formed, (if skillfully made) cannot, without careful examination, be distinguished from a natural mass; it will soon assume the appearance of nature, for mosses, lichens, etc., will soon cover all but the most prominent parts. If the cement be of too light a color, which, for some situations may be the case, a little lamp-black or soot may be mixed with it. Care must, however, be taken that no substance which may make the cement more porous is used, otherwise it will peel from the stones after a hard frost. For the benefit of those who are not accustomed to using cement, I may mention that no more should be moistened at once than can be used in a short time; if the cement be good, it will quickly harden, and will then be in a manner useless.—*Gardener's Weekly.*

About Plants.—The ancients delighted to idolize and to symbolize objects. They placed God and goddesses in the cups of flowers; and we may trace in our our own sympathies towards certain plants the still lingering of heathen mythology. The fig tree was in early ages dedicated to Saturn; the oak to Jupiter; the ebony to Neptune; Daphne laurel to Apollo; thyme to Mercury; the vine to Bacchus; the poplar to Hercules; reeds to Pan; the lotus to Harpocrates; The God of Silence—poppies—to Morpheus, whence the active principle of poppies or opium is now called morphine; the lily was dedicated to Juno; the olive to Minerva; the myrtle to Venus; corn to Ceres; garlands of flowers and nose-gays to Flora; orchards and fruit trees to Pomona; the white rose to the Nymphs; sea-weed to the Nersides; separate trees and trunks of trees to the Hamadryads and Dryads; the lilac to Hebe; the crocus or saffron to Sickness; the laurel and palm to Glory and Courage. The violet, the forget-me-not, and many other flowers have still their symbols.

Flowers.—Every child should be encouraged to love and cultivate flowers—every child should be taught botany. Only those who know can understand how much enjoyment a knowledge of this science confers: how many are its sources of interest and delight, and what a new world it opens to the learner, whether old or young. All leaves—all grasses—all plants and flowers suddenly become objects of new interest, and everywhere is discerned anew the wisdom which clothes the "lillies of the field," which puts every bough with tender leaves, which faces the earth with springing grass, and which writes on these the tidings that all eyes can read and all hearts understand!

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John Brown's Soul.

"John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave;
John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave;
John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on."

We do not know, says the *American Flag* of May 8th, who wrote a ditty so simple and majestic—so like John Brown. Certain it is that the poets would call the verses doggerel. They contain but few ideas; but those conceptions are gigantic. People began to sing them with levity—perhaps half in derision; but before the song is finished a chill shoots through the system, the eye expands, the heart swells, and a sort of irresistible fanaticism overcomes the rustic minstrel. Whether it be the genius of the composer or the poet, it matters not, but there is something in that simple little song which makes men heroes, and which causes the Dragon of Slavery to fall upon his face. And what is still more wonderful, one of the sweetest poets of the nation wrote a sublime national anthem, adapted to the air of "John Brown," but it failed to supersede the simple song from which we have quoted. The stately numbers of the truly great poet were forgotten, while veteran legions made the groves of Virginia sonorous with the casualities of John Brown's body, and the progressiveness of his soul.

In spite of the formula law, the tragic death of John Brown, sent a cold tremor throughout the Northern heart. The ascending spirit trod upon and shook the branches of the Northern pine. It was remembered how valiantly he had fought for freedom in Kansas; that he had gone to Virginia, not to create an insurrection of the slaves and murder the inhabitants, but to set at liberty "them that were bound." The inexorable law pronounced his condemnation, but the popular heart denied the justice of the sentence; and when an opportunity offered, the Puritans of New England sprang like thirsty tigers upon John Brown's executioners, and left many a gory ripple upon the placid bosom of the Potomac. All around John Brown's gallows is one vast cemetery. Back and forth over that historic and melancholy spot ebbs and flows the bloody-crested tide of battle. And may we not believe that all the while, the old man's soul, armed with the sword of a spirit, walks like a spectral warrior back and forth along the crest of the Blue Ridge, keeping guard over that Valley of Death?

The Simplest Form of Animal Life.—In making the soundings for the Atlantic telegraph between Newfoundland and Ireland, a small tube with a valve was fitted to the end of the line, so as to bring up a little of the sediment from the bottom of the sea, and when this was dried it was found to be a dust so fine that on rubbing it between the fingers, it would disappear in the cracks of the skin. On placing this dust under a microscope each particle was seen to be a shell—the home of a sentient being! When these shells are highly magnified, little holes are discovered in them, through which delicate filaments protruded, which were the animal's organs of locomotion. As these filaments branch out like the roots of a tree, the animal is called a rhizopod, from two Greek words which signify root-footed. As the rhizopod is the simplest form of animal life, it is probably the oldest. The shells are found in all of the geological periods, and as we go down in the strata or backwards in the ages, they regularly increase in size and numbers. They form a large portion of the chalk formation which was laid down in the age of reptiles, and at that time the shells were generally of about the size of a pin's head; in lower strata the shells are found as large as a penny, and in still lower a foot in diameter. They have lately been found in Canada three feet in diameter.—*Scientific American.*

Dwell not Upon Troubles.—All our natural actions are accomplished without effort or thought. The act of breathing requires an effort only when we think about it. So with the cares and troubles of life. The greatest difficulty attending our troubles is usually the thought and reflection bestowed upon them. Mankind are divided into two classes in their efforts to avoid this dilemma—fools and philosophers. The former would drown his troubles in the intoxicating cup, or the still equally exciting maze of indiscriminate pleasure-seeking. The philosopher seeks to bring about a forgetfulness of trouble by a constant effort to fill his mind with something useful and substantial. The former has for his reward the vanity of evanescent happiness, which is sure to leave its sting behind. The latter is preparing for himself a well of everlasting joy, which shall be a living spring of eternal pleasure.

Thirst and Hunger.—Every one is familiar with the fact that the animal system can bear up much longer under the influence of hunger than that of thirst. The reason is that during abstinence from food the organism lives upon its own substance. The accumulation of fat feeds the system, which does not suffer materially until that source of sustenance is exhausted. During abstinence from liquid the body has no self-sustaining supply. Except when a person is placed in a very moist atmosphere, three days of deprivation of drink is usually the limit of endurance, while persons have been known to exist without food from fifteen to twenty. Raging thirst is the most terrible infliction which can be visited upon man—it is far more terrible than starvation. The subjection to thirst is much more effectual in taming animals than their deprivation of food.

A schoolboy having good naturedly assisted another in a difficult ciphering lesson, was asked by the teacher, "Why did you work his lesson?" "To lessen his work," replied the youngster.

President Johnson, in his speech at the Capital of Tennessee, said: "I was once an apprentice myself, and when sixteen, could pick more cotton than any negro I ever saw."

Self-Dependency.—Many an unwise parent works hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with the money left him by his relatives, is like tying a bladder under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will not need the bladder. Give your child a sound education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start that no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources and the blessing of God, the better.

Beware of Small Encroachment.—"Just a little, a very little, a very, very little!" said the Brook to the Bank. And the Bank was silent, and the Brook wore its side till the earth melted away and the sods floated down the stream. "Just a little more, a very little more!" said the Brook again. And the waters pressed against the roots of the willows that grew beyond the bank, and laid them bare. "Just a little, little more," said the Brook again; and the widening stream advanced with fresh force till one by one the willows fell and were borne away in the torrent. "Alas!" cried the Meadow, as the water closed in on it, "if I had not neglected the attack on my bank, my fence would never have been destroyed; but now my protection is gone, and I am rightly served in being turned from a fruitful field to watery waste."

Bad Practice.—Many persons who use kerosine lamps, are in the habit, when going to bed, or when leaving a room for a short time, of turning the wick down low in order to save a trifle of the consumption of oil. The consequence is that the air of the room becomes vitiated by the unconsumed oil vapors, by the gas produced in combustion, and also by the minute particles of smoke and soot which are thrown off. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that more persons are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Irritation and inflammation of the throat and lungs, headache, dizziness, and nausea are among its effects.

Comfort in Trouble.—It is not ease but effort, not facility, but difficulty that makes men. There is, perhaps, no station in life in which difficulties have not to be encountered and overcome before any decided measure of success can be achieved; those difficulties are, however, our best instructors, as, our mistakes often form our best experience. We learn wisdom from failure more than from success, we often discover what will do, by finding out what will not do: and he who never made a mistake never made a discovery.

It is found that women make the very best clerks for the electric telepraph. The only difficulty is to prevent each young lady at either end of the line from having the last word.

How does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife off a bridge? One is water in the pitcher; the other is pitch her in the water.

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Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair trees," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

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is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2 which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn." "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

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contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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Publisher of the above Books.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

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"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst: "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
SAN FRANCISCO

EDUCATIONAL.

NAPA

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

Napa City, in point of location and Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
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Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25
EXTRAS.	
Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
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Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16. The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞ All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞ Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month consist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

The Fourteenth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once	$15
Board and Tuition, per session	$250
Washing, per session	$30
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages;

nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

The Scholastic Year of the Saint Catherine's Academy, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $280—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

The Seventh Year of this Institution commenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

A. H TODD.....N. W. COOK.

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Of Flour, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

EDUCATIONAL.

Santa Clara College.

The Fourteenth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $30 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The present Session closes

May 31st.

The next Session commences

July 31st, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

The classes of this Establishment are opened since the 3d inst, and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

A CARD

TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when our *name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several housand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,

AND TALLOW!

Purchased by the undersigned at the highest market rates. They also make liberal advances on the above articles, if consigned for sale.

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New York and San Francisco.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MAY 12, 1865

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

On account of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who may remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so frequently lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

We have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

We want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such a cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Persons desiring such position must apply personally.—None can secure places except by a personal interview.

Patent Rights.

IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have pleasure in giving a stirring letter from our able New York correspondent. The many warm friends of M. A. S., Professor Sarles, formerly of Benicia, read his letters with deep interest.

The friends of Agricultural Colleges, should read the action of the Missouri Board of Agriculture.

Music in Sabbath-schools should be read by all.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received valuable documents from Hon. J. Newton, of the Agricultural Department at Washington. By this mail also, we have packages of monthly reports for February and March; they can be had at our Reading Rooms. This work is increasing in value, and is more and more appreciated, it is now a standard authority.

We return thanks for the kind attention of Hon. Wm. Higbee, for valuable books from Washington Agricultural Department reports for 1862-3; also a fine bound volume of the Eighth Census of the United States, being for 1860,—a valuable work.

NEW GRASS SEEDS.—Our Tule Lands will produce the finest grasses in the world, if rightly prepared. Much of the tule land is partially dry, where, by a little cultivation, a large crop can be obtained. We have heard of as high a crop as two, three and four tuns per acre of herd grass.—We wish some of our growers would give us their experience. While writing on this subject, we can say that the best grass seed for meadows, tule lands and lawns can always be had of S. W. Moore, Seedsman, California street, who has taken especial pains to import the very best clover, herd grass, Kentucky blue, and other grass, such as are needed for all purposes.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

"The wires are down!" That has been the cry of late, but there is something better that is down now, that is the Rebellion. Thank heaven we have now enough to show that the *days are numbered* for the accursed Rebellion, and mark what we say, six months hence the great mass of our people will look back upon this Rebellion as we begin to gather up the ruins, and see where we stand, we say the people will look back with wonder and surprise at the condition of our country, and wonder that the earth did not open and swallow up the *monster movers* in this terrible calamity, for we cannot begin to see the calamity until our armies are called home, then we shall see *where the blow has fallen* in the bereaved families of patriot citizens, and the wounded and maimed that will be seen in our streets, and we finally cast up the cost to our nation as we look over States and Territories where the desolating foot-prints of war has made its mark. Then, and not till then, will our Union-loving people perceive the deep and damning guilt that rests upon all traitors, East, West, North or South, then, and not till then, will our Union people feel and know how great the foul stain is of treason, and how fearfully deep and dark the stain is, that rests upon the traitor's brow—deeper, darker, and more enduring than that of Cain, and the day is coming and will come, when the aiders and abetters of treason will find that they cannot dwell among Union-loving men, for their very touch will seem poison.

Now that the war cry is partially hushed, and the roar of cannon and smoke of war is passing away, there is a most solemn duty resting upon every patriot and christian in our land, and that is, to watch with a jealous eye, to see that no man tainted with treason, no man that is not a known and tried Unionman, should hold any office of honor or trust in our land. Let the law disfranchise every man that has lifted up his hand or voice against the Government that has sheltered and protected him.

We are not politicians, but thank God we know we love the Union cause, and we are not, nor ever have been afraid to say so boldly and independently, and the time draws near in this city, and in our State, when important offices are to be filled; and we hope all men will lay aside every feeling that shall prevent them from looking first to the cause of our country, for now in our city is a most auspicious moment, and the incoming legislature will be the most important ever held in this State. Let Union men look to it.

Do We Need Rain.

In answer to this question, let us go to the country, and examine the condition of the crops. For the great want—the great call for rain has reference to the crops first, and next the general utility, convenience and comfort. When the "crops are safe" people generally feel content.

To ascertain whether we really need rain, or whether it would be only a convenience, or a luxury to lay the dust and give a cleaner appearance to everything, can be settled by intelligent minds by a visit to the country among the hills and valleys, and examining the true condition of the crops in their growing state, and the wants of stock for feed.

An observing mind, by a visit to the hills, will quickly notice where there is fertility, and where the earth looks dry and barren, and in almost every instance, it will be found that where the soil has been deeply plowed and properly cultivated, whether the crop now upon it be grain, hay, orchard or vineyard, here is no sign of drought, but on the contrary, a remarkable healthy verdure giving promise of an uncommon excellent harvest.

We are more and more convinced by the condition of the vegetation of this year, that our hillsides and the land to the very tops of the hills will be found to be, by a large per centage the *best land* for our grain crops, when planted as they should be, very early from November to January, or even in summer, and let it be ready for the first rains, be they early or late. Let any one who feels an interest in these things, give a little time to it, and ride over the high and rolling hills of Contra Costa county, and Alameda county, and make note of the contrast between the hills cultivated and those left in a state of nature. The one now a rich healthy green, with promising crops even to the apex of the highest point, the other, dry, sear and barren. We need no other, or better proof of our theory that CULTIVATION is the great desideratum in this climate to secure full crops. *Cultivation* is better than *irrigation*.

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

We made a visit to this college this week, while looking over the strawberry grounds, and gardens of Oakland. The Oakland Seminary by Mrs. Blake, has very flourishing prospects. It has now about sixty pupils—one-half boarding scholars, and all the classes making fine progress.

The present term closes on the 13th of June, and the new term commences July 19th.

Besides the Principal, Mrs. Blake, there are six able Professors and teachers in the various departments:—

Prof. Schraubstadter, of music; Prof. Schulter, of Languages; Prof. Pioda, of Guitar; Mrs. Huggins, of Painting; Mrs. A. E. Wilson, of Embroidery and Wax Work; Mrs. Mason, of Physiology and Calisthenics.

The Examination on the 12th and 13th of June, will be public, to which attention is called by all who feel interested.

FINE HOUSE IN SANTA CLARA FOR SALE.—There is now offered for sale a very fine house situated in a very pleasant spot. The farm contains nearly fourteen acres nearly five acres in fruit, 1500 bearing trees, choicest kinds. Added to this a nursery of 2000 young trees, the best varieties. The soil is the best and richest. Everything grows finely, the productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use. The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go East.—Here is a bargain. Inquire of the editor FARMER.

Music in Sabbath Schools.

It is now conceded, says the *Philadelphia Sunday School Times*, on all hands, that one of the potential means for keeping a Sabbath-school together is good music. Children all the world over love good music. Any one who doubts it, need only to notice the crowds of little ones that hang around even the poorest specimen of hurdy-gurdy in the street. We deem it a great fortune for our Sabbath-schools that we have now such music that is suited, not only to make the institution popular, but to promote efficiently and directly its true ends. Music has indeed, in some instances, been thrust upon Sabbath-schools, that had no claim to a place there except that it was attractive to the children. If it was not frivolous or low, it at least produced no religious or devout impression, it had no religious character, it left neither the intellect wiser nor the heart better. But, thanks to several of our most gifted composers, we have now abundance of music, which is not only pleasing and attractive to children, but at the same time elevating and refining,—which is childlike in its simplicity, and yet is a just and decorous expression of religious thought and emotion.

Among the clearest convictions of Sabbath-school workers, as shown by the discussions and the resolutions of public conventions, is that of the great value of such music to the full success of the work. We sing children into the school; we make their hearts happy by sweet music while there, giving them a taste for pure pleasures of a higher order than such as many of them are limited to elsewhere, soothing their rude passions, and raising their thoughts almost unconsciously to that heaven which is made known to us chiefly as a place of rapt and holy song. Music, then, is a power in all Sabbath-school operations. Whatever can elevate its character, or promote its general introduction, deserves our care.

Among the means of rendering music efficient, we may name undoubtedly a good instrument. A really good instrument, judiciously used, adds wonderfully both to pleasure of the children, and to the effectiveness of the whole service. We have on several occasions commended various collections of music to the favorable attention of our readers, and we have reason to know with satisfaction that these recommendations have led in many instances to the introduction of a better style of music than that used heretofore. We proceed to do a similar service in regard to the use of an instrument, not only urging superintendents and teachers to procure such a powerful assistant, but advising them, wherever it is in their power, to get such a one as will best suit the peculiar exigencies of a Sabbath school. On this point, we clearly agree with the opinion, which we quoted a few weeks since from the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, that no instrument so fully satisfies the wants of a Sabbath-school as the Cabinet Organ, invented by Messrs. Mason and Hamlin. It may not be in the power of most schools to purchase such an instrument. But many of our city schools especially can do it as well as not, and wherever it can be afforded, we are sure it will be money well applied.

Go Buy United States 7-30 Loan.

The Government of the United States—now rising regenerated and purified from the bloody baptism of civil war—offers to idle capital profitable employment, upon security that is ample and absolute. The 7-30 bonds are subscribed for at par (and accrued interest,) in greenbacks. Hence, as they will be paid in gold at maturity, on the resumption of specie payment after the close of the war, the man who invests in them will make first a profit equal to the premium on gold at date of his subscription. For instance, if gold is worth 150 per cent. in paper money, each $50 gold will pay for $75 of the 7-30 bonds,—and the day is not far distant when they will *sell* at the latter rate *in gold*, even if they are not at a handsome premium. That they will command a premium of from 9 to 15 per cent. is almost certain, judging from the history of former U. S. Loans.

European financiers are keen-scented in regard to favorable opportunities for investment in Government securities of whatever Nation. In the very darkest hour of the rebellious struggle in America, German capitalists bought freely of U. S. Bonds,—and now that military successes have placed the re-establishment of the American Union beyond all question, even in the eyes of those who hoped for and expected a Rebel triumph, we see Old World capitalists, in every financial centre, competing eagerly in taking up United States six per cent. securities.

It was a wise thought of the Government to reserve its best paying loan, the 7-30 per cent., for our own people. And the masses evidently appreciate the liberal opportunity for investment offered them. The whole amount proposed to be issued of these Bonds bids fair to be soon exhausted. As that is expected to give the Treasury all the money required to be raised by loans, for finishing up the war, we may reasonably anticipate that when the Bonds now issuing are out, they will speedily command a handsome premium. So let whoever has $50 greenbacks to spare, hasten to become a creditor of the Government, and a holder of its Bonds.

SPLENDID SPANISH MERINO BUCKS.—*One hundred very extra* Spanish Merino Bucks, full blood, and of the highest mark as to purity and quality, are now offered for sale. For terms, apply to the editor FARMER.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED.

WANTED, at this Office, A YOUNG MAN, of very active habits, a good Penman, quick at figures in making estimates, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best of testimonials, and whose habits are strictly temperate, nor one who cannot give his whole mind and time to the business of the Office.

A YOUNG MAN, not over Twenty Years of age.

Apply only at the hours of 5 to 6 P. M.

To a young man conversant with the Science of Botany, and familiar with Plants and Seeds, and has a taste for Natural History, a permanent position can be had for years. 17

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PROCLAMATION

BY

FREDERICK F. LOW, GOVERNOR.

"I humbled my soul with fasting; and my prayer returned into mine own bosom."

"I behaved myself as though he had been my friend or brother."

When calamity and sorrow visit us, it is becoming that we should bow before the Lord in humility, and ask for Divine guidance in our trials, and wisdom to understand His chastenings.

We, as a people, are afflicted by the untimely death of him who was the friend and guardian of the Nation; and it is meet that we should come before God with fasting and prayer, and ask His divine protection and support in this our time of need.

Therefore, in accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and in obedience to the earnest desires of a sorrowful people, I do appoint

Thursday, the First Day of June next,

As a DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION, AND PRAYER; and I do enjoin upon the people of this State, that, laying aside all secular employment, they assemble in their accustomed places of worship on that day, and with penitent hearts, bow before Almighty God, confess their sins as individuals and as a people, and humbly pray that the Great Ruler of the Universe may sanctify the Nation's loss to its ultimate good.

Let us implore His blessing upon those who are in authority, that they may have the strength to bear the burdens imposed upon them; that they may see the path of duty clearly; and taking counsel of "him that has gone before," have the courage to sustain the right and oppose the wrong.

Let us entreat His blessing upon our Army and Navy, through whose labors, sufferings, and sacrifices, the life of the Nation has been saved.

Let us supplicate Him that He may comfort and preserve the thousands of brave men now languishing in our hospitals, and speedily restore them in health to their homes, to receive a Nation's homage and gratitude.

Let us invoke His fostering care to sustain the widow and the fatherless, who mourn the loss of their earthly protectors, fallen in the shock of battle.

Let us seek His blessing upon our State, and pray He will enable us to preserve peace and good order within our borders.

And, finally, let us pray that the year may be crowned with a peace that will last forever; that the industry may be restored again to its accustomed channels; that Liberty may be firmly established throughout the land, and prosperity be the lot of a united and happy people.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, this eighth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

SEAL.

FRED'K F. LOW.

Attest: B. B REDDING, Secretary of State.

SEND TO

A. KOHLER,

MUSIC DEALER,

No. 424 Sansome street, San Francisco,

FOR AN

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

NO FAMILY,

CHURCH OR HALL

Should be without a Cabinet Organ

THEIR MODERATE PRICES PLACE THEM WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

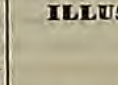
☞ Send the MONEY, and particular care will be taken that you get a PERFECT INSTRUMENT.

☞ NO CHARGE for Packing and Shipping. 17

A COTTAGE HOME

IN THE

Country Wanted!



THE ADVERTISER IS IN WANT of a neat and pretty Rural spot for a Home. Ten to Fifteen Acres will be enough.

The Land must be of the very best quality, not improved. A Hill-side view preferred, and Native Shade Trees on the spot would enhance the value.

Preference would be given to a place commanding a view of our Harbor and its surroundings, as a good prospect is most desirable.

A Good Soil, Stream of Water, Native Trees, and Fine Prospect are the points requisite. An ordinary place will not answer.

☞ Address Col. WARREN, California Farmer Office, who will confer with any one having such a place. An immediate sale can be effected, and advantageously. 17

FARM & HOUSE

FOR SALE IN

SANTA CLARA.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR sale a fine Farm and House, situated in a very pleasant spot in Santa Clara.

The Farm contains nearly Fourteen Acres, nearly Five Acres in Fruit, Fifteen Hundred Bearing Trees, of choice kinds. Added to this is a Nursery of Two Thousand Young Trees, of the best varieties.

The soil is the best and richest—everything grows finely. The productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use.

The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go to the Eastern States. Here is a bargain.

☞ Inquire of the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 17

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 six per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on $5 000.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865, 15

MEXICAN COTTON SEED

ONE TUN

Mexican Cotton Seed,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE

AT

Very Reasonable Rates

IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS.

ADDRESS

Cal. Farmer Office.

1865. 1865.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of California and Davis Streets.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a large assortment of all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

OHIO REAPER,

(called the "New York" or "Seymour & Morgan,") combined Machine, with great improvements, having a STEEL Cutting Bar. Can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper in TEN MINUTES; cuts within an inch of the ground or two feet high. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on any side hill, where horses can travel.

☞ ONE THOUSAND ☜

Of these Machines are in use on this Coast, which we consider THE BEST PROOF of their SUPERIORITY over all other Machines.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

15 3m

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUGAR BEET, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Eastern Correspondence.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER FORTY-THREE.

New York, April 9th, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

"Richmond is Ours"—Great Rejoicing in New York City.

I am quite contented to be in New York this week, for Grant and Sherman have charmed all the Copperheads out of existance.

Business called be down town the other morning and I was approaching the office of the *Evening Post* when I noticed an extraordinary commotion and a cheering from thousands of voices assured me that some startlingly good news must be upon the bulletin-boards. I hurried to join the crowd, and the words, "Richmond is ours!" explained the excitement. I passed down Nassau street amid a crowd of cheering men, and as I turned into Wall street the scene was one never to be forgotten. Men embracing each other with frantic joy, and strangers and friends were shaking hands with an earnestness that showed how much the pale and worried looking crowd of yesterday appreciated the good news. In a few moments more every house sported a flag. Suddenly, above the shouts, like the rejoicing of angels, the chimes of old Trinity pealed out the solemn tones of Old Hundred. The crowd in front of the Merchants' Exchange burst out enthusiastically in the words of the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The spectacle of at least ten thousand men uncovered in the Almighty presence and in so fitting a manner acknowledging the work of the God of Battles was deeply impressive, and there were tears in many eyes. It was something to be proud of that in Wall street, in the very heart of the business of the country, at such a moment, the people should have exhibited such a profound religious feeling. It seems to prove indeed that the dross is being consumed—and the gold refined. Let us hope so; let us pray that out of all our troubles the Nation may emerge with higher principles and nobler purposes; that our Republic may hereafter be pledged to respect the rights of man without arrogating to itself the shameful duty of proscribing a brother because God made him black. Let it be solemnly remembered that we were not successful until the doom of Slavery was sealed. It seems strange for me to talk and feel as I do, but like hosts of my fellow countrymen, the war has opened my eyes and I feel that God has punished our country for its great sin. May Freedom hereafter be the birthright of every one beneath the starry flag which the hand of the God of Battles willed should once again wave over Richmond. The speeches all day took their tone from the unpremeditated act of the people, and were almost universally religious in their sentiments. Decidedly the ablest address was made by Mr. Chittenden, whose name is seen on all the legal tender notes. I was obliged to pass the gold room where the excitement was so great that a large number of policemen were required to keep order. Everybody was shouting and gesticulating, and such maniac faces can only be imagined. It was a scene in striking contrast to the one in Wall street. As I passed up Broadway, the newsboys, with their extras, had spread the rejoicings, and flag after flag was raised, until cheers resounded on every side. The "tidings of great joy" flew like lightning, and the setting sun deluged with light as festive a looking city as I have ever seen. Even the loyal enthusiasm of San Francisco, which I have so often spoken of here, did not surpass it, and for once I have felt at home; and for the first time since I have been here I would have acknowledged with pride to have been born in New York. I trust that the example of Judge Dean, who fraternized with the other speakers in Wall street, will be followed by his party. I was, like many others, astonished at his speech, and was unprepared to hear him speak of his share in the glory of the day. Certain it is that the Copperhead papers, and leaders, and followers have all along predicted defeat, and have even angrily maintained that Richmond never would be taken by the Union forces. They are great "Union" men now. They will bear watching. If a man like Lee should prefer to have changed, I would a thousand times rather believe, and trust, and forgive him, than such a man as Dean. While I am rejoiced that they prefer to have changed, I am very doubtful of their sincerity, and recollect too well what I have seen and heard in New York up to the taking of Richmond. I am only too willing to forget and forgive every Southerner, but the rebels at the north, of northern birth, have made themselves too obnoxious to every loyal man to be trusted without some strange proof of their sincerity. After the Revolution it took long years before tories were forgiven, and Arnold never has been forgiven.

It will be observed with interest that those who have upheld the war as long as the rebels were trying to overturn the National Government are now heartiest in their appeals for a generous treatment of even the leaders. As far as the people are concerned, I am willing that all should be forgiven and forgotten, but I think eternal banishment is the mildest punishment that can be inflicted on the *politicians* who have caused such a waste of the best blood of all sections. From John C. Calhoun down to Jefferson Davis even their memory should be excluded from the minds of Americans. I was in Dr. Chapin's church this morning, and listened to his eloquent sermon with the deepest attention. His appeal was in the same strain as marked the sermon of Henry Ward Beecher before leaving for Charleston, and it was responded to by a thrill that sent its electric current vibrating through every heart. The next week will bring us news of Lee's capture, and all through the country the "tidings of great joy" will arouse the enthusiasm of our countrymen to the highest pitch. Peace now seems possible, and Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and the army and navy of our country have turned out to be the real peacemakers. The other items of news are almost forgotten. The great topic of conversation everywhere has been the same, and pleasure and business has alike been merged in the consideration of the great theme of the hour. Gold has not fallen, as many supposed it would, to below 40 per cent. premium, but this is owing to the fact that the news has been discounted in Wall street. Even when *Peace* comes, it is thought improbable that gold will fall much, until the finances of the country are satisfactorily arranged. The mercantile community all unite in deploring any further sudden rise or fall in gold. Their influence may have a controlling power. In any event, we have good news enough for one week. What a glorious Easter Sunday will this be. Only one man in New York openly and persistently refuses to put up his flag, or join in the manifestations of joy—loyal men everywhere, mark his name and office—C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the city of New York. Remember too, Gunther is a *Representative Democrat*.

M. A. S.

Things Worthy of Note

Wheeler & Wilson's new importation of their sewing machines, with still added power by more perfected and complete working apparatus. Every month some new idea is added, so as to have an easy, quick, and more completeness in all the machinery of the machine, which even now stands unrivalled before the world.

Harvest Time is Near.

Our hay and grain harvesters, and ranchmen generally, will soon be full of their harvesting work, and now is the time to lay in a stock of *Family Groceries*. We can most earnestly suggest to them before they purchase elsewhere, to call on Messrs. Bowen & Bro., at their wholesale warehouse on Battery street, and lay in their stock for their summer use. Messrs. Bowen & Bro. have large facilities for securing the best goods. They have a large stock and they can furnish our ranchmen and farmers with family stores on the most favorable terms, making a large saving in price to all. Their retail store corner of California and Montgomery streets, has one of the best assorted stocks in our city, and the quality is always best, and for this reason we strongly recommend our readers to this firm.

Fancy Garden Chairs, etc.

Having urged these articles for gardens, etc., we are pleased to know that those who wish to find them ready made, can always be supplied by calling on Messrs. Newman & Brother, on Battery, near Clay. They have just imported a large and fine stock of ornamental garden chairs, baskets, children's carriages, etc., suitable for homes in the country. See their new advertisement.

Horner's Washing Machine.

Don't forget this admirable invention. Every good housewife should be sure and see the new one, now on exhibition at our office.

"Music hath Charms."

Now is the time to gratify the taste for Music, as every kind of musical instrument can be had at Kohler's Rooms, at very moderate prices. Let any one call at Kohler's and they will soon be convinced it is so. See their new advertisements in our columns.

Missouri State Board of Agriculture

A prominent friend of agriculture in St. Louis county writes us: "I take pleasure in informing you that Free Missouri has organized a State Board of Agriculture, and enclose a report of the proceedings." From this report we learn that the Board of Agriculture as now organized, is as follows:

President—HENRY T. MUDD, St. Louis Co,
Vice President—Geo. Husman, Gasconade Co.
Treasurer—Fred. Muench, Warren Co.
Secretary—John H. Tice, St. Louis Co.
Members—Dr. Geo. R. Buckner, St. Charles; Gert Goeble, Franklin; Francis Kellerman, Washington; Dr. L. D. Morse, St. Louis; Barnabas Smith, Crawford; M. T. Essex, St. Louis; Charles A. Newcomb, Jefferson.

A committee was appointed to consider the subject of gathering the agricultural statistics of the State; another to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the organization of County Agricultural Associations; and another to report upon the best measures to establish a permanent agricultural fund and draft a bill for that purpose, to be submitted to the Legislature at the adjourned session. Dr. Morse read from the act that section which requires the Board to report to the Legislature; defines what is to be reported, "and to give a general view of the condition of agriculture throughout the State, accompanied by such recommendations—including especially agricultural education—as they may deem interesting and useful;" and concluded by submitting resolutions bearing upon the last mentioned subject,—insisting "that to divide the endowment fund granted by Congress, and appropriate it to two or more institutions, which shall provide but in part the departments and course of study contemplated by the act of Congress approved July 2d, 1862, will not only be a palpable perversion of that grant, and in direct violation of its clear and explicit terms, but will defeat and destroy the crowning excellence of an Industrial University worthy of the State and the nation." This, together with a resolution urging the passage by the State Senate of an act already passed by the other branch of the Legislature, to establish "The Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College,"—was, after considerable discussion, referred to a committee to report at the next meeting.

We have heretofore had occasion to express our opinion decidedly against the dividing up of the Congressional land fund, and are glad to note the strong position taken by the Board in the same direction.

OUR CURRENCY.—Thank God we shall soon have a national currency unequalled in value and permanency by any other nation.

Where's greenbacks now? To-day 75½c., and the telegraph informs us that last Wednesday, in New York, $17,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was taken. This shows the confidence of the people in the Government, and our firm belief is that in July, as we have before stated, our Government will resume specie payments, and greenbacks be at par. Go buy the Loan.

The Distance Between Grape Vines.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]

wine, may yet be carried so far as to cause the premature decay of the vine. If, however, the quantity of fruit is not in excess so far as to prevent a sufficient and healthy growth of canes, there can be no danger from the overbearing of a vineyard. While the health and durability of a vineyard does depend upon the yearly growth of sufficient and healthy canes, it is essential for the highest perfection of the fruit that the growth of the canes should not be in excess. As vineyards continue productive for hundreds of years, it would seem of more consequence to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the product, than to sacrifice these, especially the latter, in an effort to lengthen out its time of bearing.

It may be doubted whether the greater excellence of the wine made from vineyards two or three hundred years old, over that of new vineyards planted upon the same ground, is owing entirely to the age of the vines. It is more than probable that the cause of this inferiority of the wine from the replanted ground, was mostly owing to the fact, that the preceding vineyard had extracted from the soil and consumed a large part of those peculiar elements contained in that soil which had given to the grapes their special excellence, but which the old vines, from the great number and extent of their roots, were still able to find in sufficient quantity for their diminished product, but which the new vines, with but few and short roots were incompetent to obtain in sufficient abundance for the increased quantity of fruit which the replanted vineyard would give per acre, over the old and decaying vines which had been removed.

In giving publicity to the preceding ideas, I would in conclusion invite the attention of the owners of vineyards and vine dressers engaged in producing wine grapes, to the following points as deserving their consideration and investigation. That grapes grown over ground shaded from the sun will be of inferior quality, and to a ruinous degree, if with the shade there is an excess of humidity, or a want of warmth and ventilation. That vines planted four feet apart are more likely to injuriously shade the ground and obstruct the necessary circulation of the air than when planted at a greater distance apart. That a deficiency in healthy, vigorous and sufficiently matured leaves, at the time of the ripening of the grape, will cause an inferior product. That the most practicable and rational means of controlling and regulating the relative growth of canes, leaves and fruit, is skillful pruning. That upon the prolific and exuberant soil of California, vines, less than eight feet apart, will not permit the pruner to exercise the required skill and scientific knowledge, if it should be in his possession, to obtain grapes of the best and most perfect character for wine, together with the largest product. That a vine is never overloaded with fruit, whether we regard the quality of the fruit, or the health of the vine, while the cluster bearing branches grow a surplus amount of cane and leaves. That the quantity and the quality of the grapes grown upon an acre of ground planted in vines eight feet apart, so soon as the size and yearly growth of the vines sufficiently cover the field, will surpass the product of an acre if planted only four feet apart.

[The following extract from a letter from Mormon Island, and shows that the frost has done but little injury.]

HOME VALLEY RANCH May 3d, 1865.

* * * * * * * * * * *

In one of the FARMERS you ask information of the effects of the cold. So far as I am informed in this vicinity, though apricots are almost entirely killed, the other fruit promises well. I have only heard of two peach orchards injured, one the Old White and Hollister, and the other, a neighbor about two miles from us, whose trees grow on the bench of alluvial deposit between the river and and bluff; he tells us he has no fruit at all. My own trees look very promising, with the exception of about a dozen apricots, and one pear, which were in full bloom; they have died of the frozen sap blight. Crops and feed never looked better at this time of year since I lived here. The cold, while it retarded vegetation in some measure, has brought forward the earlier plants to blend with those whose advent is later, so that a more brilliant and diversified floreal display, has seldom been presented than at present.

OUR HAY CROP.—The hay crop of California will be very large this season, probably larger by fifty per cent. than ever harvested before. California can now export the hay crop. The embargo by reason of the war being removed, of course will open a field to increase the value of this crop.

OUR WOOL MARKET.—We call attention of the wool growers of our State to the Wool Circular of Messrs. Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia, which we received last mail. This shows the state of the eastern markets, and the prospect for the new clip in California. Here wool is slow sale, no variation from last reports—the very best is only 22c. and 22½.

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

A GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch material and Tools Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street,

12 Up Stairs

If You Can't Afford

A

PIANO FORTE

OR

Cabinet Organ,

Then do the next best thing, buy a

GUITAR,

OR AN

ACCORDEON.

Make a selection from these Prices and send the Money along, and by return Express you will get the Instrument in good condition.

GUITARS.

Good finish, peg head, in paper case, with Self-Instructor,	$ 7
Better finish, patent head, " " " " "	12
Rosewood " " " good wood case " "	25

ACCORDEONS.

Cheap styles, 8, 10 and 15 keys, from	$2,50 to $3,50
Eight keys with Semitones, rosewood, best French	$ 6
Ten " " " " " "	8
Twelve " " " " " "	10
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from	$15 to 25

FJ TINAS.

Eight keys, with Semitones, rosewood, best French	$10
Ten " " " " " "	12
Twelve " " " " " "	14
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from	$15 to $25

☞ If a Self-Instructor for Accordeon or Fiutina is ordered an extra charge of fifty cents will be made.

Address,

A. KOHLER,

Importer of Music and Musical Instruments,

16 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.

Wines, Liquors, Ship Stores, &c.

On account of the large increase in our business, we have LEASE THE LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING, No 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, near Washington street, in connection with our STORE ON MONTGOMERY STREET, WHERE WE CAN FURNISH FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, WITH THE BEST SELECTED GOODS AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, in quantities to please, and delivered free of charge.

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

WILL & FINK,

CUTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CUTLERY, of the most finished varieties, such as

Table Cutlery, Surgical Cutlery, Pocket and Pen Knives, Pruning and Budding Knives, Garden Cutlery, Shears—all kinds.

☞ REPAIRING CUTLERY done in the best manner.

The undersigned are also

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS.

Every branch of this business attended to.

We are also Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

JACKSON'S

PATENT HOTEL NUNCIATOR.

Orders promptly attended to. [First Established in 1852.)

FREDERIC A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker. | JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger 12-3m

TWO PIANOS

FOR SALE.

TWO SPLENDID PIANOS, OF HORACE WATERS' Manufactory, New York.

One Extra Finish, of Rosewood, Carved Legs, 7¼ Octave. One plain, 6¾ octave. They will be sold on liberal terms.

16 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street—established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression of quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure, the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best method of relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any nameable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease has been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill treated by quacks, the names of which should not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to have a physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles, and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person, this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and those diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor is he wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him a source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health! The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

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NEW STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

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Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,

And importers of all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds,	Skirt Boards,
Clothes Lines,	Wash Boards,
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Blacking, Wicking,	Chopping Knives,
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Children's Wagons,	Tooth and Nail Brushes,
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And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Flue Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

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Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

Tears; for the honored dead,
By treason's hand layed low.
Tears, such as children shed,
For parent spirits fled,
From every eye should flow.

Hushed be each round of joy,
Let peans of victory cease,
Let grief each heart employ;
Oh! why should such dark alloy
Enshadow our hopes of peace.

Over our tortured land,
Hope's rosy dawn was shed.
But oh the traitrous hand
Which reft the patriot band,
Of its loved, its honored head.

Oh dark and calous heart,
Which scorned a nation's tears,
Which chose the murderer's part;
Winged death's remorseless dart;
And changed our hopes to fears.

Father above! to thee,
In this dark hour of gloom,
We come on bended knee;
In heart-felt agony,
As children would we come.

For thou alone, canst save
From anarchy and strife;
Let not our loved, our brave,
Who life for freedom gave,
Prove a vain sacrifice.

May thy omniscient power
Sustain each stricken heart;
The little household band,
Called, like our cherished land,
With its loved Chief to part.

Be thou the widow's friend,
The orphan's guide and stay;
Thy cheering spirit send,
From every harm defend,
Their future earthly way.

And while a nation's tears
Bedew his sacred grave,
If but thy smile appease,
To banish all our fears,
And liberty to save.

Then shall the martyr's blood,
Shed in the cause of right,
Elicite lasting good
From dark rebellious flood,
As day succeeds to night.

AGNES.

HOME VALLEY RANCH, May, 1865.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL.

[The *Salt Lake Telegraph*, of April 23d, publishes a very excellent Funeral Dirge upon the late solemn dispensation of Providence in the death of the President, so appropriate we give it in our columns:]

Toll! Toll!
Toll! Toll!
All rivers seaward wend.
Toll! Toll!
Toll! Toll!
Weep for the nation's chief!

Every home and hall was shrouded,
Every thoroughfare was still:
Every brow was darkly clouded,
Every heart was faint and chill.
Oh the inky drop of poison
In our bitter draught of grief!
Oh the sorrow of a nation
Mourning for its murdered chief!

Toll! Toll!
Toll! Toll!
Bound in the reaper's sheaf.
Toll! Toll!
Toll! Toll!
All mortal life is brief.
Toll! Toll!
Toll! Toll!
Weep for the nation's chief!

Bands of mourning draped the homestead
And the sacred house of prayer,
Mouring folds lay black and heavy
On true bosoms everywhere.
Yet there were no tear drops streaming
From the deep and solemn eye
Of the hour that mutely waited
Till the funeral train went by.
Oh there is a woe that crushes
All expression with its weight!
There is pain that numbs and hushes
Feeling's sense, it is so great.

Strongest arms were closely folded,
Most impassioned lips at rest;
Scarcely seemed a heaving motion
In the nation's wounded breast.
Tears were frozen in their sources,
Blushes burned themselves away;
Language bled thro' broken heart-threads,
Lips had nothing left to say,
Yet there was a marble sorrow
In each still face chiseled deep,
Something more than words could utter,
Something more than tears could weep.

Selfishly the nation mourned him,
Mourned its chieftan and its friend;
Eye no traitor mist could darken,
Arm no traitor power could bend;
Heart that gathered the true pulses
Of the land's indignant veins,
And with their tempestuous spurning
Broke the slave's tear-rusted chains.
Heart that tied its iron fibres
Round the Union's starry band;
Martyr's heart that upward beating
Broke on hate's assassin hand!
Oh! the Land he loved will miss him,
Miss him in its hour of need!
Mourns the nation for the nation
Till its tear drops inward bleed.

There is one whose life will mourn him
With a deep unselfish woe;
One who owned him chief and master
Ere the nation named him so.
That the Land he loved will miss him
Does she either think or care?
No, the chieftain's heart is shrouded
And her woman world was there.
No, the nation was her rival,
Let its glory shine or dim;
He hath perished on its altar—
What were many such to him?

Toll! Toll!
Toll! Toll!
Never again—no more!
Comes back to earth the life that goes
Hence to the Eden shore.

Let him rest: it is not often
That his soul hath known repose.
Let him rest, they rest but seldom
Whose successes challenge foes.
He was weary—worn with watching,
His life-crown of power hath passed
Oft on temples sadly aching,
He was weary, let him rest.

Toll, bells at the Capital,
Bells of the Land, toll!
Sob out our grief with brazen lungs.
Toll! Toll! Toll!

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 19, 1865.

Our Children—"My Son."

BY M. D. B. B., IN ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

What a glad hour is that to the young mother, when her first-born is placed on her yearning bosom! What tender thoughts and sweet anxieties are crowded into that blissful moment! If her child be a girl, she hopes it will grow up to be her companion and friend; that she shall be one who will share all her feelings, and lessen her cares.

But about a son the mother has other aspirations. He will be her pride, her hope. With what joy she will watch his dawning intellect; how she will rejoice in the putting forth of his budding mental powers, the quick flashing of his young and ardent imagination. Perhaps he will be a scholar, a man of letters; and she fancies that tiny hand, writing glowing words that stir the heart and exert an influence "mightier than the sword." Or she thinks of the time when his lisping tongue shall be unloosed to utter true and noble thoughts; and he standing up for God, and his country, and the right.

Then tenderly she looks forward to that period which *may* come, when she shall have no earthly arm to lean upon but his; when he will be the stay, the comfort of her declining age. How the hot tears rush to her eyes as she takes the little feeble hand in hers, and prays that the God of his father may be the God of her beloved son. In those moments the voice of ambition is stilled; and she feels that she will willingly give up riches, and honors, and worldly distinctions for her boy, if only he may have that true wisdom which cometh from above, and be a just and upright man.

But often all these hopes are blasted in the bud. Death may take away our precious darlings, and our homes be made desolate. Or disease may come and blight both mind and body. How sad to see the physical powers increase in strength, while the mind is always the mind of a child.—The gibbering, senseless idiot, the fearfully insane, or the inanimate imbecile, has been the end of many a fond mother's hopes.

In such a case, what can she do but go to God with her burdens? What patient love, what untiring devotion, what skilful tact must be hers, to manage the afflicted one aright! She must not weary of her task, nor fail in her motherly offices, because hate and unkind words so often repay tenderness and care. And when hope, oft excited, fails, and there seems to be no silver lining to the dark cloud, she should remember that it is the Lord who hath stricken her beloved one; and say in meek humility, "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

But, granted that he be endowed with his full share of physical and mental health, there are other causes that may separate the mother from her boy. He must go out into the world. Trade, or the pursuit of literary honors, calls him away from the familiar home circle. Perhaps he is the first to leave its sacred hearthstone; the first to be sent forth from the sheltering ark, to battle with the cold, unfeeling world. Be his prospects ever so favorable, his future seem ever so bright, a mother must feel deeply and anxiously, that she is henceforth to live a divided life, from the object for whom she has toiled, and prayed, and wept.—Henceforth the absent one is ever present to her thoughts; and in the hour of temptation, "When sinners entice," it may be that the influence of her strong mother love, will be as a hand stretched forth to pluck him from danger.

Then this fearful war—how many homes has it not made desolate! Where is the household that has not parted with a beloved son? More bitter than death to the hearts of the bereaved ones, is this saddest going forth of all. Noble is it to battle for one's country; heart-stirring to stand forth in the defence of, even to die for, the dear old flag, with its glorious stars and stripes; and all honor to the brave ones, who have "done and dared" for the land of their love, the home of freedom, and the inheritance which their fathers purchased with their blood. But to those who are left behind, what sorrowful forebodings, what tumultuous fears!

When she has finished her last loving cares for her boy; when the knapsack is all packed, and she places with trembling hands her mother's gift—the Bible—where he will be sure to find it, her heart is busy with its promises for they only can sustain her. And in all those weary months, when suspense becomes torture, and the news of a battle is like the messenger of death knocking at her door, what solace is there for the bereaved mother, if her heart be not stayed upon God?

And there may come a time to her—as it has to thousands of mothers in our stricken land—when the swift-winged telegraph shall write the fatal word, "Dead!" Or that manly, graceful form, which she has so often gloried in, may be crushed, maimed, and mutilated. Or the wasting fever, the wild delirium coursing through every vein, and dooming their victim to an early grave, even in the very act of "coming home." Oh, these dread hospital scenes, these sad journeyings back again with all that is left of the beloved one, these open graves, these heart-rendings, and bitter partings, how they press out the tender mother's life!

Will she then regret that she has done too much for her darling, while he was yet with her? Will she think she has suffered too much, or toiled too hardly for his comfort and pleasure? Has she tried to make home a happy place for him to remember; caused the name of "mother" to be like a solemn watchword to his soul, guarding him from sin and temptation? Will this be the last dear word upon his lips, whether he fall in the battle-field, or, having meted out his fourscore years and ten, fancies himself a little child again, and whispers the beloved name?

Mothers, be faithful to your holy mission. While you can yet say "My Son," let your example, your precept, your virtue, your temper, your conduct, be such as he can follow and not err therein.—Enter into the spirit of his boyish amusements; frown not coldly, and call him noisy or troublesome, when his heart is full of life and gladness; bear with his waywardness; reprove with discretion and love; and in his manhood you will be his friend and companion; in age the one whom his mind will associate with fond recollections of Home, with future hopes of Heaven.

Story of a Washoe Millionaire.

The Sacramento *Bee* tells the following good story:

A friend at our elbow tells us of a story of a Washoe millionaire, formerly a resident of this city, who is said to possess more money than education. On his way to the Atlantic States, a few months ago, our sage brush Crœsus got into a very gay party on board the old steamer *Champion*, which is champion only of slow coaches and mud-turtles. A few days out from Aspinwall this *coterie* began to make up pools of $20 per man, to be decided upon the speed *per diem* of the ship. Our hero, whom we call Sandy, was unlucky, and had won no pool, when he conceived what Lord Dundreary would call "a most bwilliant ideah," he proposed to mark the ship's run for the next twenty-four hours, for $50 apiece, which proposition found twelve subscribers, making a total pool of $600. He then went to see the engineer. On entering the temple of Fulton, the man of steam poited nominously to a sign which read "No admittance. No conversation allowed with the engineers!" our friend was not long, however, in explaining the object of his visit. He told the engineer to keep him posted, and palmed the exponent of flues and puppet valves with a XX, adding the comforting assurance that he was "in with him."

"What shall I mark for the run?" said our hero.

"Well," said the engineer, "the others will all mark 225 miles or over; but she shan't run more than 212. But you mark 209, because if you mark the exact number, they will think you had something good on 'em."

Accordingly, Sandy made his mark on a piece of paper, and put it in an envelope in the purser's hands, that gentleman being stakeholder. The next day, at noon, he rushed to the bulletin board and saw the magic number "212," written in the captain's hand, as the run for the last twenty-four hours. He walked to the purser's office, and claimed the pool.

"Pool," said the purser, "why, I just paid it to Dr. ———, of California, who won it on 220. You were nearly 1800 miles out of the way."

"Eighteen hundred devils! How do you make it out?"

"Here is your mark," said the purser, handing out a piece of paper marked "2009."

"Give me the money," says Sandy; "I won it fair enough. There's a two and two oughts—that's two hundred, and a nine is 209.

All we can say is that the purser did not "see it in that light; and if "2009" stands for two hundred and nine, the purser of the really sure but certainly slow, steamer *Champion*, is a defaulter in the sum of $600 to that shuttlecock of capricious fortune, Sandy B., of Nevada.

THE LARK.—Take it for all, no bird in either hemisphere equals the English lark in heart or voice; for both unite to make it the sweetest, happiest, the welcomest singer that was winged like the high angels of God's love. It is the living ecstacy of joy when it mounts upon its "glorious privacy of light." On earth it is timid, silent and bashful, as if not at home, and not sure of its right to be there at all. It is rather homely withal, having nothing in feather, feature or form to attract notice. It is seemingly made to be heard, not seen—reversing the old axiom addressed to children when getting voicy. Its mission is music, and it floods a thousand acres of the blue sky with it several times a day. Out of that palpitating speck of living joy there wells forth a sea of twittering ecstacy upon the morning and evening air. It does not ascend by gyrations, like the eagle or birds of prey. It mounts up like a human aspiration. It seems to spread out its wings and to be lifted straight upward out of sight by the afflatus of its own happy heart. To pour out this in undulating rivulets of rhapsody is apparently the only motive of its ascension. This it is that has made it so loved of all generations. It is the singing angel of man's nearest heaven, whose vital breath is music. Its sweet warbling is only the metrical palpitation of its life of joy. It goes up over the roof-tree of the rural hamlet, on the wings of its song, as if to train the human soul to trial-flights heavenward. Never did the Creator put a voice of such volume into so small a living thing. It is a marvel, almost a mile's distance. When its form is lost in the hazy lace-work of the sun's rays above, it pours down upon you all the thrilling semitones of its song as distinctly as if it were warbling to you in your window.—[*Elihu Burritt.*

—In Marysville, on the 5th of May, the mercury stood at 90° in the shade.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

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Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance.

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Life, Marine, and Fire Companies.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,	ASSETS	$1,500,000.
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Messrs. Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1860. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts thus far and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantage; besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

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This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

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This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

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The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,

21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUgar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside. Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing, yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar. These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State.

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

A Farm for Sale.

260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

It is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For farther particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

A Fine Farm in Yolo County,

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No. 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof), 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc., some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard.

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

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Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES---SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK, MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the sub ect to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Having received the agency for the whole Pacific Coast for the sale of this valuable Book, we are now prepared, by the arrival of large invoices of this Book by the last steamer, to supply the Booksellers over the State.

There has never yet been a Book on this subject so complete in all its details, and no Sheep-raiser, Wool Dealer or Shepherd should be without it.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 454 large 12mo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price only **Two Dollars.**

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,

8 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine,

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

California Subscriptions.

1865.

BEING DESIROUS OF EXTENDING THE INFLUENCE of their publications in this section, the publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE and WEEKLY will pay particular attention to subscriptions from the Pacific States, and subscribers may rely upon the prompt arrival of their Magazines by mail.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

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An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, freight at the expense of the purchaser, for $2 50 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post paid, $3. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, post-paid. Address

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It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.* 3-oam

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SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

The Best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Family Paper in the Union.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865.

Harper's Weekly for California.

Being desirous of extending the influence of their publications in this section, the Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE and WEEKLY will pay particular attention to subscriptions for the Pacific States, and subscribers may rely upon the prompt arrival of their papers by each mail from New York. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show Bill on application.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals from the Office of Publication.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.....$4 00.

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or the Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete Set comprising Eight Volumes, sent on a receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per volume, freight at expense of the purchaser. Address

HARPER & BROTHER,
20-colw Franklin Square, New York

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—New London Advertiser.

"The Model Newspaper of our Country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—N. Y. Evening Post.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County. The property is worth treble the amount. Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7t

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] May 12.

Our Grain and Produce Markets show a material change. Particularly does Barley and Oats mark and take a lead in a decline in prices, 2½@2½ ₱ 100 lb are now the market rates for Barley, with a limited demand and heavy offerings. Large parcels of Chili Barley are offered at auction. This Barley we are advised was purchased and shipped instead of Wheat ordered. Those whose interests would have suffered and the price of Flour been kept at a living rate doubtless acted to advance personal interests, and the people are the sufferers. The reshipment of a large parcel of Beans from Victoria, that we omitted to note in our last report, was sold at action at 105 ₱ 100lb. It is plain to be seen that speculation, like the back of the Rebellion, is broken, and there is no cure. The fall in prices have in reality but commenced. Economy and retrenchment have played sad havoc with speculators. We do not sympathise with those who have been made the tools and been induced to hold their produce hoping for even larger prices. The lesson, though not an expensive one, may prove an advantage for the future. Those who demand and hold for extreme rates oftimes are forced to sell at low prices. The steamer "Oregon," from Oregon, brought us near 4000 sks Flour, which is reported to be the last (but we believe among the last of many shipments yet) to come, and from the manner in which Flour is reported and offered on our market we are led to believe that article, like Barley and Beans, will soon form an important item of Auctioneer's sales for account of whom it may concern.

Light supplies of Hay coming to market have had a temporary effect to advance rates. This however is but short lived. So soon as the new and bounteous crop begins to arrive prices will give way.

Reports of the crops from various sections of the State are conflicting, but by comparing statements we have come to the conclusion that our incoming crops will be fully up to an average, and afford a large overplus for exportation.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	3,602	Hay, bales	2,307
Barley, sacks	10,000	Wool, bales	1,336
Potatoes, sacks	2,837	Middlings, sacks	50
Beans, sacks	1,702	Oats, sacks	5,024
Salt, sacks	2,415	Onions, sacks	—
Flour, ½-sacks	3,398	Straw, bales	352
Bran, sacks	386	Corn, sacks	557

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour ₱ bbl—	
Milling	4 50 @ 5 00	Superfine	13 00 @ 00 00
Do Oregon	4 50 @ 4 75	Extra	14 00 @ 14 50
Do Chile	@	Oregon superfine	13 25 @ 13 50
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Chile (in bond)	
Feed	2 00 @ 1 12	Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Do Chile	1 80 @ 2 00	Domestic Feed	80 00 @ 90 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Eastern ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
Seed	@ 3 50	Hay, ₱ ton	14 @ 18 00
Feed	2 50 @ 2 12	Bran ₱ ton	28 00 @ 30 00
Oregon	2 00 @ 2 25	Middlings, ₱ ton	57 50 @ 60 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	3 40 @ 3 50	Rye ₱ 100 lbs	5 00 @ 5 50
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	5 50 @ 5 25	Buckwheat	2 75 @ 3 00
Straw	7 00 @ 9 00	Potatoes	3 00 @ 4 00
		Onions	4 50 @ 5 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	none	Dry Hides	₱ lb 11 50 @ 12
do Best Spring clip	22½ @	Green salted, ea	2 50 @ 3 50
do Medium&low	20 @	Sheep skins, woolon	25 @ 50
do Short Staple	@	do do plain	10 @ 15
do Burry	12 @ 15	Goat skins	each 25 @ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	90 @ 1 00	Refined Tallow	9 @ 12
do 2nd hand	50 @ 60		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals	₱ lb 34 @ 36	Cheese, Cals	₱ lb 16 @ 18
do Eastern	30 @ 35½	" Eastern	₱ lb @
Eggs	₱ doz 50 @	Farallon eggs	₱ doz @

OUR MARKETS.

Very little change now in prices, save what is carefully noted in the regular market report.

Cherries come in now considerably. First appeared last Saturday. Sold at $2@2 50. Prices range now at $1 50@1 75.

Strawberries are improving. A good rain would make them plenty. Prices are considerably lower—ranging from 40 to 50cts ₱ lb.

Gooseberries come in freely.

Peas are very abundant, and selling as low as $2 at retail. Cucumbers plenty, 25cts each. Asparagus very abundant and low, especially the poisonous and extravagant white or blanched, of which one-tenth of every bunch is only eaten. Artichoks are abundant now, and most of other fine kinds of vegetables.

San Francisco Cattle Market.—May 12.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@8c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@18c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 12.

FRUIT.

Apples	₱ lb @	Crab Apples	₱ lb @
do cooking	@	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes	₱ doz 37½
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	50 @ 75
Duch'se d'Angouleme	@	Lemons	per doz @
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples	each 50 @ 1 00
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	@ 12
Easter Beurre	25 @	do	₱ bunch 2 50 @ 5 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white	₱ lb @
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey		Muscat de Alexdria	@
Madeleine	@	Catawba	@
cooking	@	Hamburgh	@
Strawberries	₱ lb 31 00	Los Angeles	@
Raspberries	@	Common	@
Gooseberries, common	@	Cherry Plums	@
do English	@	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & wht com	@	Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	@	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg-plum	@
Cherries, com var	@	Almonds Cals	@
Bigarreau	@	Filberts	@
Black Tartarian	@	Egg Walnuts	₱ lb 35 @ 40
Apricots	@	Green-gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pie-melon	@
Figs, new	@	Watermelons	each @
Peanuts Alicante	@ 20	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₱ doz		Cantelopes	@
Bloodgood Pears	@	English Black Currants	@

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	₱ lb 10 @ 15c	Okra, Dry	₱ lb 75 @ 1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱ doz 75 @ 1 00	do Green	@
Brussell's sprouts	₱ lb @	Potatoes	@ 6
Beets	₱ doz @ 37	do New	@ 12
Broccoli	₱ doz @	do Sweet Carolina	@
Cabbage	@ 1 50 @ 2 00	do Yams (8 lbs)	@ 3
Cauliflower	@ 2 50 @ 3 50	Pumpkins	@ 4
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips	₱ doz bunches 37
Celery	₱ bunch 12	Parsley	@ 25
Cress	₱ doz bunches 25	Pickles, in jars	each 50 @ 25
Cucumbers	per doz @	Rhubarb	₱ lb @ 12
Cranberries	₱ gall @ 1 00	Radishes	₱ doz bunches 25
Dried Herbs	₱ doz 1 00	do yellow	@ 37
Egg-Plant	@	do black, ₱ bunch	@ 37
Garlics new	@	Red Peppers	₱ lb @
Green-Peas	10 @ 12½	Summer Squash	@
Green-Peppers	@	Squash, Marrow'st	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears	₱ doz @	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce	₱ doz 37½ @ 50	String-Beans	@
Mushrooms, open grth	₱ lb 1 00	Spinage	@ 37
do cultivated	@	Salsify	₱ bunch @ 37
Onions	₱ lb 12 @ 18	Turnips	₱ doz @ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh	₱ lb @

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's	₱ lb 40 @ 50	Cheese	₱ lb 25 @
do Eastern	@	Lard California	30 @
Eggs, Cals	₱ doz @ 55	do Eastern	27½ @
Duck-eggs	@ 60	Honey, in comb	25 @ 37
Farallon-eggs	@	Maple Sugar	@ 40

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin	₱ lb 15 @ 18	Leg Mutton	₱ lb 12½ @ 15
Sirloin & rib pieces	15 @ 18	Lamb	20 @
Fork—rib, etc	25	Pigs' Tongues	each 12
Veal	20	Bacon, California	₱ lb 25
Veal Cutlet	20	do Oregon	
Corned Beef	@ 12	do imported	
Smoked Beef	15	Tongues	each @ 75
Pork chops	25	do smoked	75 @ 1 00
Mutton chops	12 @ 13	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20 @ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole	₱ lb 10 @ 12	Crabs, large	₱ doz 1 00
do smoked	@	do small	25 @ 50
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs	@ 2 00
do do	₱ lb 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	@ 12
Smelts	@ 12	do fresh	₱ lb 12
Perch	@ 12	Shrimps	₱ lb 12
Rockfish	@ 12	Flounders	@ 25
Codfish	@ 12	Sea Bass	@ 25
Herring, fresh,	₱ lb	Halibut (rare)	
do smoked	₱ lb	Sturgeons	@ 25
Tomcod	₱ lb	Crawfish	
Sardines (fresh)		Oysters	₱ 100
Sole fish	25	Anchovies	
Rocktrout	12		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild,	₱ pair @	Snipe	₱ doz
do tame	1 25 @	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	@	Venison smoked	₱ lb @
do Mallard		Quails	₱ doz
do Teal	₱ doz	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild	₱ pair @ 2 00	do wild	2 00
do tame	each 3 50 @	Hares	each 62 @ 75
Chickens	75 @ 1 00	Rabbits, tame	25 @ 37
Turkeys	₱ lb @ 30	do wild	@ 25
Hens	each 1 00 @ 1 25	Squirrel	₱ pair 50 @

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—May 12.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $5 00@6 00 ₱ box; Pears 8@15c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@20c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 12@20c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Strawberries 40@80cts ₱ lb. Oranges $3 00@$3 50 per 100, retail, 50c ⅞ dozen; Gooseberries, 10@15 ⅝ lb Cherries, $1 25@$2.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—May 12.

Hens	₱ doz @	Tame Geese	₱ pair 3 00 @ 4 00
Spring Chickens	@ 8 00	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz 3 00 @
Turkeys	₱ lb 40 @	do domestic	@
Ducks, tame	₱ doz @ 11 00	Quail, per dozen	
Ducks, wild	@	Geese, wild	6 00 @ 9 00

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular.

NEW YORK, April 1st, 1865.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 650,000 lbs, 65@97c., Pulled, 43,000 lbs, 80@95c.; 20,000 lbs. Canada, 110c.; 184,000 lbs California, 35@59c.; 14 bales Texas, 50c.; 50 bales Santa Fe; 5 bales Buenos Ayres, 45c.; 600 bales River Platte; 625 bales Valparaiso; 160 bales Mestiza; 89 bales Russian, 50c.; 460 bales Donskoi, 72c.; 70 bales Scoured Odessa, 162@165c.; 20 bales Persian, 62c.; 72 bales East India, 72@90c.; 114 bales Smyrna; 91 bales Calmuc; 240bales Cape, 50@58c.; 36 bales Fort Philip, 69c.; 95 bales German, 45@56c.

At Auction—136 bales Cape, 29½@41c.; 8,000lbs. Fleeces, 61@65c.

In Boston—Fleeces and Pulled, 1,145,000 lbs., 70@105c.; 7,500lbs. Tub, 115c.; 52,000lbs. Canada, 110@130 c.; 29 bales Mestiza, 37c.; 467 bales Cape, 47@62c.; 1,138 bales South American, Mediterranean and Cape.

At Auction—1,060 bales Cape, 36@57c.

In Philadelphia—Fleeces, 291,000lbs., 61@104c. Pulled, 9,000lbs., 82@101 cents; 6,000lbs. Tub, 108@114c.

Receipts of Domestic Wool in New York during the month, 3,483 bales.

The imports of the past month, as published, are—from Liverpool, 57 bales; London, 123; Zante, 10; Tagonrog, 1,424; Kertch, 814; Aspinwall, 169; Rio Grande, 1; Buenos Ayres, 50; Matamoras, 30 bales. Total, 2,678 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 35@48c.
California Washed Pulled, 50@60c.
California Common Washed Pulled, 25@40c.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 35@48c.

Coates Brothers Wool Circular.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1st, 1865.

Merchandise of all description has fallen greatly in value since our circular of last month. Cotton, for which a short time since, as high as $1,95 per lb, was paid, now commands about 45 cents. Wool, although sympathising to some extent with the downward course of the market, has not experienced so rapid a change. Still it averages about 15 cents lower than the quotation in our last circular.

The fall in gold although in some degree anticipated, was still more sudden than most expected. It unsettled everything. Holders of merchandise purchased at the former high prices, rushed their stocks into the auction rooms, sold at panic prices, and this in turn depressed the market still further. The stringency of the money market, and especially the late Auction Sale in Boston, badly chosen as the time was, tended greatly to produce this state of affairs, although there is very little selling even at a low figure. Sellers indeed are plenty, but buyers are fighting very shy, and buying, if at all, just enough for immediate use.

But the stock of Wool in the market, especially of the medium grades, is very light, not sufficient, many think, to last until the new clip comes in; and in view of the large Government contracts for army woolens just opening, there is every likelihood of these descriptions being pretty well out of the market before long. While the finer grades, should the present condition of the trade continue for any length of time without a reaction, may be in excess, leaving a considerable amount to be carried over.

Notwithstanding the extreme dulness of the market, and the great shrinkage in values of manufactured goods, we notice a general feeling of confidence in Wool, that is likely to prevent any further heavy decline, and although buyers are holding off, anticipating further heavy reductions, we think it probable they may be disappointed.

The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleeces and Pulled, foot up about 676,000lbs., within the range of 76 to $1 00 for Fleeces, and 86 to 90 for Pulled.

In New York, we have reported sales of 645,000 lbs. of Fleece and pulled, at 65 to 97½ for Fleece, and 75 to 81 for Pulled.

In Boston, 1,125,000 lbs. of Fleece and Pulled, at 70 to $1 02 for Fleece, and 75 to $1 00 for Pulled.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California Fine Unwashed.....40@55c.
California Medium Unwashed,.....35@45c.
California Common Unwashed.....25@35c.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—The crops in Sonoma county will fully equal those raised in any former year.

—Six hundred dozen of eggs were shippped from Stockton to this city, on the 4th instant.

—Farmers throughout the San Joaquin Valley are busy making hay.

—The farmers in the Sacramento Valley have commenced to cut their hay.

—Both the Yuba and Feather rivers were higher on the 9th inst. than since the floods of winter.

—The expenses of the municipal government of Stockton for the fiscal year, ending on the 1st inst., were $57,465.

—On 27th ult. Brigham Young gave a grand ball to the members of the Deseret Dramatic Association.

—There were received into the Stockton City Tresury during the last year, the sum of $65,216 63. Expenditures, $57,465 52.

—Nearly all the mines of Virginia have ceased to prosecute work on Sunday, and the laborer is now allowed one day in seven for rest.

—Edward Ormsdale shot and killed his brother Gus, at Placerville, Idaho, on the 6th ult. The murderer shot him three time with a revolver.

—Hon. Alexander Badlam, late of Sacramento, has been elected Secretary of the Napa Valley Railroad, *vice* A. A. Cohen, resigned. Mr. Badlam is capable of filling the position with credit.

—Nearly two miles of Napa Valley Railway track have been laid, and the work is being vigorously pushed forward. It is expected that the line wil be in running order next month.

—A pioneer citizen of Nevada, Joe. Webb, was fatally kicked by a horse a day or two ago in Gold Hill, and so terribly injured as to cause his death a few hours after the accident.

—The Blue Gravel Hydraulic Mining Co., near Smartsville, cleaned up, on the 5th, about forty boxes of the head of their flume, after thirty days run, taking out $26,809.

—The citizens of Austin are holding public meetings, at which the subject of the suppression of Indian hostilities in that section is agitated. A company of "Extermination" is being organized.

—The ladies of Virginia held, last week, a fair for the benefit of the Church of the Passionist Fathers, which proved to be a very remunerative affair.

—A Proclamation has been issued by Governor Low, appointing June 1st as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. President Johnson's Proclamation fixes the same day.

—On Saturday last there were $789,949 in the State Treasury, including $195,276 —Soldiers Relief Interest Fund, $15,838; Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund, $55,191; Soldiers' Relief Fund, $5,709, and Soldiers' Bounty Fund, $880.

—The water in the San Joaquin river has risen within a few days so that the channel is full from bank to bank. The Mokelumne is overflowing its banks in many places, so rapidly is the snow melting in the mountains.

—The San Andres *Register*, of the 20th, says the Rathgib brothers, proprietors of a ten stamp quartz mill near that place, have struck a vein of decomposed quartz, which is exceedingly rich in gold. The *Register* thinks they have one of the richest leads in that section of the county.

—The Napa *Reporter* says the crops are sadly in want of a few rain-falls. The warm weather of the past few days has scorched and withered the grain sprouts, and fears are entertained by many that the damage will be severe if a few days of cool and damp weather do not soon come.

—An official on the H. R. R is responsible for the following: Why were colored troops selected as the first to enter and occupy Richmond? Because the people being in mourning for the fall of their capital, it was only just and kind that we should attend the funeral of the Rebellion in black.

A LARGE RANCH.—Referring to the Rancho El Pescadero, in San Joaquin County, the Stockton *Independent* says: This ranch containing eight leagues or 35,546 acres of land, in the southwestern part of this county, surveyed under instructions of the United States Surveyor General in June and July, 1861, and Henry M. Naglee, was patented at Washington, March 10, 1865, and the papers, bearing the signature of Abraham Lincoln, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and were placed on record in the office of the County Recorder.

FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE.—On Friday last, says the *San Jose Mercury*, we visited the Murphy Ranch, a portion of which is tilled the present year by Professor Gates, of the San Jose Institute. One would suppose that the Professor would have his hands full to carry on a first-class educational institution, with nearly two hundred students, and a three thousand acre farm at one and the same time; but with competent assistants, and his business thoroughly systematized, he manages the whole with the regularity of clock-work. He has on his ranch twenty-five hundred acres of grain, besides several hundreds of hay. Some of his earlier sown grain stands now at least three and one-half feet high, and is as rank and thick as it can grow. One field of a thousand acres would astonish the optics of any New England farmer.—He estimates that his entire yield will not fall far short of forty thousand sacks of one hundred pounds each. To prepare this immense track for seeding required the services of about thirty-five men, and eighty horses and mules, for three months. It will require sixty men to do the harvesting.—The work is all done with the most improved machinery. For instance, there are on the ranch no less than nine gang plows, twenty-five wagons, three headers, five mowers and reapers, one splendid steam thrasher, and other farming implements without number. To form some idea of the expense attending the securing of this immense crop we need only mention that the sacks alone will cost about $20,000. We believe it is the largest tract of land in the State tilled by one man.

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,

BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,

Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,

Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,

Haines' Illinois Headers,

MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADERS,

RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,

Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

The Best Machines for Harvesting

Now in use on this Coast.

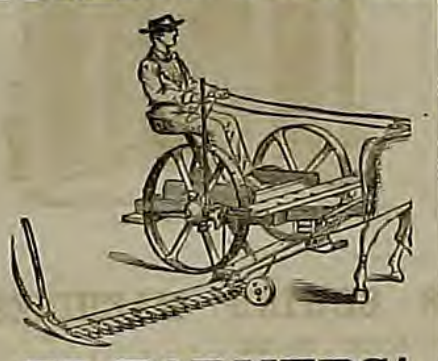
For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,

Corner Front and Market
And corner California and Battery streets.

11-3m

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!

BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

Buckeye Mower,
Buckeye Reaper,
Haine's Illinois Header,
....AND....
Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,

Are by far the best Machines that are made.

For sale only in San Francisco by

HAWLEY & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets.

9

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS,

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,

ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

23tf

E. F. LORQUIN,

NATURALIST,

523 Pine Street, above Kearny.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS, of the most brilliant plumage, always on hand ready to form collections.

ALSO, SHELLS of the rarest kinds as well as all the varieties for Shell Work, for sale at reasonable prices.

Animals and Birds Stuffed at short notice. Call and see the collection.

18-3m

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched on the following named days:

May 3—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watkins
May 18—SACRAMENTO.....Capt. W. H. Hall

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamers.

A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company,

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NEW TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, and until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. up trains connect at the junction with cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chatique County, N. Y.

We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,
AND FULLY ACCLIMATED,

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARK & PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care of L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, retail Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1865. NUMBER 18.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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BY WARREN & CO.

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LIQUID MANURES—AN ILLUSTRATION.

[From "Ten Acres Enough."]

No sooner had the autumn of my second year fairly set in, and the leaves fallen, than I turned my attention more closely than ever to the subject of providing an abundant supply of manure, in hopes of being able to devise some plan by which to lessen the large cash outlay necessary to be annually made for it. I did not grudge the money for manure, any more than the sugar on my strawberries. Both were absolutely necessary; but economy in providing manure was as legitimate a method of increasing my profits as that of purchasing it. I knew it must be had in abundance: the point was, to increase the quantity while diminishing the outlay. Thus resolved, I kept Dick more actively at work than ever in gathering leaves all over the neighborhood, and when he had cleaned up the public roads, I then sent him into every piece of woods to which the owner would grant me access. In these he gathered the mould and half-rotted leaves which thickly covered the ground. I knew that he would thus bring home a quantity of pestiferous seeds, to appear as in the shape of weeds, but by this time we had learned to have no fear of them. By steadily pursuing this plan when no snow lay on the ground, he piled up in the barnyard a most astonishing quantity of leaves. There happened to be very little competition in the search for them, so that he had the ground clear for himself. All this addition to the manure heap cost me nothing. To this I added many hogsheads of bones, which the small boys of the neighborhood gathered up from dog-pens, slaughter-houses, and other places, and considered themselves well paid at ten cents a bushel for their labor. These were laid aside until the best and cheapest method could be devised for reducing them to powder, and so fitting them for use.

In the mean time, I frequently walked for miles away into the country, making acquaintance with the farmers, observing their modes of cultivation, what crops they produced, and especially their methods of obtaining manures. As before observed, farmers have no secrets. Hence many valuable hints were obtained and treasured up, from which I have subsequently derived the greatest advantage. Some of these farmers were living on land which they had skinned into the most squalid poverty, and were on the high road to being turned out by the sheriff. Others were manured at a rate that astonished me, exceeding any outlay which I had made, but confirming to the letter all my preconceived opinions on the subject, that one acre thoroughly manured is worth ten that are starved. Of one farmer I learned particulars as to the history of his neighbor, which I felt a delicacy in asking of the latter himself. Some instances of success from the humblest beginnings were really remarkable; but in all these I found that faith in manure lay at the bottom.

One instance is too striking to be omitted. A man with his wife, and two children just large enough to pull weeds and drive a cow, had settled seven years before on eight acres, from which the owner had been driven by running deeply in debt at the grog-shop. The drunkard's acres had of course become starved and desolate; the fences were half down, there was no garden, and the hovel, in which the unhappy family was once wretchedly housed, appeared ready to take its departure on the wings of the wind. Every fruit tree was dead. In this squalid condition the newly arrived German took possession, with the privilege of purchasing for $600. His whole capital was three dollars. He began with four pigs, which he paid for in work. The manure from these was daily emptied into an empty butter firkin, which also served as a family water-closet, and the whole was converted into liquid manure, which was supplied to cabbages and onions. A gentleman who lived near, and who noted the progress of this industrious man, assured me that even in the exhausted soil where the crops were planted, the growth was almost incredible. On turnips and ruta-bagas the effect was equally great. Long before winter set in, this hero had bought a cow, for while his own crops were growing he had earned money by working around the neighborhood. He readily obtained credit at the store, for he was soon discovered to be deserving. When away at work, his wife plied the hoe, and acted as mistress of the aforesaid butter tub, while the children pulled weeds. His cabbages and roots exceeded any in the township; they discharged his little store bills, and kept his cow during the winter, while the living cow and the dead pigs kept the entire family, for they lived about as close to the wind as possible.

This man's passion was for liquid manure. If he had done so much with a tub he was of course, comparatively rich with a cow. Then he sunk a hogshead in the ground, conducted the wash of the kitchen into it, and there also emptied the droppings from the cow. It was water-closet for her as well as for the family. It is true, that few of us would fancy such a smelling-bottle at the kitchen door; but it never became a nuisance, for he kept it innoxious by frequent applications of plaster, which improved as well as purified the whole contents. It was laborious to transport the fluid to his crops, but a wheelbarrow came the second year to lessen the labor. There happened, by the merest accident, to be a quarter of an acre of raspberries surviving on the place. He dug all around these to the depth of eighteen inches, trimmed them up, kept out the weeds, and gave them enormous quantities of liquid manure. The yield was most extraordinary, for the second year of his location there, he sold $84 worth of fruit. This encouraged him to plant more, until at the end of four years he had made enough, from his raspberries alone, not only to pay for his eight acres, but to accumulate a multitude of comforts around him. In all this application of liquid manure his wife had aided him with unflagging industry.

It was natural for me to feel great interest in a case like this, so I called repeatedly to see the grounds, and converse with the German owner. As it was seven years from his beginning when I first became acquainted with him, his little farm bore no resemblance to its condition when he took possession. There were signs of thrift all over it. His fences were new, and clear of hedge rows; his house had been completely renovated; he had built a large barn and cattle-sheds, while his garden was immeasurably better than mine. Every thing was in a condition exceeding all that I had seen elsewhere. His two girls had grown up into handsome young women, and had been for years at school. All this time he had continued to enlarge his means of manufacturing and applying liquid manure, as upon its use he placed his main dependence. He had sunk a large brick cistern in the barnyard, into which all the liquor from six cows and two horses was conducted, as well as the wash from the pig-pen and the barnyard. A fine pump in the cistern enabled him to keep his manure heap constantly saturated, the heap being always under cover, and to fill a hogshead mounted on wheels, from which he discharged the contents over his ground. The tub and underground hogshead with which he commenced were of course obsolete. If it be possible to build a monument out of liquid manure, here was one on this farm of eight acres. Its owner developed another peculiarity—he had no desire to buy more land.

This man's great success in a small way, could not have been achieved without the most assiduous husbanding of manure, and this husbanding was accomplished by soiling his cow. As he increased his herd, he continued the soiling system; but as it required more help, so he abandoned working for others and hired whatever help was necessary. The increase of his manure heap was so great that his little farm was soon brought into the highest possible condition. In favorable seasons he could grow huge crops of whatever he planted. But his progress was no greater than has repeatedly been made by others who prosecute the soiling system.

A frequent study of this remarkable instance of successful industry led me to conclude that high farming must consist in the abundant use of manure in a liquid state. A fresh reading of forgotten pages shed abundance of light upon the subject. The fluid excretia of every animal is worth more than the solid portion; but some are not content with losing the fluid portions voided by the animals themselves, but they suffer the solid portions of their manure to undergo destructive fermentation in their barnyards, and thus to become soluble, and part, by washing, with the more valuable portions. Now it is well known that the inorganic matter in manure is always of a superior character, therefore valuable as well as soluble; and this is regularly parted with from the soil by those who permit the washings to be wasted by running off to other fields or to the roadside may be found discharging a broad stream of this life-blood of the farm into the public highway. The manure heap must be liquefied before the roots of plants can be benefited by the food it contains. No portion of a straw decomposed in the soil can feed a new plant until it is capable of being dissolved in water; and this solution cannot occur without chemical changes, whose conditions are supplied by the surroundings. Such changes can be made to occur in the barnyard by saturating the compost heap with barnyard liquor. All that nature's laws would in ten years effect in manures in an ordinary state, when ploughed into the ground, are ready, and occur in a single season, when the manures are presented to the roots of plants in a liquid form.

A suggestion appropriate to this matter may be made for the consideration of ingenious minds. Every farmer knows that a manure heap, when first composted, abounds in clods of matted ingredients so compact, that time alone will thoroughly reduce them to that state of pulverization in which manure becomes an available stimulant to the roots of plants. Fermentation, the result of composting or turning over a manure heap, does measurably destroy their cohesion, but not sufficiently. Few can afford to let their compost heaps remain long enough for the process of pulverization to become as perfect as it should be. Hence it is taken to the field still composed of hard clods, around which the roots may instinctively cluster, but into which they vainly seek to penetrate. Some careful farmers endeavor to remedy this defect, by laboriously spading down the heap as it is carted away. The operation is a slow one, and does not half prepare the manure for distribution. A year or two is thus required for these clods to become properly pulverized, for they remain in the soil inert and useless until subsequent plowings and harrowing reduce them to powder.

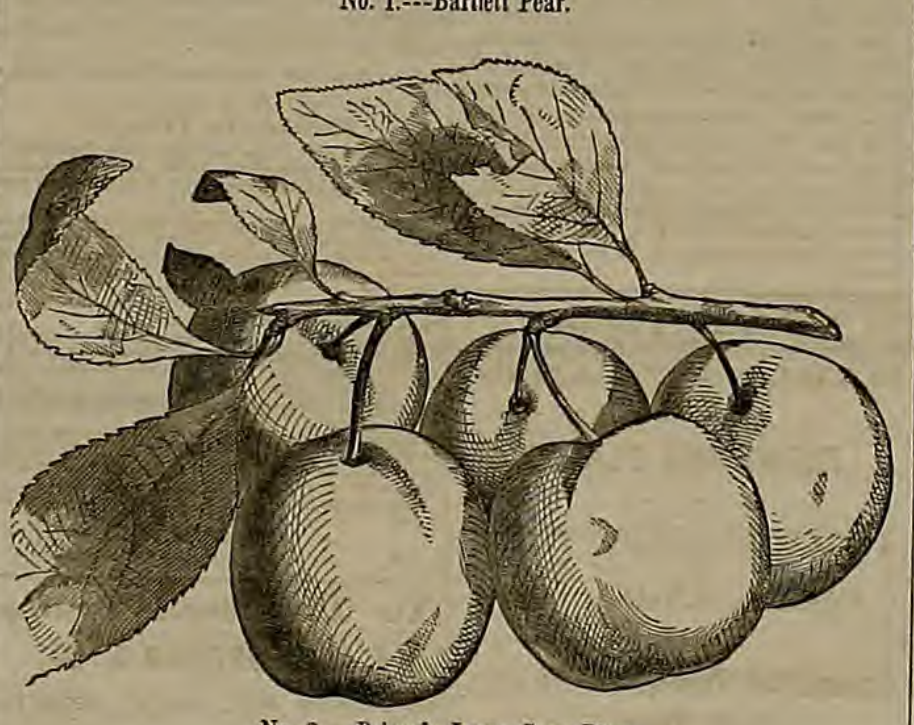
As farmers cannot wait for time to perform this office in the manure heap, they should have machinery to do it. A wooden cylinder armed with long iron teeth, and revolving rapidly in a horizontal position, and with the manure fed in at the top through a capacious hopper, would tear up the clods into tatters, and deliver the whole in the exact condition of fine powder, which the roots of all plants require. To do this would require less time and labor than the present custom of cutting down with either spade or drag. Better still, if the manure could be so broken up as it is taken from the barnyard to the compost heap; the process of disintegration thus begun, would go on through the entire mass, until, when carted away, it would be found almost as friable as an ash heap. It is by contact of the countless mouths of the roots with minute particles of manure that they suck up nutriment, not by contact with a dense clod. Hence the astonishing and immediate efficacy of liquid manure. In that the nutriment has been reduced to its utmost condition of divisibility, and when the liquid is applied to the soil, saturation reaches the entire root, embracing its marvellous network of minute fibres, and affording to each the food which it may be seeking.

We cannot use liquid manure on a *large* scale, but thorough pulverization of that which is solid is a very near approach to the former. Immerse a compact clod in water, and the latter will require time to become discolored. But plunge an equal bulk of finely pulverized manure into water, and discoloration almost instantly occurs. Diffusion is inevitable from contact with the water. Now, as rain is water, so a heavy shower falling on ground, beneath which, great clods of manure have been buried, produces in them no more liquefaction than it does on that which has been dropped in a bucket. On the other hand, if the ground be charged with finely pulverized manure, a soaking rain will immediately penetrate all its comminuted particles, extract the nutriment, and deliver it, properly diluted, into the open mouths of millions of little rootlets which are waiting for it. Practically, this is liquid manure on the grandest scale. But no one can quickly realize its superior benefits from a newly buried compost heap, unless the latter has been effectually pulverized before being deposited either in or on the ground.

I was so impressed by the example of the thriving German referred to, that I resolved to imitate him. He had given me a rich lesson in the art of manufacturing manures cheaply, though I thought it did not go far enough. Yet I made an immediate beginning by building a tank in the barnyard, into which the wash from stable, pig-pen, and yard was conducted. This was pumped up and distributed over the top of the manure heap under the shed, once or twice weekly. A huge compost heap was made of leaves, each layer being saturated with the liquor as the heap accumulated, so that the whole mass was moist with fluid manure. It was never suffered to become dry. Now, as in the centre of a manure heap there is no winter, decomposition went on at a rapid rate, especially among the leaves, stimulated by the peculiar solvents contained in the liquor. Thus, when taken out for use in the spring, both heaps had become reduced to a half fluid mass of highly concentrated manure, in a condition to be converted, under the first heavy rain, into immediate food for plants. Though my money-cost for manure for next season would be greater than before, yet my home manufacture was immense. As I was sure that high manuring was the key to heavy crops and high profits, so my studies, this winter, were as diligently pursued in the barnyard as in the library, and I flattered myself that I had gathered hints enough among my neighbors to enable me, after next year, to dispense entirely with purchasing manure.

But I had other reasons for avoiding the purchase of manure—none can be purchased clear of seeds, such as grass and weeds. I have already suffered severely from the foul trash that has been sold to me. One strong warning of the magnitude of the nuisance was given by the condition of my strawberries. A small portion of them was covered, at the approach of winter, with litter from the barnyard, and another portion with cornstalks. The object was protection from the cold; and it may be added that the result, so far as protection goes, was gratifying. But when the covering was removed in April, the ground protected by the barnyard litter was found to be seeded with grass and other seeds, while that protected by the cornstalks was entirely clean. During the whole year I had the utmost difficulty to get the first piece of ground clear of these newly planted pests, and am sure that the labor thus exerted cost more than the strawberries were worth. From this sore experience I have learned never to cover this fruit with barnyard litter. When they are covered, cornstalks alone are used. They are drawn back into the balks in April, where they serve as a mulch to keep down the weeds, and ultimately decay into manure. Though not so neat to look at, nor so convenient as straw, yet they answer quite as well, and at the same time cost a great deal less.

No. 1.---Bartlett Pear.



No. 2.---Prince's Large Gage Plum.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We desire to make our readers' mouths water, and prepare them for the delicious fruits that will soon be in our markets.

We are happy to say to our readers that we have a splendid collection of cuts on hand, and preparing, so as to illustrate all the various important fruits in their seasons.

No 1—Bartlett Pear.

This famous pear originated in England, in 1770, known as the William's Pear, and was largely cultivated. It was afterwards introduced into the United States, the name lost, and was cultivated by the Hon. Enoch Bartlett, and took the name of the Bartlett, by which it will always be known.

No. 2—Prince's Large Gage Plum.

This plum is largely cultivated over the United States, and is usually called the Green Gage in our markets, but it is larger, and of a different shape and color approaching the yellow—an excellent Plum in this State, and an immense bearer.

Prune Your Fruit Trees and Vines.

Look to your orchards and vineyards. The recent rains will give a quick start to young wood. Let the thumb pruning system be quickly adopted, pinch off all useless shoots, stop the Grape shoots save the leaders, by pinching off all laterals, one joint beyond the bunches, and nip out all others within one leaf of the main branch. Upon the fruit trees check back all laterals, so as to make spurs of fruit bearing wood, and nip out entire all water branches. To Currants and Gooseberries, be prompt to cut away all root-suckers, and shorten the new wood by nipping off the branches, this will carry sap to the fruit, increasing it in quantity and quality. Trim off all runners from the strawberry vines, save those only you wish to raise plants from, you *cannot* have plants and fruit both good from the same vines. These are important duties to be attended to at once.

—The Union Mill, at Sawyer's Bar, says the Klamath *News*, is crushing the richest rock ever worked on Salmon River; some of it worked in a hand mortar, assaying four dollars per pound.

—More than thirty patents were issued in the last six months of 1864, for inventions relative to petroleum.

—The fruit crop in Utah promises splendidly this season. It has not been affected by the frost.

Agricultural Department.

The Grasses.

When the waters were separated from the land, the Creator commanded it to bring forth grass. It preceded the creation of animal life, for the latter was dependent upon it; and to this time that dependence continues.

In this report is published the amount of the farm stock of the nation. What subject could be more appropriate as an accompanying article to these tables than the consideration of those grasses by which this stock is principally sustained?

The word grass, in its botanical sense, includes the cereals, and excludes the clovers; but, as commonly used, it excludes the former, and includes the latter. In this article it will be used in the common sense, and those grasses only mentioned that are generally cultivated for meadows and pastures. These are few in number; but few as they are, in value they exceed the national crop of Indian corn.

In 1864, the corn crop, as valued by this department, is estimated at $527,718,183, and the hay crop at $365,707,074. No census has ever been taken of the average and annual value of pasturage lands; but taking the number of stock and the usual value of their pasturage for the season as a basis, the value of their pasturage would be $187,392,511, added to the value of the hay, the total value of the grasses would be $553,099,585.

But their *relative* may be further seen by considering the cost of the cereal and textile crops in comparison with the hay and and pasture crops. The one is derived from *annual* plants, for the cultivation of which the soil must be annually ploughed deeply, and tilled for weeks, and demanding a harvest labor far more expensive than the hay crop. Nor should their effects on the soil be overlooked in the estimate we are making. The grasses are perennial, and they enrich the soil, whilst the cereals and textile plants take from it even to exhaustion. So considered, well may the farmers of Kentucky boast of their blue grass pastures which for fifty years have remained unbroken by the plough, sustaining their stock without other care or expense than protecting them by fences. The cereals and textiles sold from the farm, carry from it the best fertile elements of the soil, to be returned to it only through the enriching grasses. And hence it is, that even in such countries as Great Britain, where a manufacturing population is so largely in excess of cereal production; where the ocean yields its unnumbered fishes, the production of animal food gives a greater profit to the grazier than he receives who reaps the cereals from his fields.

But the *pleasures* of grass-growing and stock-grazing should not be passed by in comparing their value with that of cereal and textile production. These pleasures are enduring, and enduring pleasures are happiness, and happiness is the profit of our toil.

What country is more adorned than that which is covered with the grasses; the hill-sides clothed in their green vestment, and the more level meadows of mingled grass and flowers, giving promise of the abundant hay harvest, whilst the wooded crests rustle their leaves to the passing breeze, and protect the farm stock, with their deep shades, from the mid-day sultriness? and what man fitted for country life but finds one of his purest and highest pleasures when, of a Sabbath day, he walks among his stock grazing on sunny slopes covered with green carpets, and adorned with the flowers of May and the yellow dandelion? His cows, fragrant with the grasses they have eaten, repose beneath the shade of the trees, and his fleecy sheep gather around him, testifying their affection for him who provides these pastures and guards them from danger. Well indeed might the angels rejoice, as, contemplating the Almighty power, they beheld the dark land clothed in living green, when the Creator commanded it to bring forth grass, the food of the nobler and more useful animals that were to follow.

"He maketh the grass to grow on the mountains," is the exclamation of the Psalmist, when seeking to speak of the greatness and goodness of the Lord. But it is as seen on the prarie, either in the spring, rich in its changing green, and decked with wild flowers of every hue, or its tall, bending to the autumn breeze, and seems to our vision as the waves of a limitless ocean, that its beauty and grandeur are best seen—its vastness fills and exalts the mind. But how beautiful still is it even when seen along the winding rivulet, where it is the first of nature's awakening life to welcome the returning year.

"Gather a single blade of grass," says Mr. Ruskin, "and examine for a minute, quietly, its narrow-shaped strip of fluted green; nothing, as it seems there, of notable goodness or beauty; a very little strength, and a very little tallness, and a few delicate long lines meeting in a point—not a perfect point, either, but blunt and unfinished, by no means a creditable or apparently much-cared-for example of nature's workmanship; made, as it seems, only to be trodden upon to-day, and to-morrow, to be cast into the oven; and a little pale and hollow stalk, feeble and flaccid, leading down to the dull brown fibres of roots. And yet, think of it well, and judge whether of all the gorgeous flowers that beam in summer air, and of all strong and goodly trees, pleasant to the eyes and good for food, stately palm and pine, strong oak and scented citron, burdened vine, there by any man so deeply loved, by God so highly graced, as that narrow point of feeble green. The fields! Follow forth but for a little time the thoughts of all that we ought to recognize in those words! All spring and summer is in them, the walks by silent, scented paths, the rests in noon-day heat, the joy of herds and flocks, the life of sunlight upon the world, pastures, the pacing brooks, soft banks and knolls of lowly hills, crisp lawns all dim with early dew, or smooth in evening warmth of barred sunshine, these are summed in those simple words —*the fields.*"

The Number and Kinds of Grasses.—There are about four thousand distinct species, but these include the cereals and sugar-producing plants. In England there are 133 species of those commonly called grasses, which there as here differ in many things—in time of maturity, hardiness, nutrition; one best adapted for a certain season, and another for a season unlike it; one for a clay soil, another for a sandy loam; one, like the blue grass, taking hold slowly from its weak, early growth, but enduring for many years; another, as the red clover, growing rapidly from its germination but brief in its existence.

Of the many kinds in this country, there are few generally cultivated, and in this article, those which will be noticed are the Kentucky blue-grass, the orchard grass, the red clover, timothy, and redtop. The first two are used for pastures, the third for pastures and meadows, and the fourth and fifth for meadows, but all may be grown in the same pasture.

What we desire to say on these grasses will be embraced under these heads: a brief description of them; what relates to the making of woodland pastures, and their management; the best modes of making meadows, and their management.—*Agricultural Report.*

Mr. Alexander's Herd—His Removal from Kentucky.—A correspondent of the *Prarie Farmer* visiting the herd of R. A. Alexander., Esq., Woodford Co., Kentucky, writes an account of what he saw there and among other breeders of the vicinity. Mr. A., he says, is breeding at present from Royal Oxford, 1874, a bull bred by Samuel Thorne, Esq., of Duchess Co., N. Y. He has no other aged bull at present, and but four yearlings: "Morgan," by Lord Derby, 4949; "Minister," by Lord Derby, 4940; "Vidauri," by Clifton Duke, 3760; "11th Duke of Airdrie," by Clifton Duke, 3760. Vidauri and Minister were both sold during the visit, leaving but two others in the stables old enough for business; Mr. A. has, however, several fine calves from one month to six or eight months old, by Royal Oxford."

The writer states that Mr. Alexander has himself left Kentucky; "with a view of making Illinois his home for a while at least, (and perhaps permanently.)" He is accompanied by Mr. Swigert, who "has had the general oversight of Woodburn for several years. I heard many regrets expressed at his leaving the State, at which I was not astonished; my partiality for Illinois, however, caused me to feel delighted at the thought of so valuable an acquisition to her interests and society."

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS.

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,
ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
23tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to Editor Farmer.

SEED WAREHOUSE.

W. R. STRONG'S
American Seed Store,

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS,

Together with

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree,

....AND....

SHRUB SEED.

Choice Flower Seeds,

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the ver CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.

California raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Naraciesus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

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To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

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GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
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And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

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"ECONOMY."

THE ABOVE MENTIONED MACHINE HAS BEEN

GREATLY IMPROVED

The past few months, both in its

EASE OF ACTION AND RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION,

Adding at least one-third to its former virtues, at the same time the former

SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY

Of this Machine has been improved than otherwise.

"ECONOMY"

still holds the

FRONT RANK

AMONG

ALL WASHING MACHINES,

Notwithstanding the many improvements made in the past year,

JOHN M. HORNER,
Inventor and Patentee, Mission San Jose.

SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

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ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT.

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Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 414 CALIFORNIA STREET.

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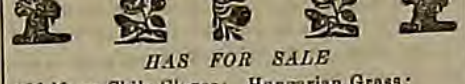
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.



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Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass;
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Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass;
English Rye-grass, Timothy Grass;
Red Clover; White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover, Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c]

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Guano from Johnston's Island.

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BULBS:

LILIES, Amarylis, Narcissus, TULIPS, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, HYACINTHS, Ranunculus, Peony-roots, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from France and Germany.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

For Exportation.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled a some Irresponsible Establishment.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,
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NOLAN'S GARDENS,

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Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,

Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants,

Hanging Baskets, Choice Boquets.

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Bulbous Roots, etc.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANT located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, of 8 rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Well Water, Gardens and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms and same good finish and conveniences inside and side, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing, yielding a handsome income yearly. All these Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price similar. These are really worthy special attention. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance and Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND—

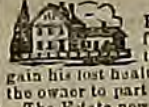
A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 2½ of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorable terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Editor of Farmer.

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.



ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, and delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it being set with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, containing all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State.

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR income, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To such one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, and in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer.

A Farm for Sale.
260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. Less than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 30 by 40 square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty head of Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a never-failing spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery, also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it. Two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming Implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools and most of the Household Furniture.

It is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for Cash in order to save expense. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. Wilson, Esq., of San Jose.

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Horticulture.

The Improvement of Flowers.—Hybridization.

BY F. PARKMAN, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.

The great majority of plants have the power of self-reproduction. In other words, both the fertilizing and recipient organs are perfect in them, and the ovaries of the flower are capable of being impregnated by the anthers of the same flower. In other cases, as for example, the familiar one of the squash, the male flower is distinct from the female, though both grow on one plant. Instances are comparatively rare where a plant bears flowers of one sex only, and requires the aid of pollen from another plant to render it fruitful.

Hermaphrodite flowers, then, are the rule; and such flowers fertilized with their own pollen, will propagate indefinitely producing individuals like themselves subject only to the modifications arising from culture, and to the accidental and usually temporary variations arising from "sports." But suppose the ovaries of a flower to be impregnated with the pollen of a flower of a different species, the result is a *hybrid*, partaking of the character of both parents; or, if the two flowers are merely two varieties of the same species, then the offspring resulting is called a *cross*. This process of intermixture is constantly going on in Nature. Insects and the wind are Nature's great hybridizers. The bees, especially, flying from flower to flower, covered with the fertilizing dust, are the unconscious authors of more new varieties than all the florists and botanists, who, since the art and science began, have experimented in this captivating field. It is a theory of some botanists, that the original number of species was very small, and that the vast multitude now existing, have resulted in the course of ages from natural hybridization. According to this belief, the process of intermixture is not only in perfect harmony with Nature, but forms an essential part of her economy.

With respect to hybrids, two great questions arise; though those who advocate the theory just alluded to, will scarcely be willing to admit that such questions exist: First, have hybrids the power of reproduction? Secondly, granting that they have such power, will the offspring of the hybrid resemble its parent?

Neither of these questions are capable of a categorical answer. Some hybrids will bear fertile seed, and others will not. The offspring of some precisely resemble the parent, while those of others return to the forms of the maternal or paternal grand parent. Thus, a red and a yellow Indian corn may be intermarried, and the offspring will partake of the character of both; but of the descendants of this offspring, some will be red and some yellow. On the other hand, impregnate Magnolia conspicua, with the pollen of Magnolia purpurea. The result is the beautiful Magnolia soulangiana, which is capable of being reproduced indefinitely from its own seed, its offspring rarely, if ever, reverting to the characteristics of the original species.

Barren hybrids are no doubt numerous, but fertile hybrids are perhaps equally so. Barrenness, where it occurs, may often be traced to the fact that the male and female organs of the hybrids do not come to their maturity at the same time. The anther or male organ, sometimes matures first, and the pollen is formed and shed before the stigma or female organ of the flower is ready to receive it. Hence, these flowers, barren with external aid, may often be fertilized by the pollen of other flowers applied when the stigma is mature.

Another important inquiry presents itself in connection with the phenomena of hybridization. Within what degrees of affinity is the possibility of intermarriage limited? Clearly, the pollen of a lily will not impregnate a rose; but any species of rose may be impregnated by the pollen of any other species of rose. More than this, hybrids have been occasionally produced between individuals of different genera. Thus, there is a well attested instance of an offspring resulting from the impregnation of Digitalis ambigua, with the pollen of Gloxinia, speciosa. Probably, in this case the offspring was barren. But though hybrids may occasionally result from the intermarriage of allied genera, like Digitalis and Gloxinia, they can never result from that of genera between which there is no affinity.

In the hybridization of two distinct species, the influence of the male parent upon the female is sometimes very striking. We have repeatedly impregnated the flowers of Delphinium elatum, with the pollen of Delphinium formosum, which is itself probably a hybrid of the fertile and permanent class. The offspring usually displayed the combined features of both parents; but in a few instances, the male impressed its characteristics with such distinctness and force as quite to obliterate those of the female, and the resulting seedlings were undistinguishable from Delphinium formosum.

The processes of hybridization are of the utmost value to the florist. Combined with those of culture and selection, briefly described by us in a former article, they give the highest floricultural results. No better illustration of these need be given than that of the rose. The most prized, and brilliant classes of this regal flower, are wholly due to hybridization. The Hybrid Perpetuals, the Hybrid Chinas, Bourbons and Noisettes, are all the offspring of the intermarriage of distinct species. A humbler instance occurs in Pansy, of which the varied and rich coloring is produced by the hybridization of the wild European violet, Viola tricolor, with other wild species of the genus, and a long course of subsequent culture and selection, by which the small and ill developed flowers have been brought up to their present form and size.

By hybridization we combine in one plant the desirable qualities of several. Thus, a plant is remarkable for the grace, vigor, or compactness of its habit of growth, while another plant of the same or kindred species, is remarkable for the brilliant coloring of its flowers. We impregnate the flowers of the former with the pollen of the latter, and if the operation is successful, we obtain a result in which the color of the one and the habit of the other are, to a greater or less degree, united. Again a plant has hardiness, vigor, and beauty; but it blooms only once in the season. Another plant of a kindred species, though perhaps less hardy and robust, has the property of blooming at intervals throughout a great part of the year. Its pollen is used to impregnate the flowers of the former, and, from the resulting seed, a plant is obtained which combines the maternal hardiness and vigor, with the paternal properties of continued blooming. The Hybrid Perpetual Roses, already mentioned, are a case of this kind. In them by repeated hybridization, the robustness of the hardy June roses has been combined with the rich coloring and ever-blooming properties of the tender China varieties.

Now, for the benefit of the amateur, we propose to add a word as to the method of hybridizing. They are extremely simple; indeed, in some cases, the florist merely places the two plants in juxtaposition, at a distance from other plants of the same species, and trusts to the bees to do his work for him. We believe that most of the hybrid roses have been produced by the simple shaking or rubbing the two flowers together. These modes, it is evident, is very uncertain; the chances are, that the flower will be impregnated with its own pollen, rather than with that of the flower placed in contact with it; and hence, of a given number of seedlings resulting from such operations, the smaller part only will be hybrids. There are means, however, by which hybridization may be made almost certain. These are best illustrated by the case of such a flower as the Lily, where the reproductive organs are large and prominent. The pistil is conspicuous in the centre of the flower, and is surrounded by six anthers, equally conspicuous. Soon after the flower opens, these anthers become covered with a fine brown dust; this is the pollen in a mature state; at the same time the stigma, or fleshy extremity of the pistil becomes moist. This is a sign that that organ is mature. Now, if by design or accident, a few grains of the pollen are brought into contact with the moist surface of the stigma, they adhere, and begin at once a species of downward growth. Each grain puts forth a minute tubular filament, which penetrates the pistil, until it reaches the ovary, where, by its fertilizing power, it causes the development of a seed. This seed is capable of producing a plant; and if the fertilizing pollen came from the same flower which bore the seed, or from another flower of the same kind, then, this plant, of course, will not be a hybrid; but if the pollen came from a flower of a different species, then the plant produced will be a true hybrid. The object, then, is to prevent the flower from being fertilized by its own pollen, and to ensure its being fertilized by the pollen of such other flower as may have been chosen by the operator.

We will suppose the Red Japan Lily to be selected as the seed-bearer, or maternal parent; the florist wishes to raise from it a plant which will produce flowers of a deeper and more lively color, and, to this end, he aims to fertilize it with the pollen of the Scarlet Martagon Lily. His Japan Lily is in a pot in the green-house, where it can be more conveniently operated on, than in the open air, and protected from wind or insects which might bring to it particles of pollen from other lilies. The moment its buds begin to open, and before the anthers have matured, he cuts them—the anthers—all off, so that it cannot be fertilized by its own pollen; then he watches its pistils, and when he sees a gummy moisture exuding from their extremities, he knows that they are ripe for impregnation, and touches them with the pollen of the Scarlet Martagon. Vital action takes place almost immediately. In time, the seed-pods swell, the seeds ripen, and when gathered and sown, produce the hybrid plant desired.

When this process is carried on in the open air, the chance of failure from accidental impregnation is much greater; yet when the precautions which will readily suggest themselves after a little experience are adopted, the prospect of success is good. The plant operated on should be grown at a distance from plants of the same genus, or, where this is impossible, it may be protected by glass, gauze, or some other covering which does not exclude light. In flowers where the reproductive organs are small and numerous, the operation becomes much more difficult. The French, who have produced more hybrids than any other people, make use in such cases, of a variety of tweezers and other implements for manipulating the flower. A camel's hair pencil is always convenient for applying the pollen, and a pair of small tweezers for removing the anthers. In the comparatively rare cases where the flower is of one sex only, the process is greatly simplified, since self-impregnation is impossible, and there are no anthers to remove. In conclusion, we commend such experiments to all amateurs. If, on the one hand, they demand patience, they are, on the other, very likely to reward it with most pleasing and interesting results.

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320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

On account of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who may remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so frequently lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

WE want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that man that don't feel an interest in such a cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Persons desiring such position must apply personally.—None can secure places except by a personal interview.

Patent Rights.

IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

ANNUAL FAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE FAIR at Sacramento commences September 11th, and continues through the week.

SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT FAIR commences September 26th, and will continue three days.

If Secretaries of the different Societies will send in the time of holding their Fairs, we will cheerfully insert the same, and give such notices as will aid in diffusing the knowledge inquired for respecting the time of holding Fairs.

OUR SIGN.—"California Farmer Office." Our country friends frequently tell us they try to find our office when they are in the city, but do not all succeed; we therefore have taken the opportunity to have a new and large lettered sign painted and so large that "he that runs may read." Now we hope every farmer in the State, when in the city, will not fail to come and see us at our rooms, and we will do them all good. Look for the *new sign* "CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE," 320 Clay street, opposite the Railroad House. Come and get seeds freely.

THE FLOUR SPECULATORS.—Probably the only persons in the State who regretted to see the heavens send rain, were the flour and grain speculators. This *drought* they saw coming to help them out, has gone off in fog, and the clouds denoting rain, were dark clouds to them. It was their last hope—the dry weather.

Now the crops will be sure of an increase of 25 per cent., and, of course, a corresponding decrease of profits to the speculators. Look now to the steady downward price of breadstuffs.

A NEW HAY PRESS.—A new Hay Press has been invented by Wm. Mock, of Vallejo Township, that presses the hay into sheets between rollers. They are then corded up into bales. This is a new kind entirely. Sheets of hay! Why not sell them by the sheet, or yard measure?

Charleston, S. C., the Nursing Mother of Nullification and Rebellion.

How strange and wonderful are the ways of Divine Providence? "The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner."—This is sacred history—and who does not remember that when Nullification raised its hydra head, our Nation sent the venerable, peace-loving Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, as a Pacificator, to throw oil on the troubled waters. Who does not remember how those blatant South Carolinians abused the Nation's representative and drove him from their shores, he barely escaping with his life? And yet our Nation bore the insult and wrong, for her day of judgement had not yet come. Who does not remember also that no free colored man in our mercantile vessels could land there? A *prison* was his place till the vessel sailed again. Mark the result of this. When this rebellious city fell, the brave *Massachusetts* Fifty-fifth Regiment marched through this ruined city to take their post on James' Island, the band playing the tune of "Babylon has fallen"—how appropriate that a *Massachusetts* regiment should thus be the avengers of their Nation and State wrongs done to the venerable Hoar, of Concord, Mass.,—would that he had lived to see this day.

Our Present Number.

We Send This Number of the Farmer to You.

We send this number complimentary to many persons from whom we have never solicited their names as subscribers. We do this that we may have your voluntary and free co-operation, and that we may from week to week lay before you the great and leading interest of the industrials of our State.

We need not speak to you of the merits of the FARMER, for the many years it has labored for the best interests of California tell better than any words we can write. Of this we know, every good citizen in our State will give us credit. Shall we have your co-operation.

An Agricultural Enigma.

MISSION, SAN JOSE, May 16, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The past twelve months I have taken from four acres of land thirty-two tuns of good hay, and five hundred bushels of potatoes; pastured it thirty days, in the months of June and July, 1864, and if it had not been pastured, four tuns more of excellent hay could have been taken from it. The lot was perfectly bare—clean as a new ploughed field in thirty days in the months of November and December, and now after all the above mentioned crops have been removed, there is sufficient feed left for ten horses one month. Question, how was it done? Very respectfully,

JOHN M. HORNER.

We call the attention of the farmers of California to the above letter, from our friend, the pioneer farmer of California.

Here is a crop from four acres that is an example worthy of all praise.

Thirty-two tuns of hay, five hundred bushels of potatoes, and feed for one month, and feed now for ten horses one month—all this from *four acres.*

We think that the author of *Ten Acres Enough* from which we quote this week, a full chapter, will be glad to hear this from farmer Horner, and we opine that something like the same system has been pursued which the chapter we give on our first page speaks of. We hope farmer Horner will be pleased to give us the cash value of the crops raised, and the cost which attended the raising and harvesting them.

We are truly glad to receive such facts, but we must say we expect good things from this source. Farmer Horner has also invented a washing machine that cannot be equalled in our State, for proof of this let all come and see it at our office.

We hope to receive many answers to this enigma, and to hear how many farmers in our State can boast of such a crop on four acres.

DOES SHEEP RAISING PAY?—Like every other business that is well attended to, sheep raising will not only pay—but pay splendidly. As an instance, Mr. Batchelder, of the late firm of Batchelder & Cotter, of Elk Grove, imported a superior Spanish Merino ewe, which cost in Vermont, in 1861, $200. Mr. B. has from that one ewe paid himself the original cost of the ewe and interest, and has cleared the handsome sum of $1,700, this in about four years. Here is 200 per cent. per annum, and more to. Who can equal this? Who can beat it? We wait reply. Friend Horner and Batchelder must be working men.

Blooming Roses.

After this cheering rain the roses will bloom in abundance. In order to have them perfect, all old and full blown roses should be gathered every morning; gather them and dry them and make *rose-leaf pillows* for lounges—they give pleasant dreams, for it is not everybody that can have a pillow without thorns. Growers of roses can enjoy this if they will not let their roses "lose their sweetness on the desert air." Carefully cut away from the roots all suckers, as the grafted roses are soon killed by allowing such succulents to grow. Shorten in all branches that they may bloom again.

Climbing plants upon the verandahs, door-posts, etc., should be carefully tied up and led in the direction needed; delays in this work will soon cause the loss of the best branches, by being broken down with the wind.

STRIKING "ILE."—To show the excitable nature of men in seeking opportunities to be *hastily rich*, it is only necessary to say that at the present time there are about five hundred and fifty organizations formed to *bore* the earth for *ile*, and the amount of capital named in these associations is between three hundred and fifty and three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. How the *ile* makes the *wheels* of capital move.

Telegraphic and War News.

The Great Work of Reformation Beginning.

The great work of Reconstruction, Regeneration and Reformation has begun, and in Heaven's name let it go on until *Treason* and *Traitor* hordes are uprooted and driven from the soil they have polluted.

We give the news from the East to show that President Johnson is in earnest. He begins with the *Pirates on the Ocean*, and will soon finish with *Traitors on the Land!*

AN END TO PIRATE HARBORING—WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION COMMENCED.

Washington, May 9.—The President has issued a proclamation, declaring that if, after a reasonable time shall elapse, Rebel cruisers shall recieve the hospitalities of the ports of foreign nations, the vessels of war of such nations will be refused hospitalities in the ports of the United States.

He has also issued an Executive order re-establishing the authority of the United States and the execution of its laws within the geographical limits known as Virginia. All acts or proceedings of the political, civil and military organization which have been in a state of insurrection against the authority of the laws of the United States, of which Jeff. Davis, John Letcher, and Wm. Smith were late representative chiefs, are declared null and void. The order directs the bringing to judgment, confiscation, and sale of the property subject to confiscation, the enforcement of the administration of justice within the said State, in all matters civil and criminal within the cognizance of the Federal Courts, as well as the complete re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States.

H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government in all lawful measures which he may take for the extension of the administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

New York, May 9.—The President will soon issue a proclamation defining and regulating the Lincoln Amnesty Oath and other matters relating to the standing of the returning Rebels.

The civil machinery is already being put in operation in Virginia. The State has been divided into four Districts, and the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a number of Assessors and Collectors.

A Washington special dispatch to the *Commercial* says the President will soon issue his proclamation defining the standing of North Carolina.

The spirit of the Rebellion is thus manifested in their newspapers:

The Richmond *Examiner* thus speaks of the "Yanks." This shows the chivalric spirit. We trust ere this time the poor deluded creatures that have been betrayed into their traitorous work will find the "Yankees" better than their own kindred and friends.

"Yesterday afternoon four hundred and eighty-Yankees—part of the several thousand hived by General Johnson's army in the successive blows struck Sherman's horde in South Carolina by Hampton and Wheeler—were received from Fayetteville; and the dirty blue line crawled down Governeur and Main streets, coiling itself up in Libey. No description could convey the utter horror and loathing with which their appearance was regarded by our citizens. Dirty, begrimed, ragged, scores of them barefooted and bareheaded, with stolen towelling bandaged about their feet and heads, limping, hobbling and cursing, they appeared the scabs, scavengers and scum of all creation, not a face or feature on which was not written "thief," "murderer," "houseburner" and "woman ravisher." Never since the war began has such a crew of hell-born men, accursed and God-forsaken wretches, polluted the air or defiled the highways of Richmond with the concentrated essence of all that is lecherous, hateful and despised. And these are a part and parcel of that human *fungi* Johnston's noble army are confronting.—These are some of those who robbed, burned, plundered and murdered in the fair homes of Georgia and South Carolina. If we cannot successfully resist them. God help Richmond and her citizens. Devils from hell would show mercy when these strike and rob, murder, pillage and destroy. The only way that they can be permitted to come must be on the terms that those came yesterday—as prisoners of war. The majority of the horde received yesterday were captured from Kilpatrick's thieves, and they may not inaptly be called Killdevils."

The capture of Jeff. Davis, the Great Arch Fiend, and Treason-Hatcher, Leader of Traitors, with the surrender of their principal Generals and armies, may be conclusive of the end of the Rebellion. The only work now for our Government is to mete out the punishment due to these blood-stained criminals.

One thing is certain, the last final effort of Jeff. Davis to escape, shows him as he is—a coward as well as a traitor,—and his efforts to escape the punishment that he knew was his due, only sinks him and his party in deeper infamy. Thus rapidly now they will all hasten on to the doom that awaits them.

LOOK TO THE EFFECT OF THE RAIN ON THE SOIL. We ask the careful attention of cultivators, to the effect of the late glorious rain on the *Cultivated soil*, let them observe particularly that the *earth does not cake* as when the soil is made wet by *artificial* means. Nature always does her work well, and always prepares the atmosphere and the plants and vegetation before the shower. Our advocates of *irrigation* should watch the result of this late rain and take a leaf from Nature's book.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We acknowledge the reception of a complimentary card to the social party of the State Guard, at their armory this evening, (19th). The State Guard are a fine corps, and their armory and their discipline mark them as good soldiers. They will be ready when the State needs them.

[For the California Farmer.]

TAKE DOWN YOUR MOURNING EMBLEMS.

Take down your mourning emblems,
And raise our Flag mast high,
We'll ne'er forget the slaughtered Dead,
Who died for Liberty.

Take down your mourning emblems,
Raise high the Stripes and Stars,
For our Nation now has Triumphed
In the bloodiest of all wars.

Take down the mourning emblems,
Emblems of death and gloom,
For the Traitor war is ended
And the Traitors meet their doom.

Away, away—dark emblem,
Save as badge for Traitor's fate,
For those the cry is "blood for blood,"
For them, a Nation's hate.

Take down, take down these emblems,
Let the Red, the White and Blue,
Be the emblems of our Nation
Baptised in blood anew.

Down are the banners of our grief,
The Flag now floats on high,
And soon comes crowning victory,
The Traitors—"Doomed to Die."

Our Union re-baptised in blood,
From off her soil shall hurl
All Traitor power, and then in Peace
World-wide our Flag unfurl.

ELLIOT.

What Bread Speculation Comes To.

The present flour speculation will soon show its real character. In no other country but the United States could any such speculations exist.

We quote from an exchange the following as the result of an effort to raise flour to famine prices in Virginia City, recently. This is the conclusion generally when the last screw is turned by speculators:

A FLOUR RIOT.—On Tuesday, April 25th, a flour riot occurred at Virginia City, Montana Territory, which was caused by the high price of flour. It had gone from twenty-seven dollars to forty dollars a sack, and on hearing that a combination of store keepers had been made to put up flour, a band of four hundred and eighty men appeared on the scene, armed with rifles, revolvers, shot-guns, and carbines. This force was under the orders of a leader on horseback, and displayed an empty flour-sack as a banner. The men were divided into six companies, each commanded by a Captain, and moved, as directed, in military fashion. There was no doubt of their intentions; for within five minutes of their arrival, they commenced at the foot of Wallace street and searched every store, house, cabin, and cellar, in which they suspected that flour was concealed. The result was about eighty-two sacks, which were safely stored away in Leviathan Hall. The search was pretty thorough, and disclosed sundry lots of flour concealed under oats, in boxes, barrels, etc., and one large "find" was stowed away under a haystack.

SPLENDID SPANISH MERINO BUCKS.—*One hundred very extra* Spanish Merino Bucks, full blood, and of the highest mark as to purity and quality, are now offered for sale. For terms, apply to the editor FARMER.

Would you Learn of California?

How all important it is for all Inventors of new Machinery, or any other new invention, that tends to benefit and improve mankind, that they should make it known as widely as possible. And yet how few of the Inventors, Manufacturers, or Selling Agents have any idea of the great opening there is for the sale of every valuable invention or improvement.

Would such persons learn where the gold comes from, let them look to California, and if they would find large and quick sales of important articles let them offer them through California journals, then they will secure sales unprecedented in amount and value.

To Inventors, Manufacturers

—AND—

Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED.

WANTED, at this Office, A YOUNG MAN, of very active habits, a good Penman, quick at figures in making estimates, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best of testimonials, and whose habits are strictly temperate, nor one who cannot give his whole mind and time to the business of the Office.

A YOUNG MAN, not over Twenty Years of age.

Apply only at the hours of 5 to 6 P M.

To a young man conversant with the Science of Botany, and familiar with Plants and Seeds, and has a taste for Natural History, a permanent position can be had for years. 17

E. F. LORQUIN,

NATURALIST,

522 Pine Street, above Kearny.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS, of the most brilliant plumage, always on hand ready to form collections.

ALSO, SHELLS of the rarest kinds as well as all the varieties for Shell Work, for sale at reasonable prices.

Animals and Birds Stuffed at short notice. Call and see the collection. 19 3m

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5.20 six per cent.

Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT MORE, according to the rate levied on other property.—The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on $5 000.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865, 15

MEXICAN COTTON SEED

ONE TUN

Mexican Cotton Seed,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE

AT

Very Reasonable Rates

IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS.

ADDRESS

Cal. Farmer Office.

1865. 1865.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of California and Davis Streets,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a large assortment of all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

OHIO REAPER,

(called the "New York" or "Seymour & Morgan,") combined Machine, with great improvements, having a STEEL Cutting Bar. Can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper in TEN MINUTES; cuts within an inch of the ground or two feet high. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on a side hill, where horses can travel.

☞ ONE THOUSAND ☜

Of these Machines are in use on this Coast, which we consider THE BEST PROOF of their SUPERIORITY over all other Machines.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

15 3m

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA Island Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Agriculture and Horticulture of California—The Destiny of our State.

It has always been my earnest desire to contribute to the increasing prosperity of this country, as regards Agriculture, Gardening and Horticulture, and your desire for letters on such subjects, to insert in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, have suggested to me the idea of carrying into effect a favorite scheme of mine—the publishing of a series of articles in which I would give a full description of the gardens and fields, vegetables, medical and pot herbs, grasses (ornamental or for forage), corn grasses, and such plants employed in industrie; describing the characteristics of each variety, of which a thorough knowledge is of much importance. A species embraces all such individuals as may have originated from a common stock, such individuals bear an essential resemblance to each other, as well as to their common parent, in all their parts. To this law of resemblance in plants of one common origin there are some apparent exceptions. Individuals descended from the same parent often bear flowers differing in color, fruit or roots (esculent roots), differing in flavor or shape, or leaves differing in form. Such plants are called varieties. They are never permanent, but exhibit a constant tendency to revert to their original type. They are due to the different circumstances of climate, soil, and culture to which they are subjected. Such have been created by judicious cultivation and are maintained with their characteristics and improved properties by a careful cultivation, and continued distinct only until left again to multiply spontaneously from seed in their own proper soil, or some other change of circumstance, or getting degenerated by the carelessness of cultivators or their ignorance of such characteristics and their importance.

Having described the different varieties—having shown their essential qualities, and in which climate and soil they thrive best, I will give complete direction for their sowing, cultivation, gathering and use, so as to help cultivators in a judicious selection of the varieties of much excellence and the best adapted to our climate and soil, or induce them to experiment with such as are not yet under cultivation in this country.

Every one more or less connected with agriculture must enforce the necessity of unanimous efforts so that California shall become an Agricultural State in the full sense of the word, taking all possible measures to secure the fullest benefits from the ample resources of this country, but, in order to magnify the motives, I will say, the destinies of California are great, and it is evident to all that our adopted country has been appointed by Providence to act the most important part in the transformation into new empires of this boundless continent, whose uninhabited and endless plains with their luxuriant grasses are waving like the waves of the ocean. Creative wisdom never works in vain, nor merely in sport. The formations of this sea coast, bending in such a shape as to form a most spacious commercial port, or uprising in two menacing promontories, were divinely appointed for a special purpose; the stones and rich minerals composing the hills were the works of special design according to the end foreseen; in fact, gold and silver attracting populations from all parts of the world, California in the shortest period ever known was stocked with daring, active and enterprising inhabitants.

It is not my purpose to enter into the particulars regarding the state of prosperity attained concerning our mines, trade and industry, but address the California farmer and Agriculturist to follow the country in their way of progress. In fact they hold in their hands what is the real life of a nation, the basis of all permanent and decided prosperity and power; for, what is the influence of these rich mines in the life of a nation, a wonderful but transcient prosperity, as it is exhibited in the history of Spain (to quote a modern example.) Spain, once the great holder of the richest mining claims in the world, of such extensive possessions that the beneficient sun could not set in her empire. Spain, after a wonderous period of prosperity and dominion is laid now in the second degree as a Power; destitute as she was of agricultural institutions to be in their time an efficient substitute for her exhausted mines.

Such will not be the condition of our California in the future. Let us look at the Washoe-Nevadas as our natural bankers, disposed to loan their capital for the good of a national enterprise, possitive and progressive improvements in agriculture, and in all the branches connected with it. Such is the task imposed upon our Farmers. A task much lessened by the paternal solicitude of our Government and the active co-operation of the Department of Agriculture. In fact, the heart of every American cannot but beat with a noble pride at a careful perusal of the law organizing the Department of Agriculture, as enacted by Congress, on the 15th of May, 1862.

The objects of this great Department of Agriculture are too well known to be related here. I will only say that it remains our duty to prove that we will answer and profit by such liberal dispositions, and show that our progress has not been the result of mere routine farming, gardening and orcharding, but a practical application of science, essential conditions to develop the wealth, the prosperity, and the progress of our country.

The means by which to procure information from every available source, both at home and abroad, and to diffuse throughout this country such able information that will save much time, labor and capital to Farmers, we have in the CALIFORNIA FARMER; and in the person of Col. Warren, the Editor, an active and intelligent co-operator, always disposed to answer the enquiries of Farmers, stimulating enquiry, inviting discussion, and inciting experiment; who will provide Farmers with samples of seeds, plants, etc.; in fact, Col. Warren has done much to advance the Agricultural interests of this State, having devoted all his time, efforts and capital to found this valuable paper and establish an Agricultural Library and Museum very worthy of attracting and instructing persons of the highest taste and education. Let us then join with him for the achievement of this noble enterprise, to awaken a deeper interest in Agriculture and push on our State in this way of progress.

In the hope that I may do some little to aid in the great and valuable interests of Agriculture, such articles regarding the selection of the plants, always based upon their characteristics, their best mode of propagation, and, also, from time to time giving notice of all the novelties introduced in the European culture, inciting to experiment their adaptation to our climate and soil, I shall send to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, as the paper known to be the Pioneer Journal—the only reliable paper of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

A. RODOUAN, with C. FRANCOIS,
Seed Store, Sansome street.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We remind our readers that Mons. Rodouan has another valuable practical letter on the "Cultivation of Plants" in this week's issue, and they will find much of practical value in this letter.

We shall always be glad to publish the letters of our correspondent, for they have intrinsic value, and we feel that in the selection of our journal to publish his letters, he can accomplish more than if published through any other medium, as the FARMER has been the regular and permanent journal of the cause of agriculture on the Pacific coast, and however glad we have always been to see the press generally advocate this noble cause, and give wings to valuable agricultural matter, we know very well they never have had, nor never can have the sources of information we possess, who have already secured the knowledge of *twelve years* study of this coast, and as the FARMER is the only legitimate and permanently established Agricultural Journal now on the Pacific coast, practical letters like the one we give our readers this week will have a wide scope of circulation, and do a vast amount of good. We are pleased to know we shall have this series continued to our readers, and gratefully appreciate his kind words.

OUR NEXT NUMBER—"THE CURSE LIFTED."—We shall give in the next two numbers of the FARMER, an essay for *mothers*—the "Curse Lifted" or "Maternity Made Easy." We feel confident that every thinking and reflecting mother will read with the deepest interest this important essay, and thank us for publishing it.

We publish this week on our first page a chapter upon "Liquid Manures," worthy the attentive reading of every farmer. We believe they will value it aright.

We have letters from Cache Creek on the "Frost," and the "Grape Vine," also letters from Elk Grove which are unavoidably crowded out till next week.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received several fine sampler ores from friends, yet know not whence the source. Will those who kindly send please give us the mine, place, character and analysis of the ore, that we may make proper record of them, and give due credit also.

We have received a new edition of the Seed and Flower Catalogue from our correspondents, Mons. Vilmorin, Audrieux & Co., of Paris, France. Also the Seed Catalogues of Messrs. Thorburn & Co., Seedsmen, of New York, for their Fall trade.

We are indebted to Hon. Wm. Higbee for valuable volumes from Washington, to whom we return thanks.

Another parcel of Bi Monthly Ag. Reports received from the Agricultural Bureau, from Hon. Isaac Newton.

We have a copy of Dinsmore's Railroad Guide. This work is now a very essential book for the traveler, as it contains a list of all the Railroads in the United States, with a map illustrating the same. The Guide gives the time of the trains starting and arrives at the stations. This is the most complete work of the kind ever published and is highly creditable to the publishes. Every traveler should have it. Published by C. Dinsmore & Co., New York.

We have received, per steamer mail, from Messrs. Thorburn & Co., seedsmen, of New York, a very choice and valuable collection of new and rare flower seeds, many of them from Europe, of the very choicest kind. We return our sincere thanks to Messrs. Thorburn & Co. for their handsome present; we appreciate it, and shall be glad to distribute some of these gems to those (remember those only, who will most carefully try them, and report to us). We shall plant for ourselves, and report their success, for a collection of this excellence could only come from those who like Messrs. Thorburn, have given a life-experience to the seed business.

We acknowledge valuable papers from Hon. John Conness—books, etc., also the handsome bound volume, "The Census Report of U. S. (population) for 1860.

HORSE STOCK.—Raisers of Horses may undoubtedly look with confidence to a fair price for years to come for good horses, if not a largely increased value, as the loss of Horses by the war has been immense, and in many portions of our country the usual number has not been raised. The loss of Horse stock has been estimated at from one million to one million and a-half, and when the war is over and the desolated portions of the country is again to be cultivated under a new and better system, the demand for Horses must be large, and as we have before said, we shall then see large droves of California Horses going across the plains to supply their wants, for California raised Horses will be valued there.

COTTON SEED.—Large sales of Cotton Seed for the new Cotton growing countries, has been made this season. Many sections are now planting. Those who are in want of superior Seed should call at our office and see the kind we have for sale at very reasonable rates.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—J. D. Arthur & Son, corner California and Davis streets.
AMBROTYPES—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.
AXLE GREASE—Hucke & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.
AQUARIUM, ETC—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.
BUCKEYE MOWER—Hawley & Co., corner California and Battery streets.
BEAUTIFUL EDEN FOR SALE—Farmer Office.
BOOKS—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.
BRUSH MANUFCTURERS—Newman Brothers, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.
CUTLERS AND BELL HANGERS—Will & Fink, No. 613 Jackson street, near Kearny.
COTTON SEED—Large quantities for sale at Farmer Office.
COAL OIL, LAMPS, ETC.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS—Wm T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Leland Stanford, Pres.
CAL S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.
CASHMERE GOAT TO SELL—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 615 Washington street.
EXCHANGE—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.
FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs
FARMS FOR SALE—California Farmer Office.
FARMING MACHINES—Hawley & Co., corner of California and Battery streets.
Treadwell & Co., corner of Front and Market and corner California and Battery streets.
GRAPE VINES—C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.
GROCERIES—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.
GRASS SEED—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.
HOTELS—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia. E. P. Weinmann proprietor.
Napa Hotel, Napa. J. S. Hogan. Proprietor.
Auzerais House, San Jose, S. W. Churchill, Proprietor.
HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW—R. Feuerstein & Co., 212 Front street.
INSURANCE—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.
NATURALIST—E. F. Lorquin, 322 Pine street, above Kearny.
NOLAN'S GARDENS—Beautiful Plants, at Nolan's, Oakland.
PRODUCE AND GRAIN COMMISSION—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
PIANO FORTS, ORGANS, ACCORDEONS, ETC—Kohler's Warehouse, Sansome street and Washington street
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S Francisco
Siberia Ott, (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.
PIANOS FOR SALE—Warren & Co, Farmer Office.
PICTURES—Robinson & Snow, corner of Wasnington and Sansome streets.
PACIFIC M. S. Co.—Oliver Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.
SOAP FACTORY—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.
SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.
SEEDS—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.
SHEEP FOR SALE—Apply to Col. Warren, California Farmer Office.
WASHING MACHINE "ECONOMY."—Sample Machine at Farmer Office.
WOOL GROWERS—Merino Bucks for sale—Godchaux & Blackburn, and Farmer Office.
TRAVELING—Cal. S. N Co., corner of Jackson and Front
Pacific M. S. S. Co., O. Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.
UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN—The best Loan in the world For sale everywhere. Buy it by all means.
WATCHMAKING—Chs. Hine agent, 623 Montgomery st.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
WINES—G. Groesinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisicsco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.
OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commences Wednesday, July 19, 1865.
C. M. Blake, Principal.
SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commences July 31, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.
SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.
ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 61 Silver street, commenced January 4. *Miss M. Lammond, Principal.*
SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commenced January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.
ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.
NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*
ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUGAR Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PROCLAMATION

BY

FREDERICK F. LOW, GOVERNOR.

"I humbled my soul with fasting; and my prayer returned into mine own bosom."
"I behaved myself as though he had been my friend or brother."

When calamity and sorrow visit us, it is becoming that we should bow before the Lord in humility, and ask for Divine guidance in our trials, and wisdom to understand His chastenings.

We, as a people, are afflicted by the untimely death of him who was the friend and guardian of the Nation; and it is meet that we should come before God with fasting and prayer, and ask His divine protection and support in this our time of need.

Therefore, in accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and in obedience to the earnest desires of a sorrowful people, I do appoint

Thursday, the First Day of June next,

As a DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION, AND PRAYER; and I do enjoin upon the people of this State, that, laying aside all secular employment, they assemble in their accustomed places of worship on that day, and with penitent hearts, bow before Almighty God, confess their sins as individuals and as a people, and humbly pray that the Great Ruler of the Universe may sanctify the Nation's loss to its ultimate good.

Let us implore His blessing upon those who are in authority, that they may have the strength to bear the burdens imposed upon them; that they may see the path of duty clearly; and taking counsel of "him that has gone before," have the courage to sustain the right and oppose the wrong.

Let us entreat His blessing upon our Army and Navy, through whose labors, sufferings, and sacrifices, the life of the Nation has been saved.

Let us supplicate Him that He may comfort and preserve the thousands of brave men now languishing in our hospitals, and speedily restore them in health to their homes, to receive a Nation's homage and gratitude.

Let us invoke His fostering care to sustain the widow and the fatherless, who mourn the loss of their earthly protectors, fallen in the shock of battle.

Let us seek His blessing upon our State, and pray He will enable us to preserve peace and good order within our borders.

And, finally, let us pray that the year may be crowned with a peace that will last forever; that the industry may be restored again to its accustomed channels; that Liberty may be firmly established throughout the land, and prosperity be the lot of a united and happy people.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, this eighth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
SEAL.
FRED'K F. LOW.

Attest: D. B REDDING, Secretary of State.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE
FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

A COTTAGE HOME

IN THE

Country Wanted!

THE ADVERTISER IS IN WANT of a neat and pretty Rural spot for a Home Ten to Fifteen Acres will be enough.

The Land must be of the very best quality, not improved. A Hill-side view preferred, and Native Shade Trees on the spot would enhance the value.

Preference would be given to a place commanding a view of our Harbor and its surroundings, as a good prospect is most desirable.

A Good Soil, Stream of Water, Native Trees, and Fine Prospect are the points requisite. An ordinary place will not answer.

☞ Address Col. WARREN, California Farmer Office, who will confer with any one having such a place An immediate sale can be effected, and advantageously.
17

FARM & HOUSE

FOR SALE IN

SANTA CLARA.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR sale a fine Farm and House, situated in a very pleasant spot in Santa Clara The Farm contains nearly Fourteen Acres, nearly Five Acres in Fruit, Fifteen Hundred Bearing Trees, of choice kinds Added to this is a Nursery of Two Thousand Young Trees, of the best varieties.

The soil is the best and richest—everything grows finely. The productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use.

The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go to the Eastern States Here is a bargain.

☞ Inquire of the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 17

If You Can't Afford

A

PIANO FORTE

OR

Cabinet Organ,

Then do the next best thing, buy a

GUITAR,

OR AN

ACCORDEON.

Make a selection from these Prices and send the Money along, and by return Express you will get the Instrument in good condition.

GUITARS.

Good finish, peg head, in paper case, with Self-Instructor,	$ 7
Better finish, pattent head, " " " " "	12
Rosewood " " " good wood case " "	25

ACCORDEONS.

Cheap styles, 8, 10 and 15 keys, from	$2,50 to $3,50
Eight keys with Semitones, rosewood, best French	$ 6
Ten " " " " " "	8
Twelve " " " " " "	10
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from	$15 to 25

FLUTINAS.

Eight keys, with Semitones, rosewood, best French	$10
Ten " " " " " "	12
Twelve " " " " " "	14
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from	$15 to $25

☞ If a Self-Instructor for Accordeon or Flutina is ordered an extra charge of fifty cents will be made.

Address,

A. KOHLER,

Importer of Music and Musical Instruments,

16-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.

Wines, Liquors, Ship Stores, &c.

On account of the large increase in our business, we have LEASE THE LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING, No. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, near Washington street, in connection with our STORE ON MONTGOMERY STREET, WHERE WE CAN FURNISH FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, WITH THE BEST SELECTED GOODS AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, in quantities to please, and delivered free of charge.

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

WILL & FINK,

CUTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CTTLERY, of the most finished varieties, such as

Table Cutlery, Surgical Cutlery, Pocket and Pen Knives, Pruning and Budding Knives, Garden Cutlery, Shears—all kinds.

☞ REPAIRING CUTLERY done in the best manner.

The undersigned are also

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS.

Every branch of this business attended to.

We are also Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

JACKSON'S

PATENT HOTEL ANUNCIATOR.

Orders promptly attended to. [First Established in 1852.]

FREDERIC A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker. | JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger 12-3m

No. 613 Jackson Street, above Kearny, opposite the Pennsylvania Engine House.

TWO PIANOS

FOR SALE.

TWO SPLENDID PIANOS, OF HORACE WATERS' Manufactory, New York.

One Extra Finish, of Rosewood, Carved Legs, 7⅓ Octave.

One plain, 6⅔ octave. They will be sold on liberal terms.

16 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

MUSINGS.

[We think we can apply with taste the following motto to the annexed lines—"Bono, Pulcra et Vera"—for they are, Good, True and Beautiful.]

Flowers are ever brightest
Just before they fade;
Sunshine seems the lightest
That's followed by the shade;
Though autumn's frost may spread,
Ore earth a brilliant glow;
We know that winter dread,
Must lay that beauty low.
The song of birds is ever gay,
Before their southern flight,
And who but loves the sunset ray,
That's swallowed up in night.
So hopes we fondly cherish,
And joy to think them ours,
Too often soonest perish,
And fade like autumn's flowers.
When those we love are dearest,
Close shrined within our heart,
The hand of death is nearest,
Those love-knit cords to part.
But though earth's joys are fleeting,
To seize them while we may,
Will give us strength for meeting
The duties of each day.
And if our hopes are centered
On God's eternal love;
If we by faith have entered
Our heritage above,
When life's last sunset cometh,
No cloud shall dim its ray,
But clear and bright give promise,
Of a fair and endless day.

AGNES.

HOME VALLEY RANCH, April, 1865.

WOMAN: HER ENDEARING ACTIONS.

She doeth little kindnesses,
Which most leave undone, or despise;
For naught that sets her heart at ease,
And giveth happiness or peace,
Is low-esteemed in her eyes. [*Lowell.*

Rainy and rough sets the day,—
There's a heart beating for somebody;
I must be up and away,—
Somebody's anxious for somebody.
Thrice hath she been to the gate,—
Thrice hath she listen'd for somebody;
'Midst the night, stormy and late,
Somebody's waiting for somebody.

There'll be a comforting fire,
There'll be a welcome for somebody;
One, in her neatest attire,
Will look to the table for somebody.
Though the stars fled from the west,
There is a star yet for somebody,
Lighting the home he loves best,—
Warming the bosom of somebody.

There'll be a coat o'er the chair,
There will be slippers for somebody;
There'll be a wife's tender care,—
Love's fond embracement for somebody:
There'll be the little one's charms,—
Soon 'twill be waken'd for somebody;
When I have both in my arms,
Oh! but how blest will be somebody.

[*Swain.*

Well thou play'dst the housewife's part,
And all thy threads with magic art
Have wound themselves about this heart,
My Mary.

[*Cowper.*

HER ACTIONS GRACEFUL.

Neither her outside, form'd so fair, nor aught
So much delights me, as those graceful acts,
Those thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love
And sweet compliance, which declare unfeign'd
Union of mind, or in us both one soul. [*Milton.*

TASTY AND HEALTHY EMPLOYMENT.—The editor of the *Tribune* is constantly in receipt of letters from ladies for flower seeds, and often publishes extracts from them. As our ladies pay a great deal of attention to the culture of flowers, and exercise their skill and patience to adorn and make Edens of their homes, we know they will be pleased to read the following extract from a Mrs. Fry's letter to the *Tribune*. She says: "It seems that if men realized how much good it did their wives and daughters to spend a portion of their time in the open air instead of steaming over a hot stove, embroidering or crotcheting, they would encourage them in it and offer at times a helping hand.—Who doubts but what flowers grew in the garden of Eden! For what purpose were flowers made if not for enjoyment? When wearied with household duties, instead of throwing one's self upon a bed, or lounge, confined from the fresh air, to snooze away, would it not be more exhilerating to take a walk among flowers, and rest ourselves, not on our feet, but upon a stool made for the purpose, and with our fingers, if nothing better pull out the weeds that are depriving the beautiful flowers of the nourishment they require? Besides, it imparts a look of neatness to the surroundings.—Then, how it diverts the mind from trouble, care and sorrow, to seek employment among their forms, and developing and displaying our taste in their arrangment. In connection with the flower garden, botany would be more interesting. Its study exalts the affections, and teaches us to 'look through nature up to nature's God.'"

AN HONEST LIFE.—The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind through the track of time. A vast desert lies open in retrospect; wearied with years and sorrow, they sink from men's walks. You are to leave them where they fall; and you must go a little further, and you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may encounter between the cradle and the grave every moment is big with events, which come not in succession but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

System in Expenditure.

BY MRS. S. M'CONAUGY IN ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

"How is it, Wilson, that my store bill is so much larger than yours every month, while our families number about the same? It takes nearly all the wages, so there is scarcely anything over for me when pay-day comes. In fact, sometimes we overrun the amount."

So said a glassblower to his neighbor, as they walked away from the factory store with their pass-books and the balance of the pay due them for the month's work. One had a handsome surplus in his pocket, which he was carefully laying aside towards a new house, and the other had barely enough to pay a few outstanding debts.—They both made high wages, but one was always "fore-handed" and at his ease, while the other was continually pressed and distressed for money.

"I think you will have to ask my wife how she manages. She has charge of the pass-book and gets what she pleases. We go to work so early and get out so late, you know, I have little time to attend to the providing, only to provide the means for getting what we need."

"Well, I shall send Annie over to find out Kate's secret, for she is as anxious to get a home of her own as you are."

So the next afternoon Annie Martin picked up her baby and ran over to her friend's, for the express purpose of taking a lesson in economy that should help them on towards the desired new house. She was good-natured and willing to bear her part, but a poor manager, with no conception where the trouble lay.

In answer to half a dozen eager questions, Kate went on candidly to explain her own system of housekeeping, which may be of use to other wives and mothers.

"I know about what Wilson's wages are a month, and so I estimate the amount we can afford to spend. It does not require it all, I find, to support the family, so we conclude to set a part aside every month. Then I portion out what we shall probably require from the store before pay-day, putting down the heaviest expenses first, and if there is any retrenchment to be made let it come out of those of least importance to us. Of course I leave a good margin always for unlooked-for expenses, but never allow my calculations to exceed what I have decided on. There are always some things that can be deferred a month with no great inconvenience to us. I watch my pass-book through the month, usually glancing it over on Saturday to see that it does not get ahead of me; and though it only takes me fifteen minutes a week, it saves me hours of perplexity and anxiety."

"Dear me, Kate, it must be a world of trouble, though it sounds so easy to hear you tell it," said candid Annie. "Now I just keep buying and buying all through the month—only what I think we want, of course—but I do not have a minute's peace for fear we are running in debt, and that worries my husband so. When I want a new dress, I never can tell whether we can afford it or not, and never take any comfort in my purchase. I often tell Frank I wish we were only rich, so we could enjoy what we have and feel it was our own."

"Many rich people have the same uneasiness, Annie, from just the same cause. If you viewed the scale of your expenditures, to have it to match a salary of ten thousand a year, and kept the same habit, you would find yourself as anxious and troubled as ever. It is only by a judicious systematizing of our expenses that we can get the greatest comfort out of our income, be it great or small."

"But how do you manage to live on so small a sum, Kate? Frank compared your bill with ours last month, and you had bought a great deal less for table purposes than I had. Yet I could never afford dessert every day for dinner and fruit for supper, as you do."

"It takes even more thought and planning, I think, Annie, to stop the thousand little 'leaks' that will find their way into the kitchen, but the same sort of systematizing is a great help."

"Well, a great deal will waste in hot weather if you do try," said Annie. "Bread will get dry so quick, or mould and have to be thrown away. Meat will spoil before you begin to think of such a thing, and fruit and sauce will sour if it is kept two days even."

"And yet all these could be remedied by thinking in time, Annie. The bread could be toasted before it moulds, or made into puddings, or soaked in milk and beat up next morning into delicious breakfast cakes. The meat could be salted down, or partially cooked, and the fruit just boiled and saved for supper. Forethought, dear Annie, is just what you need. Only try my plans, and you will find a hundred other suggestions come to you that will help you economize. A snug little home, such as we hope to have next year, is worth making an effort for."

Annie thought so too, and resolved from that afternoon to "turn over a new leaf." It was up-hill work for awhile, but Kate was a good counsellor and helper, and before many months she had acquired an entirely new habit of management, and was delighted and encouraged by the satisfaction it gave her husband, who felt that they, too, might look forward to a pleasant, comfortable home, and be able to follow the inspired command of "Owe no man anything."

A pleasant story is told of a rather aged lady who recently married a fast young man, quitting him at the station when he was going *en voyage* on some private affairs. After an embrace of the most loving character, she put her head into the carriage and said, "*Cher* Charles, remember that you are married." To which he replied, "*Cher* Caroline, I will make a memorandum of it," and at once tied a knot in his handkerchief.

MISERY assails riches, as lightning does the highest towers. Or as a tree that is heavily laden with fruit breaks its own boughs, so do riches destroy the virtue of their possessor.

Healthful Observances.

1. To eat when you do not feel like it is brutal, nay, this is a slander on the lower animals, they do not so debase themselves.

2. Do not enter a sick-chamber on an empty stomach, nor remain as a watcher or nurse until you feel almost exhausted, nor sit between the patient and the fire, nor in the direction of a current of air from the patient toward yourself, nor eat or drink any thing after being in a sick-room until you have rinsed your mouth thoroughly.

3. Do not sleep in any garment worn during the day.

4. Most grown persons are unable to sleep soundly and refreshingly, over seven hours in summer, and eight in winter; the attempt to force more sleep on the system by a nap in the daytime, or a "second nap" in the morning, renders the whole of the sleep disturbed and imperfect.

5. Some of the most painful "stomach aches" are occasioned by indigestion, this generates wind, and hence distension. It is often promptly remedied by kneading the abdomen with the ball of the hand, skin to skin, from one side to another, from the lower edge of the ribs downwards, because the accumulated air is forced on and outwards along the alimentary canal.

6. When you return home from a long walk or other exhaustive exercise, go to the fire or warm room, and do not remove a single article of clothing until you have taken a cup or more of some kind of hot drink.

7. In going into a colder atmosphere, keep the mouth closed, and walk with a rapidity sufficient to keep off a feeling of chilliness.

8. Two pair of thin stockings will keep the feet warmer than one pair of a greater thickness than both.

9. The "night sweats" of disease come on towards daylight, their deathly clamminess and coldness is greatly modified by sleeping in a single, loose, long woolen shirt.

10. The man or woman who drinks a cup of strong tea or coffee, or other stimulant, in order to aid in the performance of any work or duty, public or private, is a fool, because it is to the body and brain an expenditure of what is not yet got; it is using power in advance, and this can never be done, even once, with impunity.

11. The less a man drinks of any thing in hot weather the better, for the more we drink the more we want to drink, until even ice-water palls and becomes of a metallic taste; hence the longer you can put off drinking cold water on the morning of a hot day, the better will you feel at night.

12. Drinking largely at meals, even of cold water or simple teas, is a mere habit and is always hurtful. No one should drink at any one meal more than a quarter of a pint of any liquid, even of cold water, for it always retards, impairs, interferes with a healthful digestion.

13. If you sleep at all in the daytime, it will interfere with the soundness of your sleep at night much less, if the nap be taken in the forenoon.

14. A short nap in the daytime may be necessary to some. Let it not exceed ten minutes, to this end sleep with the forehead resting on a chair-back or edge of the table.

15. Never swallow an atom of food while in a passion, or if under great mental excitement, whether of a depressing or elevating character; brutes won't do it.—*Hall.*

DISCOURAGING CHILDREN.—It is somewhere related that a poor soldier having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor "that his brains were visible." "Do write and tell father of it," said he, "for he always said I had no brains." How many fathers and mothers tell their children this, and how often does such a remark contribute not a little to prevent any developement of the brain? A grown person tells a child he is brainless, foolish or a blockhead, or that he is deficient in some mental or moral faculty, and in nine cases in ten the statement is believed; the thought that it may be partially so, acts like an incubus to repress the confidence and energies of that child. We know a boy, who at the age of ten years, had become depressed with fault-finding and reproof, not duly mingled with encouraging words. The world appeared dark around him, he had been so often told of his faults and deficiencies. A single word of praise and appreciation, carelessly dropped in his hearing, changed his whole course of thought. We have often heard him say, "that word saved me." The moment he thought he could do well, he resolved that he would; and he has done well. Parents these are important considerations.

THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.—Doubtless you have remarked, with satisfaction, how the little oddities of men who marry rather late in life are pruned away speedily after their marriage. You have found a man who used to be shabbily and carelessly dressed, with a huge shirt collar frayed at the edges, and a glaring yellow silk pocket-handkerchief, broken of those things, and become a pattern of neatness. You have seen a man whose hair and whiskers were ridiculously cut, speedily becomes like human beings. You have seen a clergyman who wore a long beard, in a little while appear without one. You have seen a man who used to sing ridiculous sentimental songs, leave them off. A wife is the grand wielder of the moral pruning-knife. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about, oddily dressed, or talking ridiculously, or exhibiting any eccentricity of manner, you may be tolerably sure that he is not a married man. For the little corners are rounded off, the little shoots are pruned away in married men. Wives generally have much more sense than their husbands, especially when the husbands are clever men; the wives advices are like the ballast that keeps the ship steady. They are like the wholesome though painful shears nipping off little growths of self-conceit and folly.

THE plainest looking face often possesses the best heart. Beauty without charity is, indeed, worthless. Handsom women fail and grow old; but acts of kindness, like the moon-day sun, are ever bright and beautiful.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Having fully Complied with the Law by a Deposit of $525,000 BONDS of the State of California and the United States.

—:o:—

BIGELOW & BROTHER,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance.

Capital Represented $15,000,000.

—:o:—

California Deposit, $525,000.

OFFICES---N. W. corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
....AND....
N. W. CORNER FRONT AND CALIFORNIA.

Life, Marine, and Fire Companies.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,	ASSETS	$1,500,000.
HOME INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.	"	$3,400,000.
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CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

POLICIES issued on Freights, Cargoes, and Treasure from and to all parts of the World.
VOYAGE WAR RISKS taken on Hulls.
FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES issued on all kinds of Insurable Property in Country or City.
LOSSES PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN of the United States

—:o:—

We represent the

OLDEST AND BEST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES

And offer as favorable Terms any Agency on this Coast.

Losses Paid Immediately on Adjustment.

—:o:—

BIGELOW & BROTHER,
General Agents.

1

BOWEN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,

Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,

OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared as SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

—SUCH AS—

BARTON & GUESTIER'S SALAD OIL, BONELESS SARDINES, MESS MACKEREL IN KITS, GUAVA JELLY, CONDENSED MILK, FRENCH MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, STILTON CHEESE, ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONGUE, SPICED OYSTERS

BENT & CO'S WATER, MILK, BUTTER, WINE, AND GRAHAM CRACKERS

TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

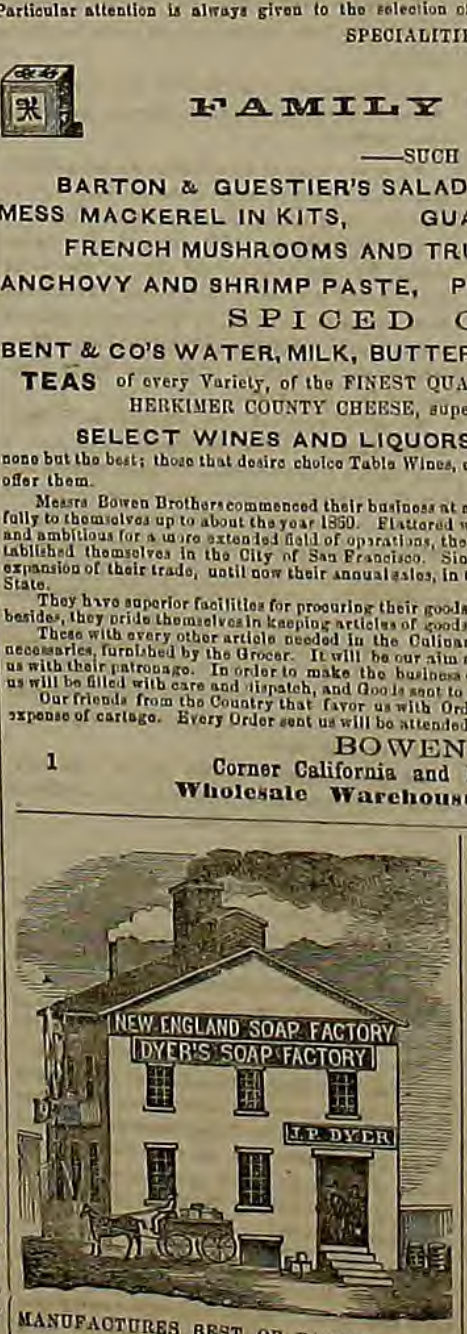
Messrs Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1850. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts thus far and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantage; besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchasers were present.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
1 Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.



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Near corner Mason and Pacific streets

RIPPON & HILL,

Carriage AND

WAGON MAKERS,

Corner o J and 13th Street,

SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. 3 19

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY.

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.

SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING. TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

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J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

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First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at Ten Dollars for the first copy, will hereafter be Three Dollars only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG

We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with A P JOHNSON cut in it.

3

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

E. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

8 SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

11615 and 613 Front street

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Yellow Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.

An Invoice just received. Apply at Farmer Office. 3

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
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Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
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Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
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Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
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Youatt on the Horse.
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And many other valuable Books at lowest price.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine this model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA ISland Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 23d

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NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

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SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

AUZERAIS HOUSE,

San Jose,

Santa Clara street, bet. First and Market.

THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no2d S. W. CHURCHILL.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUgar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several thousand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,

BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,

Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,

Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,

Haines' Illinois Headers,

MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADERS,

RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,

Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

The Best Machines for Harvesting

Now in use on this Coast.

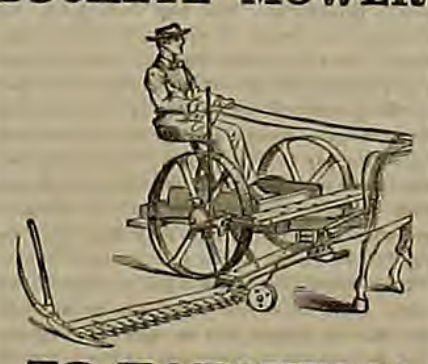
For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,

Corner Front and Market

11-3m And corner California and Battery streets.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!

BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

Buckeye Mower,

Buckeye Reaper,

Haine's Illinois Header,

....AND....

Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,

Are by far the best Machines that are made.

For sale only in San Francisco by

HAWLEY & CO.,

9 Corner of California and Battery streets.

A. H TODD.....N. W. COOK.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

Miscellaneous.

Libey as It Was, and Libey as It Is.

R. D. Francis, correspondent of the *New York Times*, wrote as follows at Richmond, April 8th:

There are to-day, confined in the Libey Prison, fifteen hundred Confederate prisoners; two hundred and eighty-two of this number are prisoners of war who had straggled away from the main army on Monday last. The balance are deserters from the Confederate army. With but a very small exception, the whole number have expressed the wish to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and the reason which the few who hesitated gave, was that their families were south of Richmond, and they wished to have an opportunity of visiting them. Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Senator Sumner, paid a visit to Libey yesterday, and took great interest in examining the Rebel records, which have most fortunately been found there. Vice-President Johnson also visited the prison to-day. Captain M. T. Britton, Thirteenth New Hampshire, is Commandant, and Captain W. Appleby, Eighty-first New York, is stationed there as assistant. I trust I shall not be open to the charge of egotism in alluding to the fact that just two months since, this very day, after nine months' confinement in Rebel prisons, I left the Libey, almost too weak to walk to the Rocketts, with twelve hundred other emaciated prisoners, who had just been exchanged. I return to it to-day, and find that the cells which were then occupied by Union officers, starved there for the crime of loyalty to their country, were now occupied by some of the wretches who lost no opportunity of increasing the misery of all who had the misfortune to be in any way subject to them. I find, moreover, that the prisoners now confined there, have as much tea, coffee, sugar, and good hard tack and meat, as is good for them, daily, and I cannot forget the fact that a few ounces of stale corn bread, a pint of rice soup, and occasionally a small piece of meat, was our daily ration. It is not surprising that the men want to take the oath of allegiance. The present commandants of Castle Thunder are Captain L. V. Maddran, Eighty-first New York, and Lieutenant W. Brayley, Eighty-first New York, and they have under their charge about one hundred and twenty deserters from the United States army, who have been picked up in Richmond. It is computed that there are about three hundred more of these wretches secreted in Richmond, and from the measures adopted, they will in all probability, very soon join their comrades in the castle.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the evening of the 20th March, a fearful calamity occurred at Galata, Constantinople. The *Levant Herald* says: Shortly after 11 o'clock a fire broke out in one of the wings of the Roman Catholic convent of St. Benoit, and the flames rapidly spread to the adjoining apartments, and thence to the thickly clustering houses outside the convent enclosure. Shortly after midnight a body of some sixty *totoumbajees*, with four engines, had stationed themselves along the outside wall of the high stone building in the corner of the convent quadrangle, considering themselves sheltered by the wall from the flames within. The apparent safety of the spot had also collected on and around it several of the Policemen and spectators. Suddenly, and without even a warning crack, the eastern and southern walls of this lofty building toppled outwards, literally cresting over the doomed crowd below like the curve of a breaking wave, and burying under the *debris* all the engines with their crews, and a large number of the Police and onlooking crowd. Not a man who had stood within the fatal shadow of the falling walls escaped.—Almost simultaneously a portion of the western wall fell over on a small, densely inhabited house outside the convent limits, and, crushing through its roof, killed eight of its inmates, who were endeavoring to rescue their effects.

It was not till the flames had burned themselves out on all sides to the gaps made in their path by the pulling down of distant houses, that the conflagration may be said to have been got under.—This was about seven in the morning, by which time, besides the damage done to the convent, in all forty-two houses and four shops had been destroyed. The total number of victims to this calamity is believed to exceed one hundred. Amongst the killed is Ibrahim Bey, the Chief of the Galata Police.

THE NEWSPAPER TRADE.—We find in the N. Y. *Evening Post* the following in regard to the newspaper trade. The increase of this trade in ten years is most remarkable:

Ten years ago, the whole amount of business done by the wholesale news-agents did not probably exceed in amount the sum of $750,000 yearly. At present cash receipts of the American News Company in this city for the sale of newspapers, magazines, books and stationery, for the eleven months ending with the thirty-first of December last, have reached the sum of $2,226,372. We learn from the office of that Company, that probably forty millions of newspapers were handled within that time by persons in the employ of the Company, of whom seventy were constantly occupied in getting them in, charging, distributing, and shipping them. For wrapping paper and twine, with which to pack this enormous mass, the Company paid $12,000.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask cooperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Tonn & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] May 19.

Our Grain and Produce Markets are void of animation. A move on the part of speculators to sustain and advance the price of Flour has been renewed. But how unnatural and unreasonable a pretext is the last. Speculators and operators, as a general thing, do not expose their interests. A report that Flour is worth in a market near at hand $40 and $45 looks to us as if this might be a *canard*, and put as a bait for outside parties to buy and ship. We do not doubt that large parcels of Flour have gone and will yet go to Victoria and Mexico, but not at rates demanded here. Speculators and advancers will doubtless do the bulk of the shipments for account of whom it may concern. Much of the Chili Flour on our market is poor and does not meet with favor. To find a market it must go from California.

Barley, Oats and Hay are all lower in price. Beans are without demand and offered at low prices. New Hay begins to arrive, and reports of large parcels ready for market has weakened confidence in prices. Free supplies of new Potatoes have materially restricted sales of old. Trade other than of a limited jobbing nature has been very meagre. The decline in Oats and Barley has been very heavy. In these grains it was presumed that prices would be sustained until the new made its appearance. But high prices restricted consumption to such an extent that the surplus was found to be very large, and holders rather than to take risks against the new crops have with common consent placed large quantities on the market for sale and now buyers dictate terms and prices.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	1,421	Hay, bales	3,678
Barley, sacks	3,811	Wool, bales	1,750
Potatoes, sacks	4,135	Middlings, sacks	208
Beans, sacks	1,437	Oats, sacks	4,075
Salt, sacks	1,678	Onions, sacks	—
Flour, ½-sacks	2,887	Straw, bales	300
Bran, sacks	1,515	Corn, sacks	1,663

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour, ₱ bbl—	
Milling	4 50 @ 5 00	Superfine	13 00@00 00
Do Oregon	4 50 @ 4 75	Extra	14 0/@14 50
Do Chile	@	Oregon superfine	13 25@13 50
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Chile (in bond)	
Feed	1 75 @ 2 10	Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Do Chile	1 80 @ 2 00	Domestic Feed	80 00@90 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Eastern ₱ bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Seed	1 75 @ 2 12	Hay, ₱ ton	14@18 00
Feed	2 50 @ 2 12	Bran ₱ ton	28 00@30 00
Oregon	@ 1 75	Middlings, ₱ ton	57 50@60 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	3 25 @ 3 37	Rye, ₱ 100 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	3 12 @ 3 12	Buckwheat	2 75@ 3 00
Straw	7 00 @ 9 00	Potatoes	2 12@3 14
		Onions	4 50@ 5 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	none	Dry Hides ₱ lb	11 50@ 13
do Best Spring clip	23½@	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	20@	Sheepskins, wool on	25@ 50
do Short Staple	@	do do plain	10@ 15
do Burry	13@ 15	Goat skins, each	25@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	90@1 00	Refined Tallow	9@ 12
do 2nd hand	50@ 60		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals. ₱ lb	34@ 35	Cheese, Cals ₱ lb	16@18
do Eastern	30@36½	" Eastern ₱ lb	@
Eggs ₱ doz	45@47	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	@

San Francisco Cattle Market.—May 19.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@8c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@18c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 10.

FRUIT.

Apples, ₱ lb	6@14	Crab Apples ₱ lb	@
do cooking	2@ 6	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes ₱ doz	37½
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges	50@ 75
Duch'se d'Angouleme	@	Lemons, per doz	@
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples, each	50@1 00
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	4@ 12
Easter Beurre	25@	do ₱ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white ₱ lb	@
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey		Muscat de Alexandria	@
Madelaine	@	Catawba	@
cooking	@	Hamburgh	@
Strawberries ₱ lb	@1 00	Los Angeles	@
Raspberries	@	Common	@
Gooseberries, common	@	Cherry Plums	@
do English	@	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & wht com	@	Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	@	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg-plum	@
Cherries, com var	30@50	Almonds Cals	@
Bigarreau	50@75	Filberts	@
Black Tartarian	@	Egg Walnuts ₱ lb	35@ 40
Apricots	@	Green-gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pie-melon	@
Figs, new	@	Watermelons, each	@
Peanuts African	20	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₱ doz	@	Canteloupes	@
Bloodgood Pears	@	English Black Currants	@

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ₱ lb	10@ 15c	Okra, Dry ₱ lb	75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	75@1 00	do Green	@
Brussell's sprouts ₱ lb	@	Potatoes	@ 6
Beets ₱ doz	@ 37	do New	@ 12
Broccoli ₱ doz	@	do Sweet Carolina	@
Cabbage	1 00c@1 50	do Yams (3 lbs)	3
Cauliflower	1 50@2 00	Pumpkins	4
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips ₱ doz bunches	37
Celery ₱ bunch	12	Parsley	25
Cress ₱ doz bunches	25	Pickles, in jars, each	50@ 25
Cucumbers, per doz	3 00	Rhubarb ₱ lb	@ 12
Cranberries ₱ gall	@1 00	Radishes ₱ doz bunches	25
Dried Herbs ₱ doz	1 00	do yellow	37
Egg-Plant	@	do black, ₱ bunch	37
Garlics, new	@	Red Peppers ₱ lb	@
Green-Peas	2@6	Summer Squash	@
Green-Peppers	@	Squash, Marrowfat	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱ doz	@	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce ₱ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans	@
Mushrooms, open grit ₱ lb	1 00	Spinage	@ 37
do cultivated	@	Salsify ₱ bunch	@ 37
Onions ₱ lb	12@ 15	Turnips ₱ doz	@ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh ₱ lb	@

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a ₱ lb	40@ 50	Cheese ₱ lb	25@
do Eastern	@	Lard, California	30@
Eggs, Cala ₱ doz	@ 55	do Eastern	21@
Duck-eggs	@ 60	Honey, in comb	25@ 37
Farallon-eggs	@	Maple Sugar	@ 40

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ₱ lb	15@18	Leg Mutton ₱ lb	12½@15
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@18	Lamb	20@
Pork—rib, etc	25	Pigs' Tongues, each	12
Veal	20	Bacon, California ₱ lb	25
Veal Cutlet	20	do Oregon	@
Corned Beef	@ 12	do Imported	@
Smoked Beef	15	Tongues, each	@ 75
Pork chops	25	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	12@15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole ₱ lb	10@12	Crabs, large ₱ doz	1 00
do smoked	@	do small	25@50
do pickled ₱ bbl	12 00	Soft Crabs	@2 00
do do ₱ lb	10	Mackerel, pickled, each	@12
Smelts	@13	do fresh	
Perch	@12	Shrimps ₱ lb	12
Rockfish	@12	Flounders	@25
Codfish	@ 12	Sea Bass	@25
Herring, fresh,		Halibut (rare)	
do smoked ₱ lb		Sturgeons	6@8
Tomcod	@	Crawfish	
Sardines (fresh)		Oysters ₱ 100	
Sole-fish	25	Anchovies	
Rockfrout	12		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	@	Snipe ₱ doz	
do tame	1 25@	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	@	Venison smoked ₱ lb	@
do Mallard		Quails ₱ doz	
do Teal ₱ doz		Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair	@2 00	do wild	2 00
do tame, each	3 50@	Hares, each	62@ 75
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame	25@ 37
Turkeys ₱ lb	@ 30	do wild	@ 25
Geese, each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel ₱ pair	50@

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—May 19.

Hens ₱ doz	@10 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@2 50
Spring Chickens	@10 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 00@
Turkeys ₱ lb	35@	do domestic	@
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	@11 00	Quail, per dozen	
Ducks, wild	@	Geese, wild	6 00@9 00

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—May 19.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, $5 00@6 00 ₱ box; Pears 8@15c ₱ lb.; Plums (Dried) 14@20c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 12@20c. ₱ lb. Figs 20@30c ₱ lb. Strawberries 25@40cts ₱ lb. Oranges $3 00@$4 00 per 100, retail, 50c ⅓ dozen; Gooseberries, 10@15 ⅓ lb Cherries, 30@40 ₱ lb.

The early Spring and Summer Fruits are beginning to make quite a show in our markets. Strawberries, Gooseberries and Cherries are in good supply. The rain will have the effect to strengthen the Strawberry Plants and bring forward a very heavy "Second Crop"—indeed the gardeners now report the vines full of the new fruit, and the warm showers will bring it to maturity.

We are sorry to learn that the worm has destroyed the greater portion of Raspberry and Blackberry bushes, this destruction has been so general that but a very few patches are left. All of the Raspberry known as the "Monthly" or early variety, are gone.

John J. Bowes & Bro.'s Liverpool Circular for the United States.

LIVERPOOL, April 1st, 1865.

The American news continues to depress all kinds of business, and to lower prices. The reduction of the Bank rate of discount to 4 per cent., proceeding as it does from contraction of trade, has failed to exercise any favorable influence.

WOOL.

The continuous fall in the price of cotton has had a marked effect upon Worsted Wools, which have receded 10 to 20 per cent. since January, the reduction being most observable in English lustre fleeces. Medium and fine Clothing Wools, which had remained nearer to a normal price, have only declined 5 per cent., and that chiefly on faulty kinds.

The London Sales closed 29th March: 81,000 bales Australian and Cape were sold, Continental buyers taking 30,000 bales, French Combers and Belgians and Germans operating freely. Competition was languid for all but the best classes, these maintaining December rates, and inferior declining fully 5 per cent. Port Phillip Wool is shorter and more burry than usual, the shortness of staple being attributable to the late clipping in 1863 and early clipping in 1864. Average to good greasy Cape sold at 9d to 10d, short seedy Cape sold at 8d, average to fair Australian at 11d to 12d, scoured Odessa at 22d to 26d. The coarse Wools included 1,012 bales East India which sold fully up to the Liverpool sales of January; other coarse wools, particularly Mediterranean, were very depressed. 5,395 bales Russian were neglected and largely withdrawn, particularly best worsted Donskoi fleece, which declined 1½d per lb. on recent business, while common and filling kinds only ½d per lb.; superior white Donskoi fleece realized 11½d to 12½d, inferior to fair, 9½d to 11d, best grey 8½d, inferior grey 6¾d to 7½d, light Calmuc 5½d. Of 1,062 packages Morocco very little was sold, greasy Casabianca 7½d to 7¾d, inferior washed Mogadore locks 7d to 8½d, average washed fleece 11½d, 520 bales unwashed Gayaquil of low class sold at 5d to 5¾d. The next auction of Australian and Cape will commence in London about 11th May.

Our National Currency.

"ALL IS GREENBACKS."—A man who was either a poor economist or a bad patriot indulged himself yesterday in a distinction, half howl half contempt, between greenbacks and gold, in the hearing of a leading banker. "Why, sir," said the banker taking him up, "all is greenbacks. If you invest in Boston Sixes, better, if possible, than the British Exchequor Bills, and pay 120 for them, what will you get paid off in when they mature—what will you get the interest in? In Gold? No, sir; in greenbacks. You buy first Bonds and Mortgages on Orange County or Dutchess County farms, laid on half the valuation. You hire lawyers to search the title and to examine and report on the property—tight times or domestic misfortunes come—there are delays in paying interest, failure to pay principal—you write letters, perhaps make journeys, finally fall into a foreclosure suit. What do you get at the end? Nothing but greenbacks. Invest in New York City Sixes and pay 110 for them. When you or your children come to be paid up, you will get greenbacks, and one hundred dollars of greenbacks for one hundred dollars of debt, and no more. The interest and the principal of every debt of every State in this Union, except California, temporarily indulging herself and being indulged by us in a point of metallic pride, is payable in greenbacks. Every debt of every kind in the business of the nation of thirty millions of people is payable in greenbacks. Practically, gold is not money. It is only an instrument for gambling, as the Harlem Railroad stock has been. And it is a grief and a wrong that the Treasury Department has not all through the war periodically smashed the unpatriotic creatures who have taken our bloody battle-fields for their tables, and the bones of our mangled soldiers for their dice, and gamed gold up and greenbacks down. Greenbacks! why, they are the only things that has not fluctuated in this country since the war broke out. And I don't joke very much, my fine fellow, when I say that if gold rushes down hill much longer at its present rate, greenbacks will soon be at a premium! And well they may be. For they are the promises of the American People and they represent the power of the American People. And I tell you that this war has given but a very partial measure of that power."—*N. Y. Tribune, April* 18.

[We think that the howlers against our National Currency will feel bad as they see the avidity with which the 7-30's are taken.—ED. C. F.]

—A streak of excellent ore some two feet in width has been found in the Justis mine, Nevada, and is now being worked. A considerable amount of the ore has already been taken out for crushing and will soon be sent to the mill.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Mann's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.

And many other valuable Books at lowest price.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

À GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch-material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street,

12 Up Stairs

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposite the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel.

HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,

AND TALLOW!

PURCHASED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE HIGHEST market rates. They also make liberal advances on the above articles, if consigned for sale.

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Auction & Commission Merchants,

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Above Montgomery,

E. D. BAILEY,
W. F. NORCROSS. } SAN FRANCISCO.

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WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount, Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7t

Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street, established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression of quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure, the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best method of relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any nameable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease has been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill-treated by quacks, the names of which should not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to have a physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles, and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person, this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and those diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor is he wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him a source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health! The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Electropathic
7 Institute, 645 Washington st., San Francisco.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN EXTENSIVE and well-selected stock of Books

EMBRACING—

Fine Editions of Standard Authors,

IN EXTRA BINDINGS

ELEGANT EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Choice Illustrated Works,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

An Elegant Assortment, in Morocco and Velvet Bindings

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

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All of which we offer at the lowest price,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A. ROMAN & CO.,

417 & 419 MONTGOMERY STREET,

San Francisco.

21-2w

REMOVAL!

NEW STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,

And Importers of all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds,	Skirt Boards,
Clothes Lines,	Wash Boards,
Strawberry Boxes,	Trays,
Market Baskets,	Mats,
Corn and Potato Baskets,	Brushes of every description,
Oyster Baskets,	Whitewash and Window
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,	Brushes,
Feather Dusters,	Rolling Pins,
Bird Cages,	Wooden Bowls and Trays,
Blacking, Wicking,	Faucets,
Steamer Chairs,	Chopping Knives,
Mouse and Rat Traps,	Churns,
Sieves,	Clothes Horses,
Chopping Trays and Bowls,	Hand Bellows,
Baskets of all kinds,	Shoe and Stove Blacking,
Clothes Pins,	Butter Ladles and Molds,
Pastry Boards,	Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Children's Wagons,	Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes,
Wisp Brooms,	Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Children's Gigs,	Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Fine Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

7 NEWMAN BROTHERS,
406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23t

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched on the following named days:

June 3—GOLDEN CITY.....Capt. Wm. F. Lapidge

From Folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamers.

A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

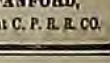
California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE



Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13 1864, Until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. CO.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chatsque County, N. Y.

We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,
AND FULLY ACCLIMATED,

Therefore more desirable than Imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARK & PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care of L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1865. NUMBER 19.

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Eastern Correspondence.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER FORTY-FOUR.

New York, April 15th, 1865.

News of the Assassination in the City.

Editor California Farmer: Out of the sunshine, the thunderbolt has fallen. From excess of joy a people have been turned without warning into an excess of grief. I was again in Wall street to-day when the telegram announcing the death of Abraham Lincoln was posted up. I was oppressed by the solemnity of the scene. In a moment every office and place of business was closed and every flag was draped in mourning. Every face bore the mark of dismay as much as of sorrow, and the question, "What next?" could be read in the eyes where no words were spoken. Without premeditation the crowds of people turned their steps to the Merchants' Exchange, and the largest meeting ever held in Wall street was soon organized. Besides grief and dismay, a feeling of mischief was quite apparent, and when some one called out, "Down with the *News* and *World*," a cry of "good" boded harm, but the appeals of well-known citizens for order had an effect, and the orators soon influenced a better feeling into the minds of the excited crowd. I need not say the speeches of General Butler, the venerable Daniel S. Dickinson, and ex Governor King were adapted in every way to the occasion. After the expressions of intense sorrow and dismay the portions referring to the new President were most eagerly listened to by the vast audience, and the appeals to stand by Andrew Johnson were responded to with a mighty "We will," which showed at once that when the life of Abraham Lincoln was taken, slavery, although it had calculated upon doing its worst, had only added to its bloody crimes, for which God Almighty will surely punish it. It had not struck down the Nation, it had only made a martyr, whose name will be sacred forever. It had exchanged the lamb for the tiger, the bullet which it so cowardly used promoted Abraham Lincoln, he will be hereafter classed with Washington, and while the patriot who sleeps at Mount Vernon will be spoken of as the Father of his Country, the martyr who will rest in the praries of Illinois will be revered of as the Saviour of his Country. The last barbarous act of the slaveholders' rebellion seals it with the black skull and cross bones of Death!

As I turned into Broadway to go up town, I contrasted the scene with one hardly more than a week old. The solemn appearance of the people, the sudden lowering of the flags, the closing of the stores, the black hanging already being put up without any official notice, and the black clouds overhead. What a change from the scene the morning the news came that Richmond had been taken, we all expected such a memorable event Sunday. As it is the flowers which will deck the altars will hardly relieve the black hangings which tell of mourning. The Easter music, how it will jar with the sorrow which is in every heart. The only consolation will be in the thought that the death of our Divine Master teaches us that Death is swallowed up in victory, that He died that men might live, so, the good can never die. When their bodies have decayed their virtues will be bright examples forever, and each Easter Sunday will shine upon the name of the first martyred President, kept ever green in the memory of a grateful people.

April 16th.

Sermon by Dr. Bellows.

Knowing the personal acquaintance of Dr. Bellows with our dead President, and the probable interest of his sermon, I went nearly an hour earlier than the time for service, and was so fortunate as to find a seat, for by the time the voluntary was commenced, All Souls Church was densely packed with an audience composed of the most refined and intelligent people in the city. I saw Bryant, Bancroft, Cooper and a host of distinguished people in the congregation. The services were very impressive, and the long discourse of the eloquent President of the Sanitary Commission was so pathetic that there was not a dry eye in the Church. I need not say that Dr. Bellows himself at times could only speak in a broken and subdued voice. His prayer particularly was at times interrupted with sobs.

In the evening I went to the vesper service, at the Church of the Messiah. This Church is noted for its display of costly flowers on Easter Sunday, and the altar was a miracle of floral decoration, but in front of the communion table a monument was erected in memory of the loved and lost one of the Nation. The letters were of violets on a tablet of lilies.

April 18th.

The City in Mourning.

Every house is draped in mourning, and it is a touching sight to see away up to the sixth story of the tenement house, the home of the very poor, the piece of black muslin fastened to the window which tells the story of the heart. Many of the dwellings are elaborately decorated, and the larger streets present an appearance mournful in the extreme. All business is suspended, and wherever one goes the sable trappings bear witness to the universal grief of a Nation.

Turning to the barometer of gold, is it not wonderful that it has hardly moved? Slavery, thy bloody deed was for naught!

April 19th.

President Andrew Johnson.

All eyes are turned anxiously to Andrew Johnson. His first speech won the confidence of the people. The Nation recognizes in the first poor white of the South ever raised to the Presidency a ruler indeed. Slavery, thou hast exchanged Abraham Lincoln for Andrew Johnson. Thy barbarous crime is already punished! As the body of thy last and greatest victim starts to-day on its triumphal way along the road the unknown and untried Western man came in the first hours of thy guilty passion, to its last resting place which is destined to become the sacred Mount Vernon of the Republic, the man thou hast chosen has taken the whip in his iron hand to scourge thee. He has not been cowed by thy Bowie knife or thy assassin's bullet, although he comes in the hour of thy great crime. Slavery, God has directed thy hand in the choice of an executioner. He has promoted Abraham Lincoln; thou hast elevated Andrew Johnson. Indeed "God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform."

April 23d.

The First Week of Mourning.

The first week of mourning is closed, but the feeling as the funeral procession moves on, and as States reverentially take the solemn duty of escorting the mournful cortege, deepens, and nothing is talked of but the sad event. All the places of public amusement are closed and even the *News* and *World* offices are heavily draped with black. What mockery, when Copperheadism, acting as the tool of slavery, educated a weak, vain man like the assassin up to the commission of his crime. Who sympathize with the murderer but Copperheads and the minions of slavery? and it must be, hide him, Slavery. It was thy chivalrous education was it, that taught a strong young man to enter the sick chamber of a helpless old man and stab him with the Bowie knife which thou hast chosen for thy emblem, and that taught another young man to steal behind another old man and shoot him in the back of his head! This is chivalry, according to the teaching of Copperhead newspapers, and now, after having prompted the deed, such newspapers as the *World* and *News* go into mourning over it! I do not wonder that the disloyal newspapers of San Francisco were destroyed. Only the exertions of prominent citizens kept the people from doing the same thing here. The people know well enough who is to blame for the murder of the President, and Bishop Hopkins will be a daring man if he ever again defends slavery as a Divine institution!

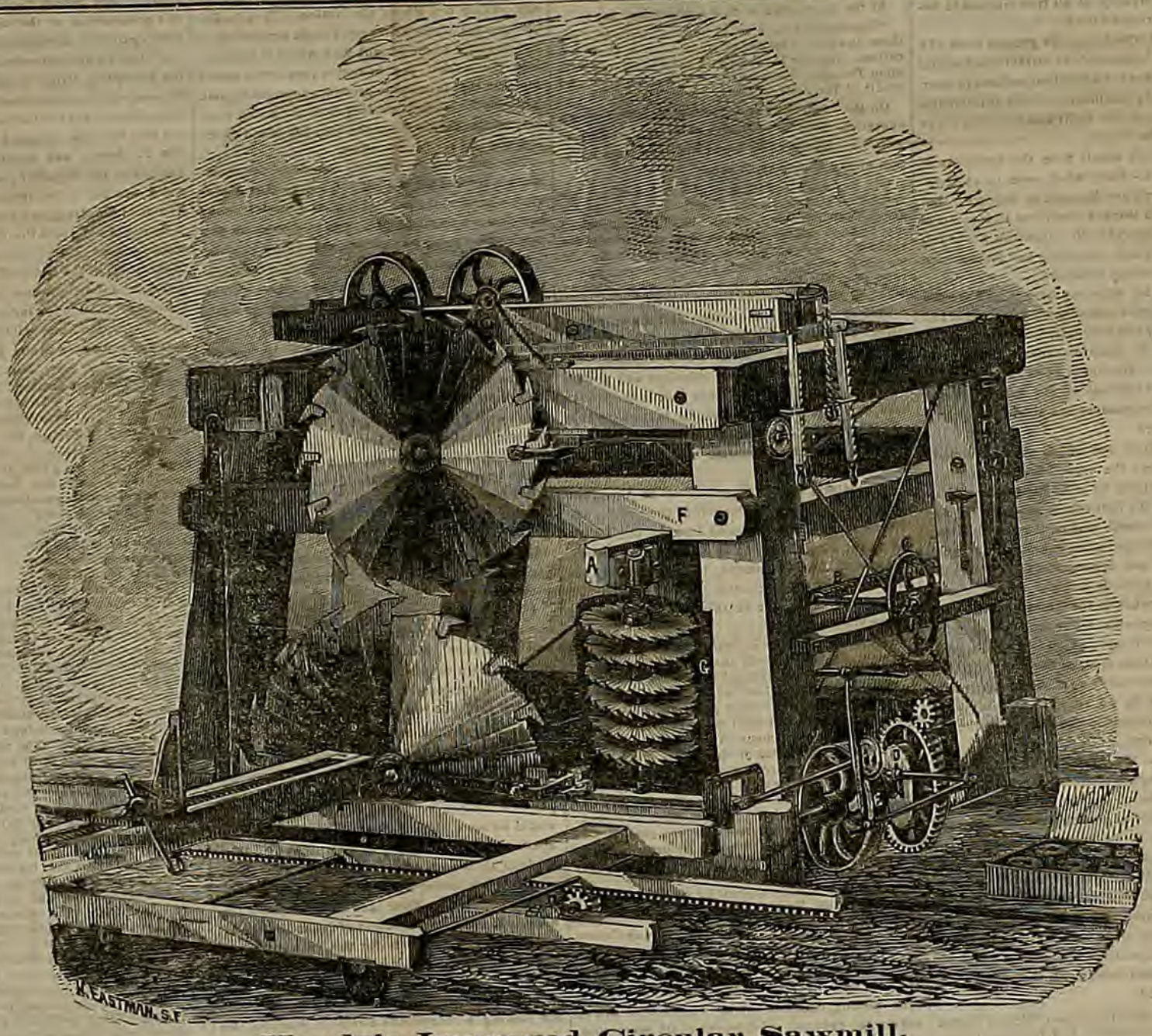
April 25th.

The Funeral Obsequies.

Popular feeling in New York culminated to-day with the obsequies in honor of the lamented dead. The funeral procession occupied five hours in passing the place where I stood. The military, if anything, was excelled by the civic display. For hours a solid body of men, twenty abreast, and walking very fast passed me. Wherever the immediate funeral cortege passed, the uncovered heads of the men and the tearful eyes of the women, spoke in silent but eloquent language of the sorrow which is so deeply felt by the people. The ceremonies in Union Square were very impressive. Prayers were made by clergymen of all denominations. An oration was pronounced by the historian, Bancroft, and a poem written by Bryant was read by Dr. Osgood.* I had a favorable position on the stand, and as I looked over the vast multitude in front of the orator, I was struck by the grandeur of the solemn scene. Not even the imposing procession, made up as it was of all classes, parties and nationalities, presented a more touching proof of the affection which the people feel for their lost chief. The Israelite and the Christian, the Protestant and the Catholic joining hands over the grave of the martyr in the holy cause of truth and justice.

M. A. S.

* The Poem written for this occasion will be found on page 149.



Hendy's Improved Circular Sawmill.

New and Valuable Improved Sawed Lumber.

Public attention has recently been called to the Lumber now seen at Messrs. Plummer & Prescott's lumber yard, Main street-wharf, in this city, which has been sawed by Mr. Hendy's Sawmill. This kind of lumber is now taking the preference over all other sawed lumber, as it is more uniform and perfect.

Joshua Hendy, Esq., the inventor of this valuable Machine, it will be recollected, exhibited his Mill at the last Mechanic's Fair, and it was admired by all who saw it in operation.

We have heard from several parties who propose to use this Mill. We learn that the famous Mendocino Mills, the largest in the State, are now contracting for this Mill, and we give a letter from another firm from Mendocino county, for whom Mr. Hendy furnished a Mill and fixings on trial, agreeing with them that if not satisfactory it was not to be paid for. The following letter is an endorsement of its excellence:

Little River, Mendocino Co.,
April 25, 1865.

Mr. J. Hendy—*Dear Sir:* We are perfectly satisfied with the Gang Circular Sawmill—its work is perfect, and we are ready to pay for it. It is a good thing, and we would be glad to see you up here, then you could see for yourself.

Stickney, Combs & Co.

One conversant with the lumber business in speaking to us upon this kind of lumber says:

"We have seen some of this lumber sawed by Hendy's Gang Circular Sawmill, which lumber is at Wesson & Kimball's lumber yard, and is the best sawed we have seen in this market, and is so admitted by all that have seen it. The samples seen are both pine and redwood. The Gang Circular Saws work in connection with the large saw, and when desired that the gang saw should not operate on the log, all that is necessary is to turn the band-wheel (C) which will cause it to slide back without any loss of time, so that one cut can be made of any dimensioned lumber and the rest into boards or plank. It is not necessary to change or alter the distance between the saws for all the different sizes; for instance, the saws being four inches apart will answer for 1x4 inch up to 4x8 inches. The saws on the distance between them are easily changed, and so arranged that they can cut at one time on movement of the carriage, say 3x12, 3x6, 3x4 and 3x3, throwing the small sizes at the top of the log where the wany edges are likely to be. It is admitted by all Millmen that scantling cannot be sawed true from a plank owing to the springing of the plank. With these Gang Circular Saws this difficulty is obviated, from the fact that the scantling is cut from the log instead of a plank."

Our readers will remember we spoke very strongly in favor of this Mill at the time it was exhibited, and we have the satisfaction of knowing it has more than realized our praise.

Mr. Hendy is now ready to contract for Mill and putting up. Mr. Hendy is Patentee for the following valuable improvements, patented 1859: Friction Feeding, Backing and Brake for operating carriages, now in use in about forty of the most prominent mills on this coast; also, Improved Saw-guides, Ball and Socket Hanging Boxes, for upper saw arbor; Self-lubricating Carriage Truck and Improved Head-blocks.

Mr. H. has published a book of these improvements, with illustrations, which he will be most happy to show and furnish free to all who wish to confer with him relative to these subjects. He can be found at the office of Brodie & Radcliff, Express Building, room No. 3, fourth floor, corner of California and Montgomery streets, this city.

The Best Musical Instrument for the Family. "The piano-forte," says the *American Baptist*, "extensively as it is used, is not so well adapted to all the purposes of sacred and secular music as another instrument which is now justly claiming a large share of public attention, and which has already been extensively introduced into schools, churches and families, and received the endorsement of the chief organists, musicians and artists of America—we mean Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

The Two Capitals.—It is a singular fact that the first Rebel Capital, Montgomery, and the second, Richmond, fell into our hands within twenty-four hours of each other.

Financial.

IS IT NOT TOO TRUE?

To a really good citizen of the Republic, nothing is more painful than the obvious operation of a cause which oppresses and wrongs the general people. Any principle which infuses itself into the affairs of mankind to the detriment of energy and enterprize, anything which diverts from the toiling masses the needed inspirations of industry and success, from whence soever it springs, is a great wrong which no humane and good man can observe without profound feelings of regret and indignation.

If it arise from natural causes, manifesting itself in successive draughts, in inundations or sweeping fires, it is still the voice of calamity and quickens the sympathy of all true citizens in behalf of the suffering victims.

But if the evil which lays the ground work of a general disaster is traceable to artificial and sordid influences, it makes the afflictions so hard to bear, that violence and punishment, sooner or later, rise up in vindication of the right and the removal or subjugation of the cause.

Calamities which result from the operation of the Laws of God,—from what seem to us disordered elements, we are disposed to bear with that philosophy which teaches obedience to incomprehensible authority, and such calamities never fail to elicit consideration, sympathy and forbearance from the most exacting creditors.

An honest debtor who has been ruined by the blights of destructive seasons, whose property has been destroyed by the elements, is seldom pursued with rigor, and in America, thank God! he is never imprisoned. His losses have been unavoidable. Neither the forecast of the individual nor the sagacity of Government can shield the citizen from such disasters.

But when artificial and selfish causes are made to insidiously blight the expectations of man—to hang like dead weights upon all his schemes of industry—to defeat the best efforts which struggling and unsuspicious merit makes, then we find that even creditors become more exacting and cruel, more reproachful and denunciatory, and thus the very spirit of the toiler is crushed within him—And when he awakes to the knowledge that the relentless adversity—his bitter and overpowing calamities have been superinduced by the oppressive policy of heartless men, or the more heartless and grinding rule of money against encouragement and justice, he is in no mood to perpetuate the evil, or very scrupulous in the time or method of extirpating the cause.

Hence it is that the heartless and staggering blow which Capital gave to the best interests of California, when it rebeled against the National Currency—when it nullified an Act of our Government which was known to be necessary to the *Life of the Nation*, was a wrong—was an inconsistency and outrage which the people are beginning to understand, and which will yet be punished and redressed as far as anything can be corrected which has been for a long time insidiously disguised.

When our Representatives in Congress voted for the following National enactment, they did a wise, loyal and noble deed:

"An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States."—Feb. 25, 1862.

This law, after enumerating the kind of notes and currency which shall be adopted, declares that, "such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all kinds of taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, *public* and *private*, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

When the Nation was called upon to enact this law, there was a condition of things suspending the life or death of the Government upon its success. The Rebellion had assumed gigantic proportions, the demands upon the Federal Treasury outstripped the wildest conceptions of expenditure, foreign nations capable of rendering assistance had exhibited the most unfriendly feelings towards us, and inexorable necessity demanded of Government the development of some means which acquired its life and exhaustlessness from the hearts and universal devotion of the people.—These were the circumstances which suggested the law, and the noble response of Congress in passing the enactment adopting a National Currency, together with the general support and favor awarded it by the people, gave to the United States a financial credit and power which have been one of the most potent powers, if not the grandest instrument in crushing treason and saving the Republic.

It was not only a noble act of Congress to found such a system of finance, but it was a glorious thing to see the loyal States coming forward with resistless unanimity to sustain the views of Mr. Chase and endorse the action of the National Representatives.

As an evidence of the manner in which this patriotic enactment of Congress was met at the time in this State, we will quote portions of the most elaborate commendations from the *Sacramento Daily Union*, which is acknowledged to be the highest newspaper authority in California:

On the 4th of April ensuing, this paper, in an able article upon the subject, says:

"Had the demand Treasury Notes been made receivable for Custom-house dues, they would have been fully equal to gold and silver in the market. They will as the law now stands, furnish the most convenient, uniform, and the least fluctuating circulating medium ever enjoyed by any country.—It will be uniform in value, because founded on resources and credit of the Nation, and will, therefore, pass current in every loyal State in the Union; it will be convenient because in the form of bank bills; it will be local and National, and hence will never, like gold and silver, be exported, causing it to fluctuate in quantity and value in the market. As a currency, these Treasury Notes possess nearly all the qualities which should belong to a local and National one. * * * * * *

"These Treasury Notes will, of course, soon enter into the circulation of California. They will be paid out by the Government in its disbursements on this coast, and will soon be more convenient for carrying, as well as remitting from point to point, than gold. Banks propably will receive them on deposit and they will thus become a fixed institution as well as a useful one among us. The leading objection to the Treasury bills will be the difficulty of getting them."

Again on the 25th of July ensuing, they publish another elaborate editorial, in which they show that Great Britain, by adopting an almost precisely similar financial expedient, succeeded in stimulating the industry and productions of the Kingdom to a wonderful degree of prosperity, at the same time that it enabled the Government to carry on gigantic wars, and that too, with a suspension of specie payments for a period of twenty-five years.

At the conclusion of this article they say:

"Secessionists and rebel sympathizers will cry them down, as a matter of course. It is their vocation. But the loyal men of the Nation will look upon Treasury Notes as representing the faith and credit of the Federal Government."

On the 26th, the day following, in introducing a quotation from a correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*, who strongly urges the immediate adoption of the Currency, it says:

"It is announced that a disbursing officer has arrived on this coast with a million dollars, in demand Treasury Notes, which are to be paid out to the Federal officers, and in payment of claims against the Government on the Pacific coast. So we shall soon have them here as currency, and very properly too, as they are in circulation in other loyal States of the Union."

This is important testimony, and the only consistent reception of a proposition of the Government, upon the success of which depended the National effort to suppress rebellion and punish treason. Situated as California was, it would have been, as the result has proven, the best policy that could have been adopted, and it was the only real honest and patriotic course which could have been selected.

Fortunately, our Representatives in Congress, Messrs. Latham and McDougall in the Senate, and Messrs. Phelps, Sargeant and Low in the House, did us the honor of pledging us to this necessary measure of the Government, by unanimously voting for the establishment of the Currency.

They did more, for in this bill the following clause appears:

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a Sinking Fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States."

We said they did more, and the foregoing clauses show how they consented to set apart and make sacred for great National purposes, every cent of the gold and silver which was paid in on imports, thus leaving Government no resource at all, in paying the expenses of Governmental protection, but the Currency bills which they had made with heroic and glorious unanimity the principal circulating medium of the United States.

Our Representatives, therefore, did not alone pledge us to a National Currency, but they voted unanimously to compel the General Government to rely exclusively upon our adopting and sustaining the Currency thus established for the salvation of the country.

The vote of our Representatives fairly and honorably committed us to a demonstration of our patriotism by accepting this Currency—a commitment the more binding upon us because of our remoteness from the seat of Government and the great National inconvenience of accommodating itself to any eccentric or extraordinary conditions of a State.

To repudiate the Currency after such a pledge, was to reflect disgrace upon our Representatives, to censure the expedient of Government, upon which its very life depended, and to perpetrate a species of Nullification and State's Rights which the spirit of John C. Calhoun would have acknowledged and applauded with rapture.

Did we do this? The people answer, No! The great mass of the citizens of California did not and would not be guilty of an act so inconsistent in its loyalty, so ungrateful and unkind in its filial relations to the revered Government of the United States. The people would have adopted the Currency at any time since its inauguration, but never have they been given the opportunity of voting upon the question. Capital, which has been the California Nullifier; Capital, which put California in rebellion against the decrees of Government; Capital, which cares nothing for pledges that are not associated with pecuniary forfeitures; Capital, that could see its country bleeding from every pore and appealing to its children for help, this, the heartless, selfish, canting power, by which Californians are too much enslaved, was quick to decide in favor of the nullification act. And to make its object the more easily attainable it took good care that the people should have no voice upon the question. In so far as Capital could carry the State out of the Union, in so far as Capital could violate the pledge of our Representatives, in so far as Capital could place us in humiliating relations of inconsistancy, of dishonor, of heartlessness and deafness amidst the agonizing appeals of an afflicted parent, in so far as this soulless speculator upon our National reputation could rule the Currency out of the country and into disgrace, it has been done, and that too with a vigilance and shrewdness that are astonishing when we contemplate the general calibre and education of those who manage the concentrated dollars and cents of California.

Capital has placed the States of the Pacific Coast in a position of National disgrace.

And what, in the name of God and humanity, have been the results? We answer that the results have been precisely what Capital knew would take place.

The effect of repudiating the National Currency has been to open principally those doors of speculation into which Capital alone could enter with brilliant prospects of success. The effect has been to diminish the circulating medium, to make scanty the necessary funds for the maintenance of productive labor, and to force the people, who are the working producers of society into the necessity of making unusual and self-exhausting efforts for those accommodations which are inseparably connected with the credit policy business of America. The effect has been to disparage, to depress and vitiate that Currency upon which the Government depended for the means of overcoming its enemies and saving the life of the Nation. By this disparagement of the Currency, just in proportion to the discredit and discount with which it was sent into the market, just in such a proportion would increase that inexorable premium upon gold which has been insidiously stealing from the money markets of the Pacific Coast the very life-blood of enterprize and productive effort.

This was a result infinitely calculated to accommodate centralized Capital. It made San Francisco a source of financial law, and carried to the law givers a frame of mind prepared to make any sacrifice for pecuniary accommodation.

This was a most convenient condition for Capital, for it limited supplies to a few, who could and have dictated the terms of interest and quantity and character of security.

It has been an unparalleled harvest to Capital, whilst it has inflicted an almost dying process to the general prosperity of our Pacific States.

Capital repudiated the National Currency and stimulated the premium best calculated to beggar the money market of industry.

Capital, and its nullification policy, have induced hundreds and thousands to withdraw their funds from the toil-fields of California and to return to their old homes, where the premium upon gold would double their fortunes, and where the adoption of a sound National Currency was stimulating productive enterprizes into the highest degree of prosperity.

Capital, while it was thus sapping our thrifty communities of the very life and soul of business and population, was maintaining by its financial nullification a condition of things which made reciprocal movement impossible. Is this not so?—Has any body the temerity to deny the fact!

For the last three years it has been the burden of letters from all the States subject to military agitation. "You don't know how much we wish to move to California, but you have made it impossible. When we would get there our fortunes would be more than half taken from us by the shave to which you subject our money." Hundreds of thousands of persons would have immigrated to our State, and millions upon millions been brought with them and infused with a free hand into the encouragement of labor and the expansion of business, but for the destructive operation of the nullifying policy of California Capital.

Never was there a State situated so favorably for making a marvellous stride in progress, for doubling its population, for trebling its wealth, for consolidating its industrial, moral and political power as the State of California for the last three years.

Our State was known to be exhaustless in its resources, unequalled in climate, under the fullest protection of the Nation, and yet exempt from the dangers, drafts and general sacrifices of war.

There was everything prompting people to come here, to bring their money and permanently settle amongst us, and but one thing to act as a fatal prohibition to their desires; and that was the policy of Capital in repudiating the National Currency to which the State was pledged by the unanimous vote of their five Congressional Representatives.

If anybody still doubts the effect of this murderous policy upon the welfare of California, let him visit the torpid cities, the almost depopulated towns, the abandoned workshops, the impoverished farms, and recognize the signs of discouraged energy, of that despairing hope which results from constant disappointment and the contemplation of accumulating bonds and mortgages and exhorbitant demands for interest.

"Ah!" says this Capital, "but our gold has been the salvation of the country." "Our gold has saved the Government." Demented reason! How much longer will you make use of such impertinance? How much longer can you utter such stupid nonsense without a feeling of shame that urges to suicide? Our gold! That's more absurd than the attempt of Lee to dictate through a correspondent as to what our Government should and could do after surrendering his power and forces to Grant.

Our gold! This is the canting vindication of Capital after every man, woman and child in the United States has learned, that this same gold belongs, in unquestioned title to the Federal Government, and that the very act of the Government in throwing open its mines to any and all who work them, is a piece of beneficient kindness and indulgence to its cherished citizens quite unknown to previous history. Our gold! our gold!! Oh, don't! You are trespassing upon the unfortunate confines of insanity or impudence. Our gold!

Again, says capital and financial nullification, "our Sanitary contributions, see what California has done to maintain this great charity to soldiers." Let us answer this by saying, that if the managers of Capital who succeeded in repudiating the National Currency, had been the only contributors to the Sanitary Commission, it would have been shocking taste to make it even then, the groundwork of vindication against an act, which, if it had been imitated by a-half dozen States, might have plunged the Government into destruction. But not from Capital and its managers came the Sanitary funds. They contributed of those gains which, ere long, will be recognized as the badges of a dishonored and impoverished State. But their contributions were *but* a tithe of the blood-warmed mites that flowed into the Sanitary Treasury from the hearts of the people, who would have made any sacrifice necessary to a consistent patriotism.

The people did not vote to repudiate a measure of the Government on which depended the power and life of the Nation; but the people were the radical and mesmeric inspirers of the Sanitary fund of California, and God will yet bless them for their devotion and honesty. The day will yet come when the power of the patriotic people of California will compel that oppressive Capital that has wellnigh ruined our State, to adopt and recognize the greenbacks, which they have done their best to deteriorate and disgrace.

But that we may see the position of disgrace and disfavor into which this Capital has worked us, as a premonition of the arguments that will be used against us hereafter, as a significant and just hint that we are understood, let us carefully read the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. He is now the Ministerial head of the Nation's Finances, and throughout this war, has occupied a position that forced him to observe and wrestle with the mightiest dangers of the Republic; and in this position, he could not fail to recognize the true and timely friends of his struggling country.

He could not avoid the discrimination of States whose actions infused life, and faith, and value into the notes of the National Treasury, and States which repudiated the measure, and discredited the Currency. The following is his letter and the letter of Thompson Campbell through whom the question was submitted to the Federal Treasurer.

Letter of Thompson Campbell to the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1865.

Hon. Hugh McCullogh, Secretary of the Treasury—DEAR SIR.—The State of California is the only loyal State in the Union (with the exception of Oregon and Nevada) where the National Currency is not used as a circulating medium. The Supreme Court of that State decided at an early day that Legal Tender notes were not receivable in payment of taxes, on the ground that a tax is not a *debt*, in the legal and technical sense of that term, as used in the Legal Tender law.

The Legislature of California enacted in 1863, what is known as the Specific Gold Contract Law, the object of which is to enable the courts, by process of law, to enforce the specific performance of all contracts for the payment of money, when it is specified in the contract that the sum, when due, shall be paid in gold coin. One effect of this law is to entirely prevent the circulation of the National Currency in California, making it merely an article of traffic, its value being regulated by the price of gold in New York. The result is that all Federal officers, and the army and navy, are forced to convert, at a great sacrifice, the Currency in which they are paid, into gold, at the market rate of greenbacks, before it can be made available to them, sometimes reducing their pay one-half, which is very oppressive, particularly upon those employed in the military and naval service, and in the end, calculated to affect very injuriously the public service on the whole Pacific coast.

While many true and loyal men in California sincerely entertain the opinion that the gold policy is not only the best for their State, but is also the best for the General Government, the opposite opinion is held by large numbers of loyal citizens; and from present indications, I do not entertain a doubt, but that the next Legislature will open the way for the introduction of the National Currency as the circulating medium of the State.

Knowing the influence that your views have with the loyal people of California on all questions relating to the financial policy of the Government, I have taken the liberty, as a citizen of that State, of addressing you this note for the purpose of eliciting your views on the questions here urged.

Hoping you may find it convenient to reply, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMPSON CAMPBELL.

Reply of Secretary McCullogh.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of the 25th instant is received.

The decision of the Supreme Court of California, that United States notes could not be received for taxes, and the subsequent Act of the Legislature of the State, which seemed like an attempted nullification of the National authority, making these notes lawful money, have undoubtedly done much mischief to the State, and not a little to the country generally.

Whatever opinions may have been entertained in regard to the propriety or necessity of the issue of these notes, and the making of them a legal tender, when Congress, in view of the situation of the country, and on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom was devolved the responsibility of providing the means for the prosecution of the war, determined this question, it was, in my judgment, the duty of California to conform her policy to this determination. The Legal Tender acts were war measures; and California could not place herself, as she has done apparently, in opposition to these war measures, without directly assailing the National credit, and casting her influence in no small degree on the side of those who, with bloody hands, were attempting the dismemberment of the Union. That such was the intention or the spirit of the people of California, no one supposes. Truer or more loyal men than the majority of the people of that State, are not to be found in any other State in the Union. Unfortunately, they permitted their preference for a metallic currency, and the influence of the bankers to place the State in opposition to the financial policy of the country, and to prevent her, in this particular, from being in hearty sympathy with the other loyal States.

Although situated upon the Pacific, no State has a deeper interest in the preservation of the Union than California, and none should have been in advance of her in sustaining these measures which the loyal people of the country had adopted as a means of accomplishing this object.

In regard to the wisdom of her policy in adhering to an exclusive metallic currency, as far as California herself is concerned, it may seem almost indelicate for me to express an opinion. When, by refusing to recognize the authority of Congress in making United States notes lawful money, she places herself in antagonism to the credit of the Government, every supporter of the Government, no matter where he may reside, has the right to criticise and to condemn her action; but her domestic policy, so far as it affects California alone, is a matter in which the citizens of other States have no direct interest. I have, however, very decided opinions upon this subject, and as you seem to desire an expression of them, I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, California would have been a much richer and more prosperous State if her circulation had been a mixed, instead of an exclusively metallic one; that she has not only failed properly to co-operate with the other States in maintaining the Government credit, but has misapprehended her own interest in discountenancing the use of paper money within her limits.

No country can prosper for any considerable time where money commands so high a rate of interest as it does in California, and nothing would tend more directly to reduce that rate of interest, than the introduction of a sound paper circulating medium.

Paper money has been found to be a necessity in all commercial countries, and especially in the United States; and what is true elsewhere must be true in California. With her splendid climate, her fertile soil and her inexhaustible mines, her wealth and population ought to have been more rapidly increased than they have been for some years past. With her great advantages, what has prevented her from receiving a constant flow of emigration from the other States? What has prevented her from being a commercial and manufacturing State? What is now repressing the enterprise of her enterprising people, but the fact that money is dear, and credit, to a great degree ignored?

California needs a well regulated credit system; she needs a paper circulation to quicken enterprize and give impetus to business; she needs a lower rate of interest; she needs to be cured of the mania for an exclusive metallic currency; in a word, she needs, in addition to United States notes as a currency, a sound banking system—such as is provided for by the National Currency Act—and she will linger in the career of greatness and prosperity until these needs are supplied.

Regretting the necessity I am under, by reason of pressing official duties, of replying thus briefly and hastily to your letter,

I am, very truly, yours, H. MCCULLOGH.

THOMPSON CAMPBELL, Esq., Washington.

This is from the hands of our present Secretary, Hugh McCullogh, who enjoys, in an eminent degree, the confidence and support of the Government and people, and when we connect this letter with the following dispatch of Secretary Chase, his equally eminent predecessor, who conceived the plan of establishing a National Currency which would enable every citizen of the Union to uphold the struggling nation, and essentially fight for the Old Flag of the Republic. We will see that California has had sufficient warning of the attitude in which Capital was placing the State against the general policy and interests of the Federal authority.

This dispatch came to the Legislature at the time that an effort was made to repeal the Specific Contract Act. It was read to the Legislature, and its warning voice clearly understood at the time. This grand friend of the Nation in that bitter hour of necessity and peril, is, thank God, through the forecast of Abraham Lincoln, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judiciary of the United States.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.,) Feb. 8, 1865.

To Thompson Campbell and E. M. Roberts:—I am clearly of the opinion, that the California Gold Law, is against National policy, and shall be much gratified to see California declare herself in favor of one currency for the whole people by its repeal.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.

Through this letter, we have the exact relations in which Capital, in the hands of a few bankers, has placed California. It was not the citizens of this State, nor through their determination to adhere to an exclusive "metallic currency," as the Treasurer intimates, that nullified an act of the Government in its struggle for existence; but it was the combined effort of capital, principally in the hands of a few bankers, whose money resources cannot begin to furnish the country with the accommodations necessary to the ordinary business transactions of the State. But by driving the currency out of the State, by disgracing it, and helping to elevate the premium on gold, they did succeed in depleting the country of its circulating medium to so great a degree, as to force business men to their doors with such necessities as would afford them any kind or amount of security they demanded, and almost any interest they wished for their limited and deficient stock of money.

Any condition which drives the producing and trading people to this system of capital, is splendid for bankers, but it is pecuniary death to the people. And this is the exact condition which has been insidiously effected in California through the unjust, unpatriotic and selfish course of our capital and banks.

If we are to have banks, let us have those that are based upon the credit and securities of the National Government, especially when such can be obtained quite as easily as banks that are daily proving themselves incapable of extending adequate accommodation, even upon their own illiberal basis of security and interest.

Although the rich harvest which has been offered to California for the last three years, has been blighted by the ruinous policy of centralized Capital, yet we have still time for the partial redemption of our National consistency, and by an early adoption of the Currency, we can yet secure a National Bank Department, which will go far to regenerate and infuse new life into the energy, enterprise and spirit of our general citizens.

With such a bank, we would not only have a system of exchanges, of infinite value to us, but we would have an accumulation of capital, reduction of interest, and electric impulses given to the dispirited business life on this coast, which would rapidly transform the image of gloom and sadness into the bright and cheering face of joy and prosperity.

A system of banking predicated upon the capacity of the nation, originating in a necessity which held in jeopardy the life of the Government, and belting together with the strong cords of interest, every State and community of the Union, thereby establishing a magnetic medium of exchanges without discount, is a desideratum which nothing but supreme selfishness or demented reasoning can reject. To repudiate such an advantage, is the work of stupidity and the logic of folly.

The people of California, who are beginning to realize the ruinous and inconsistent position in which the nullifying capital of the coast has placed them, will, ere long, reject that system of reasoning and acting, and as a relief to their wounded pride and disasters, they will adopt and maintain the common currency of the Government.

Agricultural Department.

The Coming Crops.

SUGGESTIONS TO FARMERS AS TO THE TIME OF SOWING.—The Stockton *Independent* of May 19th, contained the following:

If the grain crop of the State were fine enough to average 75 bushels to the acre, there would still be not wanting a good many people to complain and croak. Sitting still in Stockton, and receiving accounts as they come in from different quarters of the county, one might suppose that the prospect this year is little short of famine, or at least that the grain crop will be 50 per cent. short of the average. Nothing could be farther from the mark. A trip into the country, in any direction, shows that the growing crop of wheat and barley is enormous. We have never seen the equal of those fields which were early sown. A friend who lives in the Farmington region assures us that there are some fields there which will easily thresh 75 bushels to the acre of barley. In the direction of the Fifteen Mile House, Mokelumne Hill road, and from there to the Dry Creek country, all the early sown barley and wheat looks equally promising.

Many barley fields along the Calaveras will yield from 35 to 45 bushels per acre. This is of the early sowing. That which was planted late, after the bulk of rain had fallen—after the 10th of February—is not so promising. It is short, in spots, light of head and thin on the ground. Side by side wave fields of barley and wheat, one good for from 25 to 45 bushels per acre, the other not good for any figure higher than 12 to 15 bushels. One field was down in December or January and the other in February or March. Soil and seed the same; the difference is wholly in the time of sowing. After this year's experience we should think farmers ought to know the advantage of early planting, and not neglect it, if they have the seed and the teams to plow. Unfortunately many of our farmers this season did not have the seed in time to plant early; and it is a still greater misfortune that, planting late with seed purchased at the enormous prices arranged by the brutal monopoly at San Francisco, the season did not favor their crops. The late planting will be a little short for the average; but the early planting will more than make up for it. San Joaquin county will this year yield a fourth more grain that ever before.

A Restive Horse.

We are sometimes tempted to scold at the mismanagement of restive horses. We know it is very difficult to "keep your temper" on such occasions, and we have nothing to boast of in the way of "holding the reins" over that, but reason at once tells us how useless it is to abuse a restive horse. We do not believe a complete cure was ever affected by the whip. We think it better to give kindness a fair trial, and then if that is not successful, we would dispose of the beast at the first opportunity. A well known lawyer in Boston had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross the mill-dam bridge. No whipping, no urging, would carry him over without stopping. So he advertised him "*To be sold for no other reason than that the owner wants to go out of town.*" A writer in the *Genesee Farmer* says:

"I have a valuable mare, of very high spirits. Last fall she began to be restive about starting, so much so that it was dangerous to drive her single. She was impatient to start, and if held in, would rear and pitch about, sometimes throwing herself down. Finding the matter becoming serious, I undertook to cure her, and succeeded perfectly. The *modus operandi* is this: Let the driver have the entire charge of her, and take pains by gentle usage and kindness, to be on good terms with her. When she is to be driven, let him harness her himself, talking to, and patting her during the process. When all is ready, go to her head, and stand, without holding, if possible, till everything is in the buggy but yourself. Now, holding the lines, step back a pace or two. She will probably start; if she does, pull her up without a jerk, speak kindly to her as soon as she is still. If she back up or rear, hold her by the head, but don't strike her. Repeat the process until she is mild enough to stand still, and take that time to get in. Now if you order her to start she will probably make more trouble; wait, therefore, till she is ready—you can tell by watching her ears—then give her the word and let her go. By pursuing this plan a few weeks, a radical cure may be effected; this, at least, is my experience. One very important point is, never on any account use any severity with a horse of that disposition; it can never do any good, and is almost sure to do hurt. It should be remembered that while it is never necessary to give up a horse, it is very often advisable to humor him."

HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,

AND TALLOW!

PURCHASED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE HIGHEST market rates. They also make liberal advances on the above articles, if consigned for sale.

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FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar. These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2 000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $5,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorable terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

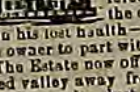
The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

A Farm for Sale. 260 Acres.



CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

Its is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc., some fine timber trees. 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1 000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—Inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

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PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

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For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benicia. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are extensive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments. Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boarders.

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Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

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This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Military Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

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Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
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The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16 The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28. The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month sconsist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,

21-11 Principal.

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THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The present Session closes

May 31st.

The next Session commences

July 31st, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

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THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $230—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For farther particulars, cler to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

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THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

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WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BLOW PEDALS, Knee Swell, etc, the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and power of the church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing it is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition, are thus durable and will be always in order.

The Keys, Reeds, etc, are perfect in their finish, and this gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc, equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, occupying but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

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Makes Home Attractive; and Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

Beautiful in its Appearance and Effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are finished in Rich Rosewood Cases, varnished and polished, forming an elegant piece of Furniture. Also, in Black Walnut Cases, and in Oak, finished in oil, and especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

They take but little room, are only 35 inches high, and from 34 to 47 inches wide. *They cost but a trifle more than Melodeons*, and yet possess many times their advantages in musical capabilities.

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40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2 are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2 which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

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"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Seas of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst: "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by **ALLEN & SPIER,** *SAN FRANCISCO*

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....MAY 26, 1865

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

330 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 330 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or passing it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHERS CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

On reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Societies, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

WE want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such a cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Persons desiring such position must apply personally.—None can secure places except by a personal interview.

Patent Rights.

IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

ANNUAL FAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE FAIR at Sacramento commences September 11th, and continues through the week.

SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT FAIR commences September 26th, and will continue three days.

If Secretaries of the different Societies will send in the time of holding their Fairs, we will cheerfully insert the same, and give such notices as will aid in diffusing the knowledge inquired for respecting the time of holding Fairs.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Grateful thanks to those friends that send us continually such tokens of their good will. It is gratifying to find in our list the names of the best citizens in a community. This is the class of friends whose support is worth having. Thanks for new advertisements that came to us freely—we are obliged to defer several this week—they shall come in at an early moment. A glance at our columns will show that wise people know where to advertise, to make their business widely known. We shall soon have to add more pages to accommodate all our patrons.

BREAD STUFFS.—Our grain growers should read the remarks of our Grain Reporter. Although by means of large wealth of the speculators the price has been kept up to a later day than was expected, the crash will come, and it is near at hand now, for the reports from all parts of the State tell this. The harvest of the present year will be unparalelled in quantity and quality.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES.—Orchardists and gardeners should always remember to patronize "Home Industry," and buy California made cutlery; and to secure the best they should call and see the very fine work of Messrs. Will & Fink, on Jackson street, above Kearny. We can recommend this firm for manufacturers, for their work shows them to be master workmen.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

We publish in this issue, as will be seen by reference to page 146, an Essay on the "Currency Question," one of the most earnest, clear and truthful Essays that has yet been issued from the press.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER needs no apology for sending forth in its columns such an Essay, from the first issuance of the Promises of our National Government we recognized that Currency as that of Our Country, and we received it in all good faith at its full value from its earliest date to the last moment when our State Legislature repudiated it by the Specie Contract Bill, although by so doing we sacrificed many thousands of dollars.

We can with thousands now rejoice that events are fast hastening on which shall make the promises to pay of this Union not only *equal to gold*, but they shall command a *premium*. A little time only and this will be, and we thank God for it too, for as we always have said and asked, what are these promises? What are Greenbacks but the promises of our Government, *endorsed* by every Union man in the land who has pledged himself to *sustain the Government* in its great effort to put down the Rebellion, and to refuse this Currency was to dishonor ones own notes. We may be in error in the opinion of others, but we can see it in no other light. However, "light is breaking." This Essay will win honor and credit to its author, who in due time will receive the well-earned meed of praise for his noble Essay. We can say the author is one of the noblest and best of men, and occupies a position most honorable in society.

We feel honored in being selected as the medium of publication of so valuable and important a document to our Nation, but as the FARMER has ever been the true and steady friend of this our Government Currency, we only have reaped as we have sown.

Pitt Cooke, Esq., brother of Jay Cooke, Esq., is now in San Francisco, stopping at the Lick House, and his business is relative to the 7-30 loan. Mr. Cooke will make a tour of the State to note its financial condition and the feeling of the people relative to the Currency. We may of course expect to see and feel the effects of the loan negotiating in a better regulated value to Greenbacks.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.,

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—We clip from an Eastern exchange the following complimentary but just notice of this eminent Banking firm, at Philadelphia:

"THE GREAT BANKERS.—Those who have had occasion to call at the great banking house of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., can fully testify to the attention and promptness with which business is transacted there. The crowd always to be found at the counter of their bank in Philadelphia, is sure to be accommodated with dispatch by the attentive clerks, who are courteous and willing to enlighten those who do not understand the routine of banking. This willingness to impart information is an important matter, and tells well for the house out of doors. The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. has prospered handsomely, and it is now at the head of one of the greatest monied institutions in the Union, a position well earned and well deserved."

It should be remembered that this firm are not Bankers merely in thousands and hundreds of thousands, but deal in millions and hundreds of millions, and their ledger accounts with the United States will show in thousands of millions of dollars, and it should be remembered, also that there is a greater honor still, that is to be accorded these Great Bankers, they hold the honored confidence of our National Government—an honor of greater magnitude than all the gold.

Testimony of Three Workingmen.

On Monday last, says a Philadelphia exchange, a boy presented himself at the counter of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia, and said that he wanted to invest $10,000 in Seven-Thirties. He uncovered that amount of money from his person in greenbacks and notes of Ohio and Indiana banks. It soon transpired that he lived in the western part of Indiana, and desiring to invest in the Government Loan, and thinking with a prudent simplicity that it would be safest to get his bonds right from Jay Cooke's own hands, he traveled all the way to Philadelphia to make the purchase. While there he received the attentions which his patriotism and devotion merited.

On Friday of last week a German came into the National Bank of Dubuque, having walked thirty miles from his farm, in the neighborhood of Bellevue. His clothes were ragged—the appearance of the man was that of a mendicant. 'Twas an artifice to avert robbery on the road. For, in the bank he took out of his dress $13,000, his own money in part, principally his neighbors, intrusted to him to invest in the Government Loan. Every dollar of the thirteen thousand had been dug by the Germans out of the soil with hard days work.

These two incidents were narrated in the hearing of an intelligent conductor of a freight train on the New York and Erie Railroad. He spoke up: "The Dutchman and the Hoosier were right. They knew by instinct the resources of the country. I have got some figures in my pocket on which I would invest in Seven-Thirties, a thousand million dollars if I had the money. I know that the country has grown rich during the war. I know that it is twice as rich as it was before the war. I know it as a Railroad man. *I know it from the movement of Freight Eastward and Westward.* Here are the figures to show how that increased in the first three years of the war"—and he pulled out his table.

TONS OF MERCHANDISE MOVED IN THE YEARS	1861.	1862.	1863.
N. Y. Canals	4,507,635	5,598,785	5,557,692
N. Y. & E. Railway	1,253,418	1,632,955	1,874,635
N. Y. & Central Railway	1,167,302	1,337,433	1,449,604
Penn. Railway	1,087,310	1,528,002	1,713,387
Total	8,015,665	10,197,175	10,595,218

A National Bank in California.

Some months since we heard that a company was formed or forming with a capital of "ten millions of dollars." This would be good news, for such an event would most certainly hasten on the "good day coming," when Government Bonds shall be worth a premium, and Legal Tenders pass current equal to gold from one end of our country to another. This will certainly take place, and that too more speedily than our community are prepared for. Banking men should prepare for this, for it is near at hand. Then exchanges can be effected without loss.

We should hope that banks of the wealth, power and influence of the "Bank of California," that have men in high standing and integrity, and banks of accumulation, like the "Pacific Bank," those that possess the confidence of the community, would come out and give aid to our Government and become at once National Banks.

Triumph of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The opponents of the Central Pacific Railroad must feel about as bad as some of the *Chivs* do down South, when they read the following news recently telegraphed to Sacramento, as follows:

NEW YORK, May 13, 1865.

To Leland Stanford—I received yesterday $1,258,000 United States bonds, for account of Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

We wonder how our Supervisor, McCoppin, and the *Alta* feels when they see the gold rolling into the coffers of the treasury of the Railroad at Sacramento. "Dutch Flat," etc., will be a bye-word, but never mind, all honor to the President and Board of Directors of this road. The money flows into their treasury in constant streams, and they pay it out in thousands and tens of thousands cheerfully, to the workmen that are now as thick along the line as mosquitoes in a swamp. These workmen's *bills* don't *sting* the Board of Directors now, for there's plenty of *blood* in their treasury to meet all *bills*, and nobody's afraid of these workmen except the opponents of this road.—One and a quarter million dollars more! Now we suggest to President Stanford and the Board of Directors, that they immediately open a *National Bank* at Sacramento on these bonds, and set the Greenbacks going. We think the Central Railroad Company should have been required by Congress to establish a National Bank with this noble bequest of the Government. Only a few months and Greenbacks are at par—July 5th Government resumes specie payment. Let every Farmer who has capital to spare, buy Treasury Notes.

"The Curse Lifted."

We need not say to our readers that the Essay, the publication of which we commence this week, is an *important* one. When mothers, true mothers, shall read it they will *feel its truth*, and we trust they will rejoice that the TIME HAS COME when the death curtain of false modesty shall tare away the dark stained veil that has hidden error and caused suffering to millions of mothers and kept the world in darkness, sorrow and misery. It may be that ignorant minds may even now rebel against *light and truth*, but we intend to speak a word for suffering humanity. If this Journal should present the way in which the finest and noblest specimens of that noblest of all animals, the Horse, can be produced and shown, if this Journal should show the way in which our Dairy Stock can be improved, or our Sheep and Swine can be made of *more value*, shall it not show the way in which those who are the *Lords of all the creation* shall be nobler, better and with more intelligence to do this work?

If it is important to the welfare of the world that we should make progress with the lower order, *the animal creation*, shall be not *endeavor* at least to see if the higher, the nobler class, the Human, cannot be improved?

We do not wish to take a word from the earnest and truthful spirit which is infused into this Essay by Dr. Jackson, for it *will speak*, it contains the imprint of *God's truth*, and is in full accordance with God's and nature's laws in reference to the creation of Man, and we ask in all earnestness, shall we not make an effort to improve the Human race and thus *lift the curse* that has and always will rest upon it until the same laws shall govern Humanity in creating, raising and matureing Human beings that is at least given to the lower order, the animal creation.

This Essay should be sent world-wide, and we hope to hear from those who can appreciate truth.

This is but a portion of it—we shall give the whole in successive numbers.

THE WHITE STRAWBERRY.—The *Alta* makes mention of a box of *white Chile strawberries*, and says they are *the first ever exhibited in our city*. We would respectfully inform the *Alta* that the white Chile strawberry have been shown and sold in our markets scores of times. The *Alta* should not forget that more than *seven years ago* D. E. Hough, of Oakland, brought to market (1857) over *one hundred pounds*—and 1858 a larger quantity; and one of the present proprietors of the *Alta* was shown them, and if we are not mistaken, made quite a notice of them. The *Alta* should be better posted in horticulture.

LARGE EDITION.—Some of our subscribers may receive this week's number a little later than usual as we issue a large edition and extra, to give a wide circulation to the important Essay on the National Currency in this number.

"The Workingmen Die, but the Work Goes On."

How solemn yet true these words must have appeared, as the inscription was raised upon one of the buildings in New York, for the occasion of the solemnities of the President's Funeral.

History makes many a record wonderful in their results. John Brown died, and the work of freeing the slaves and John Brown's soul both kept "marching on."

Our lamented Col. Baker fell, but the battle-cry still went on, and the *work too*; Starr King fired the hearts of our people for *freedom and the war*, Starr King died, and the work still went on: thousands of our brave soldiers fell in battle and the work still went on.

Suddenly and awfully the beloved head of the Nation died—the good cannot die, they sleep only—and the work went on with almighty and renewed power, till even now, the end is near at hand. "It is finished"—so has it ever been, in the language of one who spake as never man spoke, it needs must be that *some one die for the people.* So in every great work, there needs some remarkable event to give it power, and these events are many in these days, and the "work still goes on."

The War is Over.

The war may be said to be virtually over, and the accursed Rebellion crushed. All that now remains for our Government to do is being done promptly. The army is being discharged, and the *soldiers promptly paid.* Retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of Government, and the reduction of the debt of the Nation, and finally the punishment of the Nation's foes. This is the great work now on hand, and President Johnson and his Cabinet will do up this work, we are confident, so that all the ends of justice, mercy and human freedom, and human progress shall mark these events as the greatest period of human history the world has ever seen. What a fate awaits the prime mover and head of the rebellion, and those immediately connected with him? What a lesson their life and deeds will teach the world, when the finale of victory and punishment shall be recorded in history? Our world will then take a new data, and the order of creation and self-government will be instituted. God grant the flag of Peace, Human Progress and Liberty Triumphant may soon be spread to the breeze of heaven.

Collegiate Examinations.

Young Men's Collegiate Institute at Benicia, 30th and 31st May.

The Public Examination Day for this popular College will take place as follows:

TUESDAY MORNING.

The examination of the various classes in Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading, etc.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Science of Government, Composition, History, Trigonometry, etc.

EVENING.

Law Department.—L. B. Mizner, Esq., will deliver an address precisely at 8 P. M., after which, Diplomas will be given to the graduating class, of which there are quite a number.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Classes on Physiology, Surveying, Algebra, etc.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Virgil, Geometry, Algebra, with reading of manuscript papers, the composition of the pupils, in their journals, the "Young America and Schoolboy Journal."

The evening exercises, at 7½ P. M., will be entirely consisting of Recitations, Declamations and Scenic Pieces, after which the diplomas will be delivered. The public are invited.

This College, under the charge of its Principal, has won deserved honor by its success. The Law Department reflects great credit also upon the able head of that branch of the College. Parents will find this an excellent institution for their sons. This Law School is the only one of the kind in our State.

The present week is an important one in the cause of Education; a large number of the Colleges of our State holding their examinations the present week.

From the many to which we have been kindly invited, and of those we have notice, we name those that have public exercises to-day and this evening. It being our publishing day and an important one for us, we regret that we could not attend as we should have wished.

The Pacific Female College at Oakland, had their public exercises to-day and evening.

The Napa Collegiate Institute also had their public exercises yesterday and to-day.

The present week is full of pleasurable hopes and anticipations among pupils and parents for collegiate honors, returning "home again," partings and meetings, these events give rise to mingled feelings, and form epochs in many a life never to be forgotten.

The Great Races.

Valuable as the noble animal—the horse—is to the world, "does it pay" to have these *great excitements* and *expenditures*, and *great quarrels* and *complaints*. After all the efforts made to get up this series of races, it appears there is something wrong, and the owner of one of these horses *pays a forfeit* of $1,000 and withdraws his horse from the race announced for Monday next. Besides this, great complaints were entered against the established charge of $2 00 and $3 00 for *seats* at the course, and for carriages and teams to go to the races. From six to ten thousand people were there amid the storm, and wind, and dust, the severest we have had for a year.

We learn that arrangements are in progress to have those great races at the State Fair, Sacramento.

The following is the result between Norfolk and Lodi.

The purse was $2,500 with an inside stake of $2,000. Two miles and repeat.

Time—3:43 1-8; 3:42 3-5; 3514-5.

It was a splendid race, when the weather and condition of the track, injured by the drifting sand, is considered.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 six per cent.

Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property.—The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on $5 000.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865, 15

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

Second Series all sold. Commenced on Third Series, Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230 000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
19 Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

SEND TO

A. KOHLER,

MUSIC DEALER,

No. 424 Sansome street, San Francisco,

FOR AN

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

NO FAMILY,
CHURCH OR HALL
Should be without a Cabinet Organ

THEIR MODERATE PRICES PLACE THEM WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

☞ Send the MONEY, and particular care will be taken that you get a PERFECT INSTRUMENT.
☞ NO CHARGE for Packing and Shipping. 17

[For the California Farmer.]

The Great Races and the Results.

San Francisco, May 24, 1865.

Cal. Warren:

Dear Sir:—In your long and laborious effort to create a taste and love for the beautiful here in California, how many are there who will gratify that taste, in preference to the more sensual and grovelling one of their appetites? I am led to make these remarks by a little incident occurring a few days ago. It was the day of the races, when a large part of the *pretended* wealth and intelligence of the city were going out to see them, through the wind and dust, such as no ordinary occurrence could have induced any one to venture out, had it not been for the gratification of a low animal instinct, a large party had been made up, a fine turn-out, and four horses, with a gay party of (shall I say) ladies and gentlemen and their wines; when one of the ladies desired a boquet, (showing that all her true instincts were not yet blasted), the person purchasing it only offered the seller of the boquet one-half of what was asked, yet he had spent his money most lavishly on his favorite horses. Now, how is it, that a gentleman will go into bar-rooms, and cigar-stands, and such places, and *never* offer *less* than is asked; and ladies too, who will spend money as freely as water on some favorite powder, or wash, and yet, when they buy a boquet, even for the paltry sum of *four bits*, offer the poor unfortunate seller of it, one-half of what is asked. How much money was spent on that day for (what shall I call it) *not* pleasure, which, if it had been spent in making home (if such people have a home) more attractive, by books, pictures, flowers, plants, birds and fish, and a thousand such like things, what a constant source of pleasure these would have given. Now what have those parties to look back upon, but a day worse than misspent: money squandered and thrown away, and no one benefited by it, and perhaps a cold caught that will lead to disease and the grave.

Why will men and women go to such places and countenance such things? Their example affords a pretext for the young and thoughtless to follow in their steps. How many of that vast throng would ride out on such a day and see the "Ocean in all its glory," and think of the power that formed and controlled its vast body, and if they were to do so, with what different feelings would they return, from those they had after the races. How many fathers and mothers took their sons and daughters and friends to see that race? Now if they would only think of the influence their example had on others, and the contamination they suffered by the kind of company they were compelled to mix with, they surely would not repeat it under any circumstances. XX

We perhaps should not be correctly understood were we to reply in full to the truly important letter of our valued correspondent above, yet we shall venture an opinion. As we would not shrink from our duty to one whose pen has often placed in our columns valuable ideas and suggestions, and beautiful thoughts, we trust, however, those who may read the letter of our correspondent, will also give us *their* views pro and con.

It is true we have most earnestly labored and endeavored for nearly *twelve years*, to create and stimulate a love of the beautiful in nature everywhere, so far as was in our power; never in that whole period holding back an effort, and although we can see good and great results from these efforts broadcast over this State, yet we often are grieved, and sorely puzzled at the conduct of those who have it in their power, by means of their wealth and influence, to promote the "cause of the beautiful in nature," yet thousands such, hold back and fail to bestow a thought, word, or deed of encouragement to the subject named by our correspondent, while on the contrary, money is freely, nay lavishly, poured out upon scenes of pleasure like the one alluded to. Such things can only be accounted for in the true and legitimate way, "Every one to their taste." This was most clearly proved on the occasion alluded to, when a "four-in-hand" *splendid team* cost only $40 for that day, and the basket of champagne cost from $30 to $40 more,—and what could "XX" expect when it *cost so much to go to the races*, he should not blame them if they did want to *beat down* a hard working florist from 50 cents to 25 cents for a beautiful collection of roses, true, the roses were perishable, and would fade in a day, "yet the scent of the rose might hang round them still," while the champagne a *part* of it might remain *several days*.

As to the money spent, that would be difficult to say. One of our stables report their income was $1,400, and it is reported 6,000 people entered the gates, this costs $2 each, extra high seats $1 more; say $15,000 entrance fees in all probability, $15,000 expense, aside from stakes. As "XX" says, that sum would have made many homes not only beautiful, but happier, but that's not the "fashion," and Fashion is a tyrant, and will Rule or Ruin. If "XX" wants to know which taste is strongest in our country—the taste for *races* or the taste for *gardens*, let him ask the Sanitary Commission how much money was taken at the Famed Garden Villa, the Woodward Zoological Gardens, Art Gallery, Museum, etc., which were thrown open the *same day* as the Norfolk and Lodi races; wonder what the receipts were? they will show public taste!

"XX" asks why will men and women go to such places? We answer by asking another: Why do women sweep the streets with their dresses? We answer because *they like it*, and it is so with the races, they go because *they like them*, and because it is the *fashion*.

Let all remember that "we cannot gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles," and this lesson from nature should teach all, that if we would expect better men and women in our world, they must first be created aright. Then we should hear on the right hand and the left only the songs of joy, prosperity and happiness, and the great watchword with all would be "Beautify Home," and the result would be the approach of the millenium.

The closing remarks of our friend are worthy of several readings.

POEM.

Read by Dr. Osgood on the occasion of the Funeral Obsequies of President Lincoln in New York City.

A hand accurst
Has made the nation orphan by a blow:
Has turned its hymns of joy to wail and woe,
As for a Father lost, a Saviour slain—
And blood, and toil, and anguish spent in vain!

Half his great work was done,
By victory won
O'er recreant chief and rebels in the field,
Compelled to bow the knee and homage yield;
And his calm breast, from war and vengeance turned,
With generous pity tow'rds the vanquished yearned.

Deep joy was in his soul
As o'er it roll
Sweet thoughts of peace and magnanimity,
Wounds healed, wrath quelled, his country free,
Foes turned to friends, the bitter past forgiven:
Such thoughts as earthly power make like to heaven.

While all suspicion slept
The assassin crept
Into the circle were, in guardless state,
The simple chief in friendly converse sate;
And, in an instant, ere a hand could rise,
The nation's hope a slaughtered martyr lies!

In peace, great martyr, sleep!
Thy people weep,
But stop their tears to swear upon thy grave,
The cause thou died'st for they but live to save;
And the great bond, cemented by thy blood,
Shall stand unbroken, as it still hath stood!

The traitor's fiendlike act
By stern compact
Binds us still closer 'gainst the murderous band
That fain with blood would deluge all the land;
But, vanquished by the sword, for mercy kneel,
And pay it, granted, with the assassin's steel.

O, for this hellish deed
Thousands shall bleed
That else had lived to bless thy gentle name,
By mercy wreathed with an immortal fame;
And traitors, from a nation's wrath, shall learn
That outraged pity's tears to drops of vengeance turn.

The National Fast.

Thursday next, June 1st, is to be observed over this State, and our whole country, as a day of National Fasting and Prayer, for the dark cloud of calamity that has fallen upon the land, in the loss of her sons in this Great Fratricidal War. But more particularly for the terrible bereavement of the Nation, in the loss of the Head of the Nation—the President—and, as we may truly say, the Savior, under God, of our country, and the cause of human liberty throughout the world.

It is to be hoped that the people, one and all, may in deed and truth observe the day as it should be kept, solemnly and religiously, so that Heaven may recognize in the true devotion of a people worthy the blessing and protection it has so often and miraculously received.

We hope every business place of every nation and kind may be closed in the same spirit which actuated the people on the reception of the sad news on the 19th ult.

The Effects of late Frost on Grape Vines.

We are receiving numerous replies from our friends and subscribers relative to the effects of the late frosts on fruits and vegetation generally.

We herewith give a letter from an experienced grape grower in the "Cache Creek" district, and this letter coroborates the views which the California Farmer has so steadily urged for ten years, *the value of our hill-sides for Vineyards in preference to the valleys*. We would ask a careful attention to this letter, coming as it does from an experienced grower of the vine, one whose wine is proof of his experience.

We also give an extract from another letter showing other facts of importance:

Cache Creek Canon, May 10, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—In answer to your inquiries I send the doings of the frost on the mornings of the 5th and 6th of last month. The grape vines in the low grounds, particularly those near the Creek, have suffered a great deal, and it is said half the fruit is lost. Those of mine and others on the *hill side* have suffered none whatever, except a few very near the ground at the foot of the hill.

The vines are only a few days behind those of former years, they have been flowering for some time and many of the grapes are of good size, the tops have been cut off to make them bushy and prevent the falling of the berries.

Tomato plants have been served the same as above, everywhere on the hill sides they look fine, but those in the low grounds are all killed.

Barley in my neighborhood will be cut for grain in the first days of next week, and grass could be mowed for hay most anywhere over the hills. *

Cache Creek Canon, May 10, 1865.

* * * * * * *

I have this year plenty of grapes, and wish you could see them flourish on the hill sides.

I am convinced that grape raising in this State differs very little in the whole of any other country where grapes are, or have been raised. It is useless hunting up great differences and exceptions, the vine requires a certain soil for flavor and even temperature if possible, and this is rarely found in low grounds.

My Riessling grapes from the Rhine look as fine as any I have seen there. You know this to be very gratifying since they never have done well elsewhere except at the Cape.

[These letters were crowded out of our last week's issue.]

Splendid Boquets and Floral Decorations.—We spent a little time, this week, in the Floral Saloon of Mr. Miller, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and was well paid for the time in examining the various ornamental designs prepared by Mr. Miller, such as hanging baskets, brochells and stands for pot plants; also the baskets and boquets being prepared to order. Mr. Miller is an educated florist, familiar with the science in every branch of it, and his Floral Saloon is always full of bright plants and flowers, a work of art connected with horticulture and floriculture, and in no place in our city can a finer collection of fresh flowers be found. Those wanting superb boquets should call and see this collection.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We believe our readers and friends will give us credit for a most excellent number this week. We have two noble essays—"The Curse Lifted" and "National Currency."

We also present one of the most interesting letters ever yet given us from our able New York correspondent, M. A. S. This letter is deeply interesting in its mention of the *great event*—the murder of our President.

We have a letter from "Stranger" upon the "Love of Nature," it will appear next week.

"The Power of Love," by "Alpha Beta," next week.

The promised letters from "Alice" we hope to give next week.

The Return of Alice.—The readers of the Farmer will remember with pleasure the letters of our correspondent "Alice," which were given to the Farmer in early years, together with those of "Bessie" and "Katie King." They formed a pleasing trio, and their recall brings up in memory many a fragrant leaflet, their pens have been silent for years, absence and worldly cares dried up the ink of thought, or corroded it in the pens that would have revived them; but yesterday, we were surprised by a visit at our sanctum, from the veritable "Alice" of years agone. We thank the *Moses Taylor* (though very harsh was the treatment of her passengers) that among the passengers and many friends returning again to the Pacific shores, we could welcome "Alice," and receive the promise that her pen should speak occasionally in our columns for the cause of humanity and benevolence, as of former days.

We have a valuable letter from Father Accolti, of the Santa Clara College. We shall duly regard the important subject named, and we hope soon to give it to the public.

Delayed Matter.—We are obliged to postpone and lay over much matter intended for this week, that we might give the all important essay on the "National Currency." Our advertising patrons will excuse this, as their interests will be greatly benefited when this matter is regulated.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have from the R. I. Society, for the encouragement of domestic industry, the volume of their transactions for the year 1864. A very handsome volume of valuable information for the people, we shall avail of its resources.

Facts About Peat as an Article for Fuel.—A book of one hundred pages, contains remarks upon its compositions, localities in which it is found, methods of preparing it, its various uses, etc., compiled by J. H. Leavitt, and issued by Leavitt & Hunnewell of Boston, Mass. A valuable book.

Premiums for the San Joaquin Fair.—We have received the circulars and list of premiums for the coming Fair at Stockton. The list embraces every department of stock, of manufactures, and all departments of human industry, including the arts, and every department of home embellishment. The premium list amounts to $6,000 in value. San Joaquin county has always held good and prosperous Fairs, and the letter of the President assures us that the coming Fair shall equal any ever held. Will the people help with energy and zeal their able President and his co-workers?

Music Received.—A very fine collection of music we have, per steamer, from the music publishing house of Horace Waters, of New York. Among the numerous pieces received, we note a new polka by Villanova, and "Alla Polacca," a choice piece for piano; a beautiful song entitled, "A home in the Mountains," words by Rev. Sydney A. Dyer, music by Mrs. Parkhaust; "The Voice of my Mother," by Doctor Smith, music by Carl Herman; "Jessie Lee," as sung by the Hooley Minstrels, composed by W. B. Francaise; "Charleston is Ours," a song and chorus, a grand and stirring song, dedicated to Sherman's Heroic Army; and "Richmond is Ours," another stirring song, this is dedicated to Lieut.-Gen. Grant. These are all new and fine songs, and can be had at Kohler's Music Store here.

We are indebted to R. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary New York State Agricultural Society, for valuable works—we have the history of the Agricultural Associations of New York from 1781 to 1862, a very important record. Also received from some source memorial of Edward G. Faile, Esq., being an address delivered before the society on the death of Ed. G. Faile, Esq., an ex-President of State Agricultural Society.

New Route to Idaho Territory.—We have received the new map of this route with table of distances, etc., showing that *this is the route* for all who desire to go to this new field of labor.

Distance from Chico to Susansville	95 miles
" " Susansville to Surprise Valley	60 "
Length of Surprise Valley	60 "
Distance from Surprise Valley to Ruby City	150 "
Making the whole distance	365 miles

This is said to be the shortest and best road, better and less dangerous than ocean travel.

Loss of the Peach Crop.—We hear many stories of the "loss of the peach crop" in several places, yet we cannot think from the many letters we have received, and the reports we hear, but what we shall have the best Peach Crop we have had for years. If one-half or three-quarters of the fruit that has usually been allowed to remain on the trees has been distroyed by the frost, it will prove a blessing, for the balance will be larger and better and more maturely ripe, and the product will be greater in weight, and those who have kept note of their last year's crop can prove this in every respect.

Our Summer Travelers.—Persons and parties who are preparing to visit the "Geysers," "Clear Lake," the "Big Trees," "Yosemite" or any place of merit, should always go prepared with a basket and cotton wool, so as to pack specimens and curiosities, and also a good opera glass. These add much to the comfort of the traveler.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

Agricultural Implements—J. D. Arthur & Son, corner California and Davis streets.
Ambrotypes—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.
Axle Grease—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.
Aquarium, Etc.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.
Buckeye Mower—Hawley & Co., corner California and Battery streets.
Beautiful Eden for Sale—Farmer Office.
Books—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.
Brush Manufacturers—Newman Brothers, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.
Cutlers and Bell Hangers—Will & Fink, No. 613 Jackson street, near Kearny.
Cotton Seed—Large quantities for sale at Farmer Office.
Coal Oil, Lamps, Etc.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.
Cordage Manufactory—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.
Commission and Shipping Merchants—Wm T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.
Central Pacific Railroad—Leland Stanford, Pres.
Cal. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.
Cashmere Goat to Sell—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.
Drugs and Medicines—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.
Electropathic Institute—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 615 Washington street.
Exchange—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.
Farmer Office Agency for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.
Farms for Sale—California Farmer Office.
Farming Machines—Hawley & Co., corner of California and Battery streets.
Treadwell & Co., corner of Front and Market and corner California and Battery streets.
Grape Vines—C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.
Groceries—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.
Grass Seed—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.
Hotels—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia, E. P. Weinmann proprietor.
Napa Hotel, Napa, J. S. Hogan, Proprietor.
Auzerais House, San Jose, S. W. Churchill, Proprietor.
Hides, Wool, Tallow—R. Feuerstein & Co., 212 Front street.
Insurance—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.
Naturalist—E. F. Lorquin, 322 Pine street, above Kearny.
Nolan's Gardens—Beautiful Plants, at Nolan's, Oakland.
Produce and Grain Commission—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
Piano Fortes, Organs, Accordeons, etc—Kohler's Warehouse, Sansome street and Washington street Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S. Francisco Siberia Ott, (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.
Pianos for Sale—Warren & Co, Farmer Office.
Pictures—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.
Pacific M. S. Co.—Oliver Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.
Soap Factory—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.
Saddlery, Harness, Etc.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.
Seeds—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.
Sheep for Sale—Apply to Col. Warren, California Farmer Office.
Washing Machine "Economy."—Sample Machine at Farmer Office.
Wool Growers—Merino Bucks for sale—Godchaux & Blackburn, and Farmer Office.
Traveling—Cal. S. N. Co., corner of Jackson and Front Pacific M. S. S. Co., O. Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.
United States 7-30 Loan—The best Loan in the world For sale everywhere. Buy it by all means.
Watchmaking—Chs. Hine agent, 623 Montgomery st.
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
Wines—G. Groenzinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.

ONE TUN

Mexican Cotton Seed,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE

AT

Very Reasonable Rates

IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS.

ADDRESS

Cal. Farmer Office.

TWO PIANOS

FOR SALE.

TWO SPLENDID PIANOS, OF HORACE WATERS Manufactory, New York.
One Extra Finish, of Rosewood, Carved Legs, 7¼ Octave.
One plain, 6¾ octave. They will be sold on liberal terms.
16 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL,
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-3

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.

Wines, Liquors, Ship Stores, &c.

On account of the large increase in our business, we have LEAST THE LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING, No. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, near Washington street, in connection with our STORE ON MONTGOMERY STREET, WHERE WE CAN FURNISH FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, WITH THE BEST SELECTED GOODS AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, in quantities to please, and delivered free of charge.

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS,

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,

ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.
23tf

Home Miscellany.

CASTLES.

There is a picture in my brain
That only fades to come again:
The sunlight, through a veil of rain
To leeward, gliding
A narrow stretch of brown sea-sand;
A light-house half a league from land;
And two young lovers hand in hand
A-castle-building.

Upon the budded apple-trees
The robins sing by twos and threes,
And even at the faintest breeze
Down drops a blossom;
And ever would that lover be
The wind that robs the bourgeoned tree,
And lifts the soft tress daintily
On Beauty's bosom.

Ah, graybeard, what a happy thing
It was, when life was in its spring,
To peep through Love's betrothal ring
At Fields Elysian,
To move and breathe in magic air,
To think that all that seems is fair!—
Ah, ripe young mouth and golden hair,
Thou pretty vision!

Well, well,—I think not on these two,
But the old wound breaks out anew,
And the old dream, as if 't were true,
In my heart nestles;
Then tears come welling to my eyes,
For yonder, all in saintly guise,
As 't were, a sweet dead woman lies
Upon the trestles!

—[*Atlantic Monthly.*

"THE CURSE" LIFTED;

Or, Maternity Made Easy.

A LECTURE BY J. C. JACKSON, M. D.

A distinguished English writer in an article on Physical Education takes occasion to say that half a dozen English country gentlemen cannot be brought together of a afternoon for purposes of business or recreation without sooner or later having their conversation turned to the improvements everywhere going on in England with reference to the breeding and rearing of animals.—They will talk of horses, cows, sheep, swine, fowls, dogs or game, their kinds or breeds, and the best methods of feeding and rearing them, with the profits attaching thereto. But never a word is heard, except indirectly or in the lowest tone of voice, by innuendo or remotest hint, with reference to the breeding, rearing and training of children. These are begotten, brought forth and brought up with no system or plan, without reference to science or the law of proper physical education. The whole subject of how to have healthy mothers with healthy and beautiful children, both exhibiting a high order of growth, culture and perfection, is tabooed, and discussion of its merits, by common consent, utterly and entirely foreborne.

The charge thus brought by this writer against the English people has equal force when made against the people of the United States. Nowhere can the same number of persons be found living under institutions of civilization and christian enlightenment, where less attention and heed are given to the laws of life and health so far as these pertain to the reproduction and improvement of the species, than among the people of the United States. Acute, far-sighted, reflective, largely executive in matters pertaining to the making of money, the securing of means of personal ease and comfort, the increase of education and opportunities for social culture, the American people, are in most respects far behind the people of many European nations in the attention paid to physical health.

For the last ten years it has been my determination,—my life and health being spared sufficiently long to enable me to do it,—that this great question should be discussed and elaborated in all its bearings that ignorance should give way to knowledge and indifference in matters pertaining to physical life on the part of our people to earnest and sincere faith and desire to change for the better, without arrogance or ostentation, or the setting up of claims to superior intelligence, my determination has been through the *Laws of Life*, and by means of tracts, pamphlets and books which I might have opportunity to write, to speak the truth on matters pertaining to health, so faithfully and without fear, that at the close of my labors I might consciously feel, that according to the knowledge given me, I had done my duty.

On the topic then which I have selected for this lecture, I ask, at the hands of those who may hear me, and before whom its perusal may subsequently come, no charity nor lenity of criticism, other than that which may appear just and right to render in view of the importance of the subject discussed. I admit that at first thought, the theme is one calculated to awaken and alarm the falsely modest; but I cannot shut my eyes or make my own consciousness oblivious to the fact that for want of proper instruction in this particular direction, thousands and tens of thousands of women are made to suffer from long sickness, children are born into the world unhealthy, and live while they stay in it sickly and suffering, and die while as yet their years are few; and that to ignorance on the part of their parents how to arrange the condition of the mother's health, before their birth and afterward, a large portion of their sickness, suffering and heart-aches are mainly to be attributed.

Come what may, then, as a christian man, and as one who honestly feels that he knows how to aid and assist others chiefly interested in the matter greatly to improve their condition, I must speak. My motives are good, and my sense of the propriety of speaking, impels me to utterance. I cannot, therefore, and I will not be silent. Hear me, then, men and women of America, "hear me for my cause, and be silent that you *may* hear."

One of the great co-relatives of the marriage institution, is the reproduction of the species. Those persons, therefore, who enter into the marriage state, cherish either vague or well-defined desires with reference to the having and rearing of children. Of the parties, the mother is more immediately interested in understanding the proper conditions and relations essential or incidental to this result, because the chief responsibility in the matter rests on her. How she lives, what she does, what her conditions are—all bear upon what her offspring shall be. Desiring as both parents naturally would and do, that their children should be healthy, beautiful and good, it is not a matter of mean importance what kind of life the mother shall live during the period of fœtation; for the law both of sympathy and the transmission of qualities establishes a foregone conclusion, determining in large measure that, no matter what the father is in his constitutional or functional characteristics, what the mother essentially is during this period the child will be.

There is no way to account for the general falseness of impression existing throughout the entire range of the people of civilized communities in respect to the influence which mothers have upon their offspring, except on the ground that everywhere the people are taught that woman is the inferior of man, that in every respect she sustains an inferior relation to human welfare, and that with reference to the reproduction of the species her inferiority is more decidedly exhibited than anywhere else. Science, long ago, in this particular matter has determined the question as against the general popular impression. But science, as yet, in many directions, has come to have but slight hold on the people, and in this particular direction has little or none.

Conditions of the Mother Before the Birth of Her Child.

Among the considerations worthy of heed during the period of maternity, the following should be regarded with attention:

1. *Work.* No woman who is in child-bearing conditions should be subjected to hard physical labor. I know it is a common thing, especially with our agricultural and mechanical population, for women to work during a large portion of this period with rigid exactitude and severe fatigue. It is none the less wrong, however, for them to do so, and greatly impairs their own health, and the health of their offspring. While the processes of growth of the child are being carried on, nature contra-indicates physical labor, only justifying easy life and this largely spent in the open air. Men of taste and culture are less careful of their wives in this matter than they are of their brood-animals. A man who breeds or rears horses or horned cattle with a view to the improvement of stock, is never known to subject the females who are to become mothers, to hard labor during these especial periods. On the contrary, he is particularly careful not to do so, the general opinion of intelligent men having settled the question that hard work, whether of draft-work or road-driving, is unfriendly to the health of the mother and most decidedly so to the symmetry, beauty, and power of endurance of the offspring.

An easy life should therefore be the life of the human mother during her period of gestation. All means whereby her mind can be kept quiet, her higher nature cultivated, her life one largely of reflection but even more largely of pleasantness, should be secured to her. On no account should she be permitted to impose upon herself heavy task work of muscle or severe taxation of the general nervous system. It is enough for her physical organization to meet the new conditions to which it is subjected under the best of circumstances. If these are unfavorable they result in undue expenditure of constitutional force, weaken the power of constitutional endurance of her child and relate both unhappily to life after the child is born.

2. *Dietetics.* During this period a woman should live upon very simple food. It is a popular fallacy, almost universal, but none the less open to criticism that women, during the gestatory period need food of a stimulating and exciting kind. Analogy might teach us something in this respect. No man finds it necessary to deal thus with his animals, nor do animals manifest any peculiar and supreme instinct in this direction indicating the existence of a particular necessity on their part thus to be dealt with. The peculiarity of appetite often times experienced by women, and which in their estimation justifies gratification and particular indulgence, is unnatural and should be contended against for its indulgence is productive of ill results healthwise to them, and constitutionally to their offspring. To the degree that a mother experiences a special longing for particular articles of food, especially if these be of a blood-heating or inflammatory nature, if she indulges it, will she carry over the morbid appetitial sensibility to her offspring, and on this ground if on no other should she forbear to yield; for no greater infliction of injury can well be enforced upon a human being than that which is found to have taken place in the organization of the appetites and passions after such manner as to make these the over-ruling or supremely controlling forces in his nature.

To be born with passional forces so arranged and organized as to make them constitutional in their nature and all-prevailing in their demands upon individual life, thus taking the reins and swaying the forces of the human being through his entire earthly career, is very unfortunate and greatly to be deplored. In no way, however, can this be guarded against so successfully as by the manner in which the mother shall care for and look after her own passional and propense elements during the period in which she carries her offspring up under her bosom. A woman who is to become a mother, for the sake of her child if not for her own sake,—but nearly as much for her own sake as for that of the child,—should never indulge in highly seasoned and rich, or stimulating foods or drinks. For the child's sake she should not do it for reasons already assigned. For her own sake she should forbear to do it because of the greatly added hazards to which it subjects her at the period of giving birth to her child. Really there is no necessity for much suffering at the period of conchment nor for loss of life then or immediately subsequent thereto, if persons thus circumstanced would but relate themselves to proper conditions of life during the anterior period. It is because the habits of such persons, under our present methods of living, are in almost every respect false, that there is great risk attendant upon confinement or immediately subsequent thereto. Where one animal, domestic or wild, is made to suffer much or dies in consequence of bearing young, a thousand women die; yet this is not after the natural order of things nor in conformity with the Divine arrangement, God's plan being that according to the rank in the scale of organized life is the security for such life. Human beings as compared with other animals, ranking all of them, should find it compatible to bear young of their species with danger to themselves as much less as their scale of being is superior. But a departure from the simplicities of Nature has broken in upon their guarantees and so converted these into liabilities, making them to live all the while under conditions of hazard or in circumstances which are perilous.

Every woman, therefore, no matter of what type of build or temperament, of what age or vocation in life, who is in conditions of maternity, should persistently refuse to eat animal food, to drink stimulating or narcotic beverages, to use spices or other condiments, to eat great varieties of food at any given meal or to indulge in any irregular habits of eating. If appetitial desire is strong, it should be curbed by determination of will. I repeat that to the degree that the mother in her own life exhibits particular deviation from a normal standard of life, especially in her dietetic habits, will she carry this peculiarity to her offspring and will render what in her is a temporary passional exhibition,—in them a constitutional and life-enduring proclivity.

The best kinds of food which women in conditions of gestation can eat, considered with reference to their own health and the constitutional health of their offspring are to be found within the range of the grains and fruits grown in our country. Let these be prepared in the simplest way, and eaten only twice in the twenty-four hours, and it will be found that the persons thus partaking will have little or no desire, as the period of maternity advances, for rich, condimented preparations, and will come to the hour of travail with so much elasticity of body and self-possession as to pass through it with little suffering, and will recover from it with so little risk and with such rapidity, as ever after greatly to recommend to their favorable notice the suggestions herewith laid down.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

The richest diamonds are brought from Golconda, and are dug from mines, but they are found in other places, particularly in Brazil. Amethysts topazes, agates, sapphires, rubies and garnets together with other gems, are found abundantly in the isles of Japan, on the continent of Asia, South America, and some countries of Europe. Bohemia particularly is famous for its garnets, which are found chiefly in the mountains of Stiefelberg.—The diamonds holds the first rank among precious stones; it was called by the ancients Adamant.—The most perfect diamonds are white; there are others of inferior value, differently shaded. Red rubies are called oriental rubies. Precious stones may be more readily distinguished from each other by their different degrees of hardness, than by their color, for we have green diamonds, saphires, rubies, emeralds and agates. Most of our beautiful emeralds come from Peru, though they are found in other parts of the globe.

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The love of ornament creeps slowly but surely into the female heart. A girl who twines the lily in her tresses, and looks at herself in the clear stream, will soon wish that the lily were fadeless, and the stream a mirror. We say let the young girl seek to adorn her beauty, if she be taught also to adorn her mind and heart, that she may have wisdom to direct her love of ornament in due moderation.

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vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

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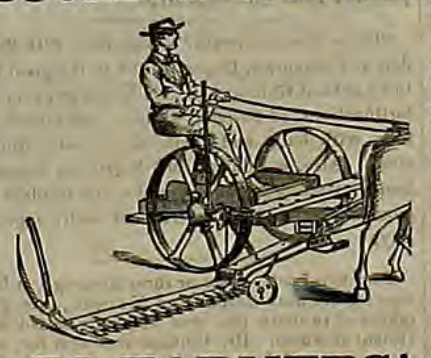

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OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drum, SAN FRANCISCO.

N B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool; Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. And on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

.... AND....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

CARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT.

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 414 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Old Number 110,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most skillful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover;	Hungarian Grass;
Kentucky Blue-grass;	Orchard Grass;
Red-top Grass;	Sainfoin Grass;
English Rye-grass,	Timothy Grass;
Red Clover;	White Dutch Clover;
Crimson Clover,	Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES,	TULIPS,	HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis,	Anemones,	Ranunculus,
Narcissus,	Tuberoses,	Peony-roots,
	Gladiolus,	Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled a some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
414 California street,
11 SAN FRANCISCO

NOLAN'S GARDENS,

KNOWN AS THE

Belle View Nursery,

Opp. Pacific Female College,

TELEGRAPH ROAD,

OAKLAND.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,

Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants,

Hanging Baskets, Choice Boquets.

..ALSO..

Bulbous Roots, etc.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] May 25.

The Grain and Produce Markets are very quiet.—Little trade exists. Prices of all produce have declined. The near approach of the incoming harvest and the very favorable reports have had a tendency to drop prices materially, Wheat and Flour, or the bulk of it, being controlled and in the hands of one party. The price is nominally as last quoted. A limited demand and a small jobbing trade have not nor will not reduce the stock on hand very fast. The arrivals of Wheat and Flour though light of late, have proved fully equal to the demand, and from present appearances speculators will have to carry a heavy load into the new harvest. Mexico cannot take sufficient of our Flour to long sustain prices, and it is our opinion that much already shipped (as we believe on speculation,) will not prove a fortunate return.

A large cargo of Chili Flour now fully due, as well as shipment of a round parcel from the East, and that coming every sail and steamer from Oregon, does not give speculators much promise of profit.

We hear from various sections of the State that harvesting of Barley has already commenced, and that the Wheat crops never looked more favorable and will mature early. Consumers now have but days instead of weeks to wait, and speculators see ruin staring them in the face and no way to avert it. Much Flour and Wheat already sent to Australia and China to relieve this market found sale at prices below our quotations, and proved disastrous to speculation. Our advice to consumers now as it has been is to use economy and buy sparingly, and give speculators an opertunity to hold or burst.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	3,214	Hay, bales	4,042
Barley, sacks	3,408	Wool, bales	2,092
Potatoes, sacks	1,256	Middlings, sacks	208
Beans, sacks	183	Oats, sacks	4,323
Salt, sacks	3,750	Onions, sacks	—
Flour, ½-sacks	3,012	Straw, bales	225
Bran, sacks	1,352	Corn Meal, sacks	335

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour, ₱ bbl—	
Milling	3 75 @ 4 50	Superfine	12 50@13 00
Do Oregon	@ 4 00	Extra	13 50@14 00
Do Chile	@	Oregon superfine	13 00@13 25
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Chile (in bond)	
Feed	1 75 @ 2 00	Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Do Chile	1 75 @ 2 00	Domestic Feed	30 00@30 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Eastern ₱ bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Seed	1 75 @ 2 12	Hay, ₱ ton	12@15 00
Feed	1 50 @ 2 00	Bran ₱ ton	28 00@30 00
Oregon	1 75	Middlings, ₱ ton	57 50@60 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	3 12 @ 3 2	Rye, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00@ 5 50
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	3 12 @ 3 12	Buckwheat	2 75@ 3 00
Straw	7 00 @ 9 00	Potatoes	2 25@3 75
		Onions	4 50@ 5 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	none	Dry Hides	11 50@ 12
do Best Spring clip	@	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	20@	Sheep skins, woolon	25@ 50
do Short Staple	@	do do plain	10@ 15
do Burry	12@ 15	Goat skins	each 25@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	90@1 00	Refined Tallow	9@ 12
do 2nd hand	50@ 60		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals	34@ 36	Cheese, Cals	16@18
do Eastern	30@36½	" Eastern	@
Eggs	doz 45@47	Farallon-eggs	doz @

San Francisco Cattle Market.—May 26.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES.

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@8c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@18c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—May 26.

FRUIT.

Apples,	box $5@$6	Crab Apples	lb @
do cooking	@	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes	doz 37½
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges, ₱100	$4@$5
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@	Lemons,	per doz @
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples	each 50@1 00
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	@ 12
Easter Beurre	25@	do ₱ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white	lb @
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey		Muscat de Alex dria	@
Macelaine	@	Catawba	@
cooking	@	Hamburgh	@
Strawberries	lb 30@40	Los Angeles	@
Raspberries	@	Common	@
Gooseberries, common	10@15	Cherry Plums	@
do English	@	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & wht com		Damsons	@
Cherry-currants		Peach Plums	
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg-plum	@
Cherries, No. 1	40@60	Almonds Cals	
Bigarreau	50@75	Filberts	
Black Tartarian		Eng Walnuts	lb 35@ 40
Apricots	@	Green-gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pic-nelon	@
Figs, new	20@30	Watermelons	each @
Peanuts African	20	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₱ doz		Canteloupes	@
Bloodgood Pears		English Black Currants	@

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	lb 10@ 15c	Okra, Dry	lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	doz 75@1 00	do Green	
Brussell's sprouts	lb @	Potatoes	@ 6
Beets	doz 37	do New	@ 12
Broccoli	doz @	do Sweet Carolina	@
Cabbage	1 00@1 50	do Yams (S Isls)	3
Cauliflower	1 50@2 00	Pumpkins	4
Carrots	37	Parsnips	doz bunches 37
Celery	bunch 12	Parsley	25
Cress	doz bunches 25	Pickles, in jars	each 50@ 25
Cucumbers	per doz 3 00	Rhubarb	lb @ 12
Cranberries	gall @1 00	Radishes	doz bunches 25
Dried Herbs	doz 1 00	do yellow	37
Egg-Plant		do black, ₱ bunch	37
Garlics, new	@	Red Peppers	lb @
Green-Peas	2@6	Summer Squash	12
Green-Peppers	@	Squash, Marrow ist	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears	doz @	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce	doz 17@ 50	String-Beans	@ 25
Mushrooms, open grth	lb 1 00	Spinage	@ 37
do cultivated		Salsify	bunch @ 37
Onions	lb 12@ 18	Turnips	doz @ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh	lb @ 75

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's	lb 40@ 50	Cheese	lb 25@
do Eastern	@	Lard, California	30@
Eggs, Cals	doz @ 55	do Eastern	27@
Duck-eggs	@ 60	Honey, in comb	25@ 37
Farallon-eggs	@ 55	Maple Sugar	@ 40

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin	lb 15@18	Leg Mutton	lb 12½@15
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@18	Lamb	20@
Fork - rib, etc	25	Pigs' Tongues	each 12
Veal	20	Bacon, California	lb 25
Veal Cutlet	20	do Oregon	
Corned Beef	@ 12	do imported	
Smoked Beef	15	Tongues	each @ 75
Pork chops	25	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	12@15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole	lb 8@12	Crabs, large	doz 1 00
do smoked	@ 12	do small	25@50
do pickled	bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs	2 00
do do	lb 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	@12
Smelts	@12	do fresh	
Perch	@12	Shrimps	lb 12
Rockfish	@12	Flounders	@12
Codfish	@12	Sea Bass	@12
Herring, fresh,		Halibut (rare)	
do smoked	lb	Sturgeons	@25
Tomcod	lb	Crawfish	
Sardines (fresh)		Oysters	100
Sole-fish	25	Anchovies	
Rocktrout	12		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild,	pair @	Snipe	doz
do tame	@ 125@	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	@	Venison smoked	lb @
do Mallard		Quails	doz
do Teal	doz	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild	pair @2 00	do wild	2 00
do tame	each 3 50@	Hares	each 62@ 75
Chickens	@1 00	Rabbits, tame	25@ 37
Turkeys	lb @ 50	do wild	@ 25
Hens	each 1 00@1 25	Squirrel	pair 50@

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—May 26.

Hens	doz @10 00	Tame Geese	pair 2 00@2 50
Spring Chickens	@10 00	Pigeons, wild	doz 3 00@
Turkeys	lb 35@	do domestic	@
Ducks, tame	doz @11 00	Quail, per dozen	
Ducks, wild,	@	Geese, wild	6 00@9 00

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—May 26.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples,	box $5@$6	Quinces,	lb @
Apricots,	lb 50@60	California Grapes	lb @
Pears,	lb @	Figs, new,	lb 20@30
Plums,	lb @	Strawberries,	lb 30@40
do (Dried)	14@20	Raspberries,	lb @
Peaches,	lb @	Blackberries,	lb @
do (Dries)	12@20	Gooseberries,	lb 10@15
Nectarines,	lb @	Oranges,	100 $3@$4
Cherries,	lb 16@25		
do No. 1	40@60		

Apricots are the only new addition to the fruit list this week.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCE.—At a special meeting of the members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, held March 16th, 1865, the decease of its late President, Thomas B. Wilson, M. D., was announced as having occurred, at his late residence, at Newark, Delaware, on Wednesday, March 15th, 1865; Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia having sustained a most serious loss in the death of its late distinguished President, Thos. B. Wilson, M. D.,

Resolved, that our late fellow member, Dr. Thos. B. Wilson, is eminently entitled to be regarded as the most judicious and liberal patron of the zoological sciences that our country has yet produced, and that we have heard his death announced with sentiments of the most profound sorrow.

Resolved, That in his great abilities and vast scientific acquirements, as well as in all the relations in private life, we recognize in Dr. Wilson the character of a true man of genius, a thorough, earnest and most conscientious cultivator and friend of the sciences, and a most valuable and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That in the infancy of the study of the natural sciences in the United States, the gratuitous and ready aid afforded by Dr. Wilson contributed largely to that development of those sciences which now places this Academy in rank with similar institutions of the old world.

Resolved, That the liberality of Dr. Wilson to this Academy, and the large facilities thereby provided for study and research, do fully entitle him to the unqualified gratitude, not only of our members, but of all students of the natural sciences in this country, and that we are justified in regarding and we sincerely recommend our successors as members of this Academy to regard his munificent and unparalleled contributions to our library and especially to our museum (nearly the whole of which we owe to his liberality,) an honorable and perpetual monument to his zeal in behalf of the natural sciences.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to each of the brothers and sisters of Dr. Wilson, and that they be published in the public journals of this city, and in the scientific journals of the United States. J. D. SERGEANT,
Recording Secretary *pro tem.*
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1865.

GROWING FISH.—The subject of the river fisheries in New England was discussed, lately, by Professor Agassiz before the Massachusetts Legislature. In the course of his remark he said that in 1849 he began experiments in the artificial propagation of fish, and he believd he was the first person in this country who had done it. He did it for the sake of study. He used for an apparatus nothing but the wash basin in his bed room, where he raised trout, white fish, and a number of less valuable fish, without taking much care.

SEND A PAPER HOME.—Every Californian should send a copy of his county paper to the "old home," back in the Atlantic States. It is a weekly letter, a grateful remembrance of an absent son to a father, mother, sister, brother, or friend, as the case may be. You could put your five dollars to no better or more generous purpose. Send in your five dollars, then with the accompanying address of the friend to whom you want a paper sent; it will be mailed from this office, and go straight home, to gladden the heart of some one you respect and love.—*Klamath News.*

"HOME MANUFACTURES."—The Fort Pitt Foundry, at Pittsburgh, Pa., will send to the great Fair to be held at Chicago, Ill., six model guns for our fortifications, of 20-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch calibre, with balls and shells of the same dimensions. Also, a Monitor and Merrimac, in model, besides sending a man to build a fort to place the guns in position, and superintend matters generally.

POISONED FOOD.—Two or three days ago, a lady who resides near Second and K streets, after partaking of rhubarb pie, was suddenly seized with violent sickness. Dr. Cluness was sent for, and the suspicion of the lady and her friends that she had partaken of poison was confirmed by the opinion of the physician. Her symptoms were for a short time quite alarming, but by proper treatment she was placed out of danger. The doctor, on examining the pie, concluded that it contained verdigris, and on scouring a common case-knife and placing it in the rhubarb for a short time, found it to be completely coated with copper when taken out. The pie had come from a neighboring restaurant, and had been furnished by one of the bakeries. The rhubarb had undoubtedly been cooked in a copper vessel, and the acid which it contained had so acted on the metal as to produce the result described. Greater care on the part of bakers, cooks and restaurant proprietors, will render such acts as the poisoning of their customers less likely to happen.—*Sacramento Union.*

WHERE THE BULLION COMES FROM.—There are in Gold Hill District, fifteen Bullion producing mines—the lowest product of any one of them, within the last three months, was nineteen thousand dollars. Virginia Mining District has but six bullion-producidg mines—the largest product of any of them, within the last three months, was between two and three hundred thousand dollars.—*Gold Hill News.*

E. F. LORQUIN,
NATURALIST,

523 Pine Street, above Kearny.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS, of the most brilliant plumage, always on hand ready to form collections.

ALSO, SHELLS of the rarest kinds as well as all the varieties for Shell Work, for sale at reasonable prices.

Animals and Birds Stuffed at short notice. Call and see the collection. 19-3m

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Munn's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.
And many other valuable Books at lowest price.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

A COTTAGE HOME

IN THE

Country Wanted!

THE ADVERTISER IS IN WANT of a neat and pretty Rural spot for a Home. Ten to Fifteen Acres will be enough.

The Land must be of the very best quality, not improved. A Hill-side view preferred, and Native Shade Trees on the spot would enhance the value.

Preference would be given to a place commanding a view of our Harbor and its surroundings, as a good prospect is most desirable.

A Good Soil, Stream of Water, Native Trees, and Fine Prospect are the points requisite. An ordinary place will not answer.

☞ Address Col. WARREN, California Farmer Office, who will confer with any one having such a place. An immediate sale can be effected, and advantageously. 17

HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,

AND TALLOW!

PURCHASED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE HIGHEST market rates. They also make liberal advances on the above articles, if consigned for sale.

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
11 No. 212 Front street, San Francisco.

WILL & FINK,
CUTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CUTLERY of the most finished varieties, such as

Table Cutlery, Surgical Cutlery, Pocket and Pen Knives, Pruning and Budding Knives, Garden Cutlery, Shears—all kinds.

☞ REPAIRING CUTLERY done in the best manner.

The undersigned are also

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS,

Every branch of this business attended to.

We are also Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

JACKSON'S
PATENT HOTEL ANUNCIATOR.

Orders promptly attended to. [First Established in 1852.)

FREDERIC A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker. | JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger 12-3m

No. 613 Jackson Street, above Kearny, opposite the Pennsylvania Engine House.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA ISland Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 23d

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PROCLAMATION

BY

FREDERICK F. LOW, GOVERNOR.

"I humbled my soul with fasting; and my prayer returned into mine own bosom."
"I behaved myself as though he had been my friend or brother."

When calamity and sorrow visit us, it is becoming that we should bow before the Lord in humility, and ask for Divine guidance in our trials, and wisdom to understand His chastenings.

We, as a people, are afflicted by the untimely death of him who was the friend and guardian of the Nation; and it is meet that we should come before God with fasting and prayer, and ask His divine protection and support in this our time of need.

Therefore, in accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and in obedience to the earnest desires of a sorrowful people, I do appoint

Thursday, the First Day of June next,

As a DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION, AND PRAYER; and I do enjoin upon the people of this State, that, laying aside all secular employment, they assemble in their accustomed places of worship on that day, and with penitent hearts, bow before Almighty God, confess their sins as individuals and as a people, and humbly pray that the Great Ruler of the Universe may sanctify the Nation's loss to its ultimate good.

Let us implore His blessing upon those who are in authority, that they may have the strength to bear the burdens imposed upon them; that they may see the path of duty clearly; and taking counsel of "him that has gone before," have the courage to sustain the right and oppose the wrong.

Let us entreat His blessing upon our Army and Navy, through whose labors, sufferings, and sacrifices, the life of the Nation has been saved.

Let us supplicate Him that He may comfort and preserve the thousands of brave men now languishing in our hospitals, and speedily restore them in health to their homes, to receive a Nation's homage and gratitude.

Let us invoke His fostering care to sustain the widow and the fatherless, who mourn the loss of their earthly protectors, fallen in the shock of battle.

Let us seek His blessing upon our State, and pray He will enable us to preserve peace and good order within our borders.

And, finally, let us pray that the year may be crowned with a peace that will last forever; that the industry may be restored again to its accustomed channels; that Liberty may be firmly established throughout the land, and prosperity be the lot of a united and happy people.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, this eighth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

SEAL.

FRED'K F. LOW.

Attest: B. B REDDING, Secretary of State.

Important to the Sick and Afflicted.—Electropathic Institute, San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street, established February 12th, 1860, by an association of scientific gentlemen, for the cure of diseases and the suppression of quackery. Persons suffering from disease can rely upon the most scientific and honorable treatment at the above Medical Institute; and should their cases be within the limit of cure, the Resident Physician will warrant them a perfect and permanent relief from their affliction. And if their case be incurable he will so state, and advise them of the best method relief, so far as science can go to accomplish the object. The basis of treatment at the Institute is the ELECTROPATHIC SYSTEM; but the resident Physician, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered several valuable remedies in the vegetable kingdom that will cure any nameable disease. Since the establishment of the Institute, almost every kinds of disease has been treated with success, especially those complaints which have been ill-treated by quacks, the names of which should not be mentioned here.

FEMALES should bear in mind that the only safety in the treatment of complaints peculiar to their sex, is to have a physician who has made the female economy his particular study. In the Resident Physician at the Institute, they will find a surgeon who sympathizes with them in their troubles, and relieve them, no matter what they may be.

To the rheumatic and nervous person, this Institute offers the blessing of certain and permanent cure.

For those suffering from the effects of mercury, and those diseases for which mercury is usually given, there is no remedy as sure as the Electropathic system, as practiced at the Institute, 645 Washington street.

The Resident Physician is no Foreign Adventurer, nor is he wedded to one idea. All scientific systems are made by him a source of benefit to those who may see fit to consult him.

Come one, come all, and receive the blessings of health! The motto is—A Perfect Cure, or no money required.

Persons living at a distance from the city, can consult the Resident Physician by letter, stating the case, and will receive advice and medicines, as the case may require. All communications strictly confidential.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
7 Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington st., San Francisco.

REMOVAL!
NEW STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,
BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,

And importers of all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds, Clothes Lines, Strawberry Boxes, Market Baskets, Corn and Potato Baskets, Oyster Baskets, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Blacking, Wicking, Steamer Chairs, Mouse and Rat Traps, Sieves, Chopping Trays and Bowls, Baskets of all kinds, Clothes Pins, Pastry Boards, Children's Wagons, Wisp Brooms, Children's Gigs, Skirt Boards, Wash Boards, Trays, Mats, Brushes of every description, Whitewash and Window Brushes, Rolling Pins, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Faucets, Chopping Knives, Churns, Clothes Horses, Hand Bellows, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Butter Ladles and Molds, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Flue Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

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401 and 403 Battery street, near Clay.

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For New York, via Panam

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From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., pre

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Ports.
A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.
OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
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11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Comp

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.

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THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE
Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NEW TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, A. M., from Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Battery and Front streets.
v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroa

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, AND until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.
Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars from Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10.15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of the Wool-Growers of California to their

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataqua County, N. Y.

We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their Flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into the State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,
AND FULLY ACCLIMATED

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a number of Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARK, PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, and Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN, the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to Folsom, L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

A. H TODD.....R. W. COE

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OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment and the lowest market rates always on hand.

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N B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Advances on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Game, etc, amounts under $3000, 3 per cent; over $3000, 2½ per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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Educational.

Success of our Colleges and Schools.

The past and the present week has been one of very great interest among the colleges and schools of our State. "Knowledge is power," and however rich our State may be in her mineral wealth, or however genial the climate or rich the soil, giving the husbandman the most abundant harvests, these all will avail him little in building up a prosperous State, unless *intelligence* prevails among the people. California is peculiarly situated; the population of our State is a mixed population; a large proportion of the people are those who have been educated under monarchical and despotical institutions and knowing but little of our free institutions, it is therefore of vital moment that the "*Sons and Daughters*" of this State be wisely and well educated. We rejoice to know that one of the first acts of our people in early years was to lay the foundation for good schools, these prospered so well, that we have now colleges and schools and other institutions of learning so well established that we can compare favorably with any State in the Union on the subject of education.

Having received many kind invitations to many of our schools and colleges for their Examination Day, we shall give from our notes and from our reporters and the friends of education such facts of their progress as we think will not only please our readers, but will show that California is progressive.

Among the colleges and schools that have held their usual annual exercises and from which we have reports, we name the following:

The Collegiate Institute of Napa.

W. S. TURNER, ESQ., PRINCIPAL.

This college held its annual examination on Thursday and Friday of last week. This college has made progress, and the examination passed off highly creditable to all. A very good attendance of parents and friends, who expressed themselves highly pleased. The particulars of the examination we reserve for another time—for the next term see our College Directory.

Sacramento Seminary.

MRS. HERMAN PERRY, PRINCIPAL.

The Sacramento Seminary for young ladies, held their annual examination last week, taking three days for all the branches. We regretted that we could not be present.

We have been favored with several of the essays of the young ladies, which we shall give at an early day:

This college, we are happy to say, has had a successful year, and the result of the year gives assurance of another still more prosperous. The new term commences on the first of August. We give from the Sacramento *Union* a notice of the examinations, which marks the success of the Seminary.

"This boarding school, for young ladies, located on Tenth street, between F and G streets, under the charge of Mrs. Herman Perry, assisted by an able corps of teachers, closed another year of instruction yesterday. Examinations of the school occupied Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. These examinations were largely attended by the patrons and other friends of the school—among whom we noticed Rev. Dr. Dwinell, C. S. Haswell, of Sutter; Surveyor General Houghton, Dr. Oatman, Rev. Mr. Charlton, and many of the parents of the pupils, who showed by their attendance from day to day the interest they felt, and thus added a valuable sympathy with those who have founded this excellent school in our city. Connected with the Seminary is a juvenile department, to the examination of which was devoted the whole of Wednesday. This department is under the charge of Miss Spalding. Thursday was given chiefly to the examination of the classes in history, to the reading of essays and biographical sketches on historical subjects. First subject—Alexander; second, the Battle of Marathon; third, Grecian character. Friday was devoted to the examination of the classes in geometry, algebra and grammar—and in the afternoon, as a closing exercise, the young ladies read most creditable compositions, which were interspersed with excellent music, under the direction of Miss Wyman, the teacher in this department. The school has been, during the year, in a very prosperous condition, having had about fifty scholars from the city and adjacent counties. It is believed that it will be necessary to enlarge the buildings in order to furnish needed facilities for instruction the coming year. The entire exercises of the school were of the most creditable character, and such as to justify the assurance that this Seminary will furnish a thorough course of study and supply the best advantages of intellectual and moral culture. The Seminary will have a vacation until the first of August."

The following is one of the compositions of the Pupils of the Sacramento Seminary—a very creditable production:

Passing Away

One of the saddest lessons learned in life, and one that is learned only when sorrow has taught it, is that passing away is written on all things earthly; that there is nothing on which we can fix our eyes that is not subject to decay. The heart rebels against it, and would immortalize its treasures; but its a law of nature, and the strongest as well as the weakest must bow to its mandate. The grand old oak of the forest, having put on the robe of a hundred Summers, and bent its head to the rude blasts of as many successive winters, finally yields, and is stripped of its foliage; robbed of its glory the boughless trunk, which stands up in its loneliness to be rent by the lightning and scattered by the wind, falls by fragments in the quiet of an untrodden forrest. The tiny rose-bud, peeping from beneath the heavy foliage, and daily expanding until a full blown rose bursts upon our vision, its velvet leaves glowing in the sunlight, the gentle breezes passing lightly over them, as if conscious of their exquisite loveliness and delicacy, blooms in beauty, a joy to every beholder; a few days, and "passing away" is written on its changing, withered and dying leaves. Change follows change in quick succession; flourishing empires have risen in one age of the world, and fallen in the next; populous cities, with their proud columns, triumphal arches, magnificent temples and mausoleums are presented to our view; centuries pass their rapid rounds, and the scene is changed. The traveler is wandering among the ruins, seeking for the chiseled fragments of a column, or triumphal arch, the time-honored vestiges of what had been.

Imagination transports us to the distant past—before us rises Babylon in all her strength and beauty. Her gardens seem self-suspended in the air; her elegantly finished temples, her walls and towers, are monuments of taste and beauty. Let the eye rest upon the long arches supporting the splendid bridges over the Euphrates, that glides along in silent grandeur; turn to the temple of Belus, and, from the top of its pinnacle, survey the city, and ask: can any power but an Almighty one ever lay it waste. Search for the site of Babylon, and, at the lonely hour of midnight, listen to the scream of the hyena, the yell of the jackall; and every passing breeze seems to whisper—"passing away."

Man himself hastens to decay. To-day a helpless infant, to-morrow he treads the dangerous paths of youth; soon we see him in the vigor of manhood. Again his furrowed brow and trembling hand point him to the grave—the vision has vanished, and the aged man sleeps with his fathers.

The name of the author was not sent to us.

California Collegiate Institute, Silver Street, San Francisco.

MRS. M. LAMOND, PRINCIPAL.

This excellent, and very successful college had its examination on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The exercises of the two days were held at the college, and were listened to by a very large circle of parents and friends. We regret we have not space this week, to give full details of this college; the examination of the classes proved their great proficiency and scholarlike application; when all was so excellent, it is hard to particularize, suffice it to say the entire of the exercises on Tuesday and Wednesday, were but repetitions of excellencies of scholarship and deportment reflecting the highest credit upon pupils and teachers. The closing exercises of the college was held in Platt's Hall on Wednesday evening, where a scene of refined intellectual enjoyment was presented to a very large and appreciative audience. As we intend to give the entire programme shortly, we withhold for that occasion, only saying the exercises were a gleam of the beautiful. Well may the Principal of such a college feel proud of her work, for both pupils and teachers were deserving of high honors.

Collegiate Institute, Benicia.

C. J. PLATT, PRINCIPAL,

The examination day of this excellent College passed off with considerable eclat.

Tuesday was given to the classes of the primary department, yet with much interest. Wednesday was the recitations of those in higher branches, giving great pleasure to kindred and friends.

Tuesday evening was the address before the Law School, by L. B. Mizner, Esq. The address was full of interest; after which the following young gentlemen received their diplomas as the Graduating class: James A. Lamont, Geo. A. Lamont, John W. Hook and Joseph McKenna.

The closing exercises were at Sages Hall, on Wednesday evening consisting of dialogues, essays, declamation, etc. The whole exercises were well sustained, the pupils performing their part with great credit to themselves, and honor to their teachers and the Institute. We hope soon to give full particulars of this college exhibition.

The Silver Fir.

The Palm Tree.

Our Illustrations.

The Silver Fir.—We give this to show how beautiful they can be made when properly grown and trained. Now is the time to procure and form them when they are full of sap and growing thriftly.

The Palm Tree.—We hope this tree will be more generally introduced and grown here. Several of the species can be grown with complete success. Go see one species in the Custom House yard—this is proof they can be grown.

Receipts of the New York State Fairs.

In a pamphlet we have just received from the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society of New York, we find the following interesting facts:

"The total receipts since 1841 has been $228,459 30, from all sources. The Fair receipts have been $188,000, from other resources, $40,000.—The smallest annual receipts were in 1841, $349 at Syracuse; the largest, $18,819 33, at Albany, 1859; the last two years $11,000 each, and the last four years, or during the war, the receipts have averaged over $10,000 per year."

The N. Y. State Agricultural Fairs are not permanent, it performs a circuit from place to place, holding their Fairs in the larger cities about once in eight years. During the whole twenty-three years, from 1841 to 1863 inclusive, the Fair has been but once in New York city proper, thus being in *reality* a State Fair, giving its influence over the whole State, it has done great good.

Caterpillars, Caterpillars.—From Santa Cruz and from several other localities we hear of destruction by caterpillars and worms of various kinds. Will our readers please send us samples in perforated boxes, or a bottle covered with gauze. Send by express—we will cheerfully pay the cost of express.

Europe and the United States.

A California Volunteer writing from Camp Lincoln, San Bernardino, May 13th, makes use of the following remarks:

"Our Respects to Europe.—We can very soon be ready to pay our respects to those great Powers of Europe who have connived with domestic traitors to extinguish the world's last hope of freedom. We will first help the Liberals to purge Mexico of the last hireling and scion of monarchy; assist them in establishing a healthy and stable Government; then take the Canadas and British America in part payment of the great debt England's cowardly meanness has contracted against her; then send our Sumners, Garrisons, and Greeleys to Europe, (we will have no farther use for them here,) to preach the gospel of freedom to her millions of vassals. With Bright, (alas! Cobden is gone,) would they not make "Rome howl."

I verily believe that our triumph over this rebellion is a triumph for Republican liberty the world over. France, inspired by the example of our fathers set in wrenching from Old England freedom and a distinct nationality, struck for liberty, and though they but half did the work, it showed the latent fire and bent of the world's masses. Now that we can laugh to scorn the dogma of tyrants that man is incapable of self-government, we may look for another forward movement of freedom, and once the torch lighted, its bearers will never halt till the last dark dungeon of monarchical oppression is luminated by the ennobling light of constitutional liberty. For I hold that as it was true that the conflict was irrepressible in America, it is no less so the world over, and where freedom survives slavery must perish, and *vice versa*. I have confidence in the issue, for free principles must prevail, as they are correct."

Peace will, most undoubtedly, make great changes in the political world, for the great mass of the politicians for the last many years, now that slavery is dead, must successively be laid on the shelf. Go to Europe or go to work.

What a blessed time is coming when the whole people will be free—free from slavery, free from politics, and free from doing mischief, and nothing else to do but to build up the country.

Thanksgiving for the Nation.

A patriotic farmer of Alameda sends the following letter to the *Alta*, suggesting a jubilee of *three days*, in commemoration of prospective blessings now dawning upon the nation.

The suggestion is an excellent one, and we would suggest that the *first week in July* be the time, *commencing* with Sunday, the 2d of July, and ending with our National Day.

The Sabbath would be appropriate to begin, by offering anthems of praise and thanksgiving to God, for the protection and aid which has been visible as the work of His hand, through the great perils from which *He* has delivered us.

Monday could be the day of social congratulations among friends; and Tuesday—the 4th—kept as usual, by readings, declarations, etc., and by the roar of cannon, bonfires and illuminations and giving utterance to the full heart's joy. Such an observance would indeed be most appropriate; and as, on Monday, intervening between Sunday and Tuesday, little or no business would be done, why may not such a plan be adopted? Will our Alameda farmer accept the plan?

We give his letter, which we heartily endorse:

Alameda Co., Cal., May 17th, 1865.

Editors Alta—*Dear Sirs:* From the present appearance of the progress of events in this time of war and civil strife, it seems that peace will soon be restored to our land, and happiness and plenty soon resume their angelic influence in our midst and to the farthest limit of our Government. The dawn of a bright era of refulgent glory, unsullied by what tarnished glory's ancient standards—tyranny and oppression—but founded on the noblest principles—liberty and freedom—is now brightening over our land. At such a time as this, and with bright hopes and prospects for the future, it is expedient that we should greet them with demonstrations of joy and thanksgiving. Our farmers and mechanics and other worthy and patriotic citizens should contribute what their patriotism dictates or their circumstances afford, to give a joyful harvest festival. The best thoughts of our wisest and best men should be expressed on the occasion, for the edification of the public. The festivity could last two or three days, with this restriction: that no dealer or distiller of intoxicating liquors should be allowed to bring any such liquors on the ground nor in the vicinity of the festival, for the purpose either of selling or giving any to persons who would disturb the peace or harmony of the assembly. As the occasion should be one of joy and thanksgiving, and not one of hateful gratification and interested policy, all contributions of eatables and drinkables, (except intoxicating liquors) would be acceptable. Let the people take an interest in making such a demonstration, and call a meeting and appoint a Committee of Arrangements to set the time and select a place for the purpose.

Miscellaneous.

The Public Lands of the United States.

In the Gift of them ought not the Government Discriminate between Friend and Foe!

[We take the following editorial upon the Land Question from the *American Flag*, of the 26th inst., and we feel it to be due to the Loyal Farmers and Setlers that this question should come up before the next session of Congress, for it must seem very hard for a loyal citizen—one who is ever ready to pay large taxes for the support of the Nation in her struggle to crush rebellion, to see and know that the enemies of our country are, like the instances named in the *Flag*, receiving what in justice belongs only to our Loyal Citizens, for we hold that no rebel should enjoy the bounty, blessings and protection of our Government until the sin of Treason and Rebellion has been repented of and fully atoned for.]

Our readers may not generally be aware of the facts pertinent to the matter above indicated, and to very many the subject will appear to be one devoid of interest, but it is in truth not alone interesting in itself but gives another illustration of the decent pride in the hearts of the traitors we have among us, and suggests such dignified retribution as ought, in our opinion, to characterize the action of the Government in dealing with its avowed enemies.

Prior to and in 1841, Congress, in order to promote emigration into the vacant territories, granted to all citizens the right to purchase the public lands upon which they might settle, at a price barely sufficient to pay the cost of surveys and acts of sale, and these pre-emption laws are still in force throughout the United States.

A moment's consideration shows that the price set upon the land in 1841, upon the extreme frontier, under the circumstances above indicated, and expressly with the object of inducing emigration, has now become merely nominal; and the sale to the pre-emptor is, in point of fact, a gift, and it is as such universally considered.

The impropriety—not to use the strongest term—of permitting rebels in Texas, Louisiana or Florida, to avail themselves of the bounty of which we have spoken, is at a glance manifest, and we should probably find but few loyal men who would differ with us were we to say that it would be better that the land should be given to the negroes rather than that the enemies of our country should be the recipients, and, better still, that the land should be sold at its real value and help to pay the war debt.

California has had throughout the war, and still has among her citizens, as absolute rebels as ever were in the Southern States; men as bitterly hostile to our Government as they possibly could be, and they are now more rebellious and hostile than their confreres in the South, because of the escape from punishment incident to their continued residence in a loyal State, while their species in the South has been scourged almost out of existence as a class, by the terrible punishment due to and received for their crime. Such men have not chosen to congregate in the large cities where treasonable acts and utterances were unsafe, and their general habits of *unthrift* have made it impossible for them to buy land; hence it is that wherever lands are found to be subject to the pre-emption laws in this State, there are surely to be found bitter and determined rebels.

We do not intend to say that this villainous crew constitute the whole, or even a majority of the settlers upon the public domain; it is with pride that we have to draw attention to the little daring knots of determined, loyal men, who, in Lake, Sonoma, Napa and the counties of the southern parts of the State, have, at every risk, held their own against their country's enemies, and in many instances, to which we cannot for want of space now allude, been the means of repressing from acts of violence, and keeping in check their turbulent and rebellious neighbors; it is to these men, the only true settlers, that we ought in a great measure to ascribe our escape from open warefare within this State; and it is too humiliating to be believed that these should be classed with, and treated no better by the Government than the men whom they know to be rebels, and who have throughout the war declared themselves to be such.

We are induced to these reflections to-day by a case arising at Petaluma. By the rejection of a fraudulent grant, the land upon which that town stands becomes subject to pre-emption. One Matthews, as appears by affidavits, a prominent and blatant Secessionist, (one who, to use his own language, "would as soon kill Lincoln as he would a rattlesnake," and "would rather than that the Southern Confederacy should not be recognized, prefer that Lincoln and all his Government should be in h—,") now claims to be a pre emptor and obtains land of the Government at a dollar and a quarter per acre, worth hundreds, if not thousands of dollars.

This is rather more than human patience ought to be called upon to endure; and so it appears to the citizens of that place, who have taken the matter in hand and furnished by proper affidavits the facts in this behalf to the officers of the proper department here. The law, made in 1841, of course has no provision for such cases; and the Registerer and Receiver are placed in an unfortunate position. The manifest impropriety and absurdity permitting this thing to be done are too clear to be overlooked. The affidavits, to which we are permitted to refer, bring home to the applicant so many and clear treasonable utterances as make the belief inevitable that the applicant only lacked opportunity to become both a rebel and an assassin, a creature of Jeff. Davis and a comrade of Booth. Nor is this an isolated case. Another similar one of a man who a few months past, (so the affidavits and unimpeachable witnesses say,) declared that "he expected to buy his land of Jeff. Davis," is under consideration. And throughout the counties mentioned are manifest indications that similar cases must there arise.—Fortunately we have in the Land Office here gentlemen who are not so entirely "routinists" as to feel bound to proceed by the letter, when the spirit of the law is violated, and although it is not perhaps their duty to pass adversely upon these claims, because of disloyalty of the applicant, they can and will, as we understand their ruling, refer this specially to the Department at Washington, where it is to be hoped either that the appointees of President Johnson will find some power to work a cure for so bad a case, or will detain the matter until Congress shall have provided the proper remedy.

Buying Gold Makes one a Rebel.

There is instruction and example in the following incident narrated by a Pennsylvania friend:

An honest Schuylkill County German merchant who had been prosperous and had accumulated more money than he could employ as capital in his business, went to a patriotic banker in Philadelphia and said:

"I have got some moneys, and I want you to buy some gold."

"Why, Schultz, what do you want gold for?—That isn't a thing you sell in your store."

"I knows dat—but I want to make some money on de rise of gold. Beoples say it is going up, and I tink I may make a thousand dollars."

"Schultz, you dear old fellow, don't you know that if you buy gold you will be a Rebel?"

"No!" said Schultz, with a tone of resentment in his wonder.

"Suppose you buy $10,000 of gold. Suppose that some morning you read in the papers in big letters: 'Terrible disaster to the Union cause! Grant's army routed and destroyed!! The Rebels marching on Washington!!!'"

"I should say dat was tam pad news," excitedly interrupted the German.

"Yes, but wouldn't you say right off, 'dis, however, will put gold up—pad for the Union cause, tam pad, but it is goot for my ten thousand?'—Don't you see, Schultz, that in buying gold you instantly make the interests of the Rebels your interests—that you bribe yourself to wish them to succeed, and to wish your country and your countrymen to fail? And if these unholy desires, Schultz, don't define a Rebel, there is no language to define one. Don't you see that buying gold inevitably turns honest, patriotic, devoted men like you, away from the cause which they ought to support, but which they cannot support, because they have made it for their interest not to support it? Don't you see it, dear old fellow?'

"By tam! I do," said the honest man, with gravity of manner and humility; "and I ax pardon of the war. Put de whole of dat in Seven-Thirties. My money goes mit my principles.'

Would you Learn of California?

How all important it is for all Inventors of new Machinery, or any other new invention, that tends to benefit and improve mankind, that they should make it known as widely as possible. And yet how few of the Inventors, Manufacturers, or Selling Agents have any idea of the great opening there is for the sale of every valuable invention or improvement.

Would such persons learn where the gold comes from, let them look to California, and if they would find large and quick sales of important articles let them offer them through California journals, then they will secure sales unprecedented in amount and value.

To Inventors, Manufacturers
—AND—
Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

WILL & FINCK,
CUTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CTTLERY of the most finished varieties, such as

Table Cutlery, Surgical Cutlery, Pocket and Pen Knives, Pruning and Budding Knives, Garden Cutlery, Shears—all kinds.

☞ REPAIRING CUTLERY done in the best manner.

The undersigned are also

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS.

Every branch of this business attended to.

We are also Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

JACKSON'S
PATENT HOTEL ANUNCIATOR.

Orders promptly attended to. (First Established in 1852.)

FREDERIC A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker. | JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger 12-3m

No. 613 Jackson Street, above Kearny, opposite the Pennsylvania Engine House.

E. F. LORQUIN,
NATURALIST,

522 Pine Street, above Kearny.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS, of the most brilliant plumage, always on hand ready to form collections.

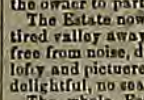
ALSO, SHELLS of the rarest kinds as well as all the varieties for Shell Work, for sale at reasonable prices.

Animals and Birds Stuffed at short notice. Call and see the collection. 16-3m

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23:

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.



THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar. These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

A Farm for Sale.
260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

It is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

FARM & HOUSE
FOR SALE IN
SANTA CLARA.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR sale a fine Farm and House, situated in a very pleasant spot in Santa Clara The Farm contains nearly Fourteen Acres, nearly Five Acres in Fruit, Fifteen Hundred Bearing Trees, of choice kinds Added to this is a Nursery of Two Thousand Young Trees, of the best varieties.

The soil is the best and richest—everything grows finely. The productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use.

The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go to the Eastern States. Here is a bargain.

☞ Inquire of the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 17

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES---SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK, MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Having fully Complied with the Law by a Deposit of $525,000 BONDS of the State of California and the United States.

—:o:—

BIGELOW & BROTHER,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance.

Capital Represented $15,000,000.

—:o:—

California Deposit, $525,000.

OFFICES---N. W. corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
....AND....
N. W. CORNER FRONT AND CALIFORNIA.

Life, Marine, and Fire Companies.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,	ASSETS	$1,500,000.
HOME INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.	"	$3,400,000.
SECURITY INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$2,000,000.
PHENIX INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$1,000,000.
ARTIC INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$600,000.
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POLICIES issued on Freights, Cargoes, and Treasure from and to all parts of the World.
VOYAGE WAR RISKS taken on Hulls.
FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES issued on all kinds of Insurable Property in Country or City.
LOSSES PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN of the United States

—:o:—

We represent the
OLDEST AND BEST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES
And offer as favorable Terms any Agency on this Coast.

Losses Paid Immediately on Adjustment.

—:o:—

BIGELOW & BROTHER,
14 **General Agents.**

BOWEN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY
GROCERIES,
Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,
OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared in SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

—SUCH AS—
BARTON & GUESTIER'S SALAD OIL, BONELESS SARDINES,
MESS MACKEREL IN KITS, GUAVA JELLY, CONDENSED MILK,
FRENCH MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, STILTON CHEESE,
ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONGUE,
SPICED OYSTERS
BENT & CO'S WATER, MILK, BUTTER, WINE, AND GRAHAM CRACKERS
TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

Messrs Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1860 Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts thus far and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantage; besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchasers were present.

1 BOWEN BROTHERS,
Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS
Near corner Mason and Pacific streets

RIPPON & HILL,

Carriage AND

WAGON MAKERS,

Corner o J and 13th Street,

SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. 9-1y

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on aplication to the Editor of Farmer. 4

Horticulture.

Look to Your Gardens.

We again call attention to the work for the garden now that the sun rides high and throws down his drying influences.

To preserve plants and shrubs, and to keep them fresh and blooming, it is all important that the earth should be deeply and finely cultivated, and every weed exterminated; this done let the soil be covered over from four to six inches deep, with well rotted *old pulverized manure*, this will protect the crown roots of all shrubs, roses and small plants.

Let great care be taken to place the manure close around all the plants, and let the manure cover the whole surface of the soil, this will protect it from the sun, so that when the earth shall be irrigated or showered, the water will not dry the surface soil, which will by means of this kind of protection and covering always be mellow and fresh, otherwise, when water is applied the soil will bake—now it never can. We hope many will try this kind of cultivation—once tried no other system will ever be used.

[For the California Farmer.]

Floral Decorations.

San Francisco, May 27, 1865.

Colonel Warren.

Dear Sir:—Permit me to ask *why* there is so little real taste in San Francisco for the beautiful in Nature among the (would be) aristocracy? In parsing along Montgomery street to the Academy of Music, you meet the richly dressed and pretended *elite* of the city, all covered with their real camel's hair shawls, brocades, laces, diamonds, etc., all of the *first water*, but when it comes to the flowers, why a *two bit bouquet* is all they can afford, and answers all the purposes of a choice one made up with taste and beauty.

How is it, that the ladies of this city are so far behind all other cities in the way of Floral Decorations, both in their homes and on their persons? What handiwork of man is equal to Nature? and yet how few seem to be aware of it.—What a pity it is, that this love of nature is not more taught to the young, in our schools, churches and at Home. What makes the greatest works of art so admired but their fidelity to Nature, and at the same time not one in a thousand would have stopped to admire the subject itself had not their attention been drawn to it in this way. Perhaps a word from your pen may direct attention to this and set them thinking over the matter.

"Stranger."

[We reply to "Stranger" our Editorial columns.]

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL,
TANNER'S OIL
MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

Comet Illuminating

AND OTHER

KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE

FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
9 New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the sub ect to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Having received the agency for the whole Pacific Coast for the sale of this valuable Book, we are now prepared, by the arrival of large invoices of this Book by the last steamer, to supply the Booksellers over the State.

There has never yet been a Book on this subject so complete in all its details, and no Sheep-raiser, Wool Dealer or Shepherd should be without it.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 454 large 12mo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price only TWO DOLLARS.

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,
8 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Harper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

The Best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Family Paper in the Union.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865.

Harper's Weekly for California.

Being desirous of extending the influence of their publication in this section, the Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE and WEEKLY will pay particular attention to subscriptions for the Pacific States, and subscribers may rely upon the prompt arrival of their papers by each mail from New York. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show Bill on application.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals from the Office of Publication.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.....$4 00.

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or the Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on a receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per volume, freight at expense of the purchaser. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
20-co2w Franklin Square, New York.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—New London Advertiser.

"The Model Newspaper of our Country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—N. Y. Evening Post.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine,

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

California Subscriptions.

1865.

BEING DESIROUS OF EXTENDING THE INFLUENCE of their publications in this section, the publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE and WEEKLY will pay particular attention to subscriptions from the Pacific States, and subscribers may rely upon the prompt arrival of their Magazines by mail.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, freight at the expense of the purchaser, for $2 50 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post paid, $3. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, post-paid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.* 3-oam

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA ISland Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 23d

EDUCATIONAL.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session;	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting.

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The present Session closes

May 31st.

The next Session commences

July 31st, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

21 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $280—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION COMmenced on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

FRENCH COLLEGE,

Corner Mason and Jackson Streets,

Principal.....Prof. J. MIBIELLE.

THE CLASSES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT ARE opened since the 31 inst., and the select and attending scholars receive a solid instruction proportionate to their age and mental facilities.

The programme includes all the branches of tuition fitted for children from 6 to 12 years of age, as the first step for a higher teaching.

The English, French and Spanish Languages are taught practically and theoretically, by competent and special teachers.

Boarders can be accommodated in the establishment, where they will find the comforts and care of a home.

An evening class of French and Spanish is also open for young men every other day, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Call on the Principal from 9 A. M. to 12 M. 1

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

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WITH THE MOST PERFECT CONFIDENCE, we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind, in many important particulars.

They are superior in their greater fullness and completeness of tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

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The TREMOLO stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety of sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing. It is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the *Pianissimo* to the *Fortissimo* at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

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THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartets, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2 which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

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contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Cull. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

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contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
SAN FRANCISCO

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....JUNE 2, 1865

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, miners's, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

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New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

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We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

On reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

We have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

We would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

We want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such a cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Persons desiring such position must apply personally.—None can secure places except by a personal interview.

Patent Rights.

It has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

ANNUAL FAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE FAIR at Sacramento commences September 11th, and continues through the week.

SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT FAIR commences September 26th, and will continue three days.

If Secretaries of the different Societies will send in the time of holding their Fairs, we will cheerfully insert the same, and give such notices as will aid in diffusing the knowledge inquired for respecting the time of holding Fairs.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Curse Lifted," the second series of this highly important essay for women, will be found in the Home Department. As we said before, we need no apology for publishing an essay so all important, it lies at the foundation of all creation, and is the basis for all human happiness. We do most earnestly ask for it a careful reading.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—The day was very generally observed in our city, and from reports it was so kept over the State.

In our city Courts, Banks, Custom House, Post-office, and all public offices closed, merchants generally suspended business, and the day was well observed by the various religious Societies. Public services was held in all the churches, and large attendances prove the good observance of the day.

WHERE'S THE REBELLION.—Greenbacks sell at 77½c., Confederate scrip sells at $3 to $5 a thousand dollars, as keepsakes only. The United States Loan will soon be at par in Europe; they having wisely secured from $200,000,000 to $400,000,000, while about $1,000,000,000 of the Confederate Bonds, and Blockade stock is held there, worth just nothing. Served them right.

VERY PURE BRANDY.—Bowen & Bro. have the purest brandy on sale to be found. It is for *medicinal* purposes—cosily and pure; also some rare *wines*, etc., all *for medicine*.

The United States Loan.

The SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS will be the test of the peoples' confidence in the stability of our Government and the surety that the United States will pay her debts, principal and interest.

Steadily onward and upward these bonds have advanced in value from the moment they were offered to the people, and there is no record in the financial testimony of the world where the bonds of a nation have been so eagerly sought for and so promptly taken; and when it is remembered that our Nation was involved in a civil war without a parallel in the records of humanity, and when we record a sale of bonds amounting to nearly FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, taken up eagerly and voluntarily by the people, large amounts by the soldiers themselves, and one day's record of sales amounting to THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, who can doubt, under these circumstances, but what within SIX MONTHS these bonds will be at a handsome premium, and that too at a *gold value*.

We say then—no matter what interested speculators, or the opponents of our National Currency may say—let all our people who have money to invest, put it at once into the U. S. 7-30 Bonds. Then your money is safe, and increasing in value while you sleep.

Let it be borne in mind too that there are but four million dollars on this coast that can be had until the issue July 15th, which is the last $230,000,000 and this is all that can be issued, and in all probability when we hear from the other side again it may be nearly all engaged, and when this is known we shall see a quick advance in value of these bonds, of which all who are at all conversant with securities must admit they are the most certain, safe and the largest interest paying of all investments ever offered, and they can be found in the world—and wise are they who shall invest.

Industry and Indolence.

What a contrast in boys and young men, and we presume the same spirit perrades girls and young women.

Some children can never keep still. Boys or girls, they must have something to do, and blessed are those children who have a wise and thoughtful *Mother* to watch over their early years and direct their early desires for action into the right direction.

Those who are conversant with the active duties of business life cannot fail to notice the tendencies of young men. Some seek opportunities to be useful, while others shirk and dispise all kinds of labor, and yet dependent as they soon feel they must be on some one for a living, they are listless, idle and lazy.

What a misfortune for a young man to be out of good employment, and yet there are thousands in our State to-day who are going about the streets of our cities and towns anxious for something to "turn up," and yet when an opening does occur whereby they can, by earnest industry and close application to business, rise and become something, they soon show they are either too proud or too lazy to work, and thus our streets exhibit large numbers out of employment, wanderers, loafers, do-nothings. As proof of this, let any one go to the wharves on steamer days—go down to the wharves of the Sacramento steamers daily, and a thousand other places on any public event, or wander along Montgomery street and see those disciples of "Macawber." Would it not be a good thing for our next Legislature to look to some plan whereby the idle may be set to work—at least to earn a living.

We know of a case very recently where an opportunity opened for employment, and from four applicants only *one* was found with those industrial habits which secured him the place, although quite a lad, he soon gave proof that he merited an increased salary, and he is now earning fifty dollars and more per month, and thus greatly aiding his parents. He is faithful, reliable, prompt in duty, and of neat and clean habits. The other three were lazy, indolent do-nothings, not ready or willing to work, they changed from place to place, and were soon like that class generally, *out of employment*, out of *money*, and out at the *elbows* and *toes*. Idleness is the nursing-mother of crime, and if our Legislature could devise some way to make such people *work*, it would be a blessing to our State.

Reply to "Stranger."

"Stranger," we see, does not understand our customs, for we think those that *appreciate flowers* are sometimes very extravagant, even denying themselves to possess these treasures, but our correspondent should remember that our markets are full of cheap bouquets, and they are peddled round our streets and sold at very low rates, and being perishable every house is daily supplied. This is the reason we do not see those *costly bouquets* that are the pride of New Yorkers.

We think our correspondent is a "Stranger" to this fact, also, that our fields everywhere are covered with beautiful flowers that can be had for the gathering and thus the want is supplied.

If "Stranger" would look into some of our Floral establishments, those we advertise, he can see beautiful baskets of flowers and bouquets made up daily to order, as rich as was ever seen. Let him go and carry his friend to these Floral Saloons, spend his money liberally, and set the example. In our last number our New York correspondent describes the "Church of the Messiah" so splendidly decorated with flowers. We wish it was the custom here, for *flowers* are the "Voices of Angels," and most fitting embellishments of the "House of God," and these silent voices do lead us from "Nature up to Nature's God."

We agree with "Stranger," however, in the matter of "cheap bouquets." We wonder that the wealthy do not give more of their means to encouraging Floral decorations on all occasions.

In our next we shall give a sketch of "Flora", crowned as Queen on her Birthday.

"What Paper Shall I Take?"

With a very grateful sense of appreciation to our friend, Mr. Horner, we give his letter in full, in answer to one of his friends, who wrote to him to inquire what "*newspaper he should take?*"

Without derogating to ourselves any superior merit, we can say that if entire devotion for the past twelve years or more to the cause of agriculture, has given us a *fund of knowledge* which could be attained in *no other way*, then for this reason, we are enabled to lay before our readers from time to time "theory and practice" that will be of great value to every intelligent mind that is engaged in the cause of agriculture or horticulture.

So far as the letter of our friend relates to our Journal, and its value to the cultivator of the soil, we agree with him fully; for it cannot be otherwise, as the FARMER contains from time to time the practical views and results of practical men. A single letter from one person, will often give instruction to a subscriber in actual benefit in dollars several times the cost of the FARMER.

So far as the letter is so kindly complimentary to us, we can only say we will try to merit the kind opinions, expressed and endeavor to make the FARMER worth several times its cost to evey subscriber.

We do sincerely hope that all our readers when they visit the city will favor us with a call, and we will endeavor to do them good, by giving them some information and something new in the line of our profession.

We hope, therefore, the valuable letter of our friend will open the eyes of many persons, and convince them readily, what paper should be the first on their memorandum—and "what paper they shall subscribe for."

[For the California Farmer.]

What Paper shall I Take?

MISSION SAN JOSE, May 6th, 1865.

MR. T. THOMAS:

Dear Sir—I will now endeavor to answer your interogation. You say, "I want to take one of the San Francisco papers—which shall I take?"

I always prefer people to act upon their own judgment, but as you wish mine, I unhesitatingly say, take the CALIFORNIA FARMER. You being a Farmer, of course you are interested in matters relating to farming, and of necessity if you want information upon politics you refer to political papers for it, and of course if you want information about Agriculture, you must obtain it from works or papers that treat upon that subject.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER has been for many years, *professedly and in truth*, devoted mainly to the interest of California Agriculture, and in fact almost the only paper printed in this State that has made Agriculture is hobby for the past twelve years nearly.

The experience of its Editor for so many years, has much to do toward making it valuable to the practical man. Most all of the California papers contain at times something about farming, yet if I had the privilege of guessing I should guess that one-half of our California Editors have no practical knowledge of Agriculture, Horticulture or Floriculture. Theoretically they are well informed, and mentally well cultivated—can tell what sounds well, and when the gramatical rules are well observed in a piece of writing, etc., and many become bright lights in their profession when their minds shall shine with the light of experience, but practically at present they cannot tell "King Philip" corn from the "goard seed," which is late or which is early, nor a squash from a pumpkin, a "bell fleur" from the "gloria mundi," a "Hudson's gage" from the "green gage," nor the pear from the apple tree only by its fruit, can't tell the "trumpet honeysuckle" from the "Chinese honeysuckle," nor hardly the rose from the dahlia, and in their selections from exchanges don't know what are adapted to California, etc. If I were a Yankee the above would be my *guess*, but as it is I will simply say the Editor of the FARMER does *know* these things, has had a long experience in the science of Agriculture, is devoted to his profession, and can recommend with confidence when to plant, what to plant, where to plant, how to plant, and how to cultivate after planting to have it succeed. When you visit San Francisco you should call upon the Colonel, make his acquaintance, and look about his office, which of itself is an *Agricultural Fair*, always to be seen *free of charge*. You will see mineral specimens, fruit specimens, and agricultural specimens hard to equal in these days, and models of machinery, and in fact *a model of an Agricultural Editor's office*, and no mistake.

If I have not answered your question so that you can understand me, let me know, and I will *try to make it plainer*.

Yours, most respectfully,

JOHN M. HORNER.

GIVE THE BIRDS A CHANCE.—Farmers in Alameda, Santa Clara, and other fruit-growing counties have recently discovered to their cost that the practice of keeping men with guns in the fields to shoot all the birds which come round their premises in search of fruit is suicidal, and leads to results far more serious than the partial destruction of the ripening fruit. The worms multiply astonishingly wherever the birds are thus slaughtered, and the result is a destructive raid on all the crops instead of the fruit crop alone. The birds must live if the worms are to die, and if the fruit cannot be protected otherwise than by shooting the singers, it is better to let a portion of it go annually as a special Police Fund Tax.—*Alta.*

[This is true, and always will be found so. It is the worms that draws the birds as much as the fruit, and worms of all kinds, insects, etc., are produced, oftentimes, by reason of neglected trees, foul bark, weedy land, decaying vegetables, etc.; caterpillars, worms, etc., are seldom found in a neat clean orchard.]

ELECTRICITY.—We call particular attention to the new advertisement of the Electropathic Institute.

The Army Worm—Destruction by Worms Generally.

COL. WARREN:

Dear Sir:—I have just returned from a visit of a month to my husband's ranch in Butte county, above Oroville; and, as the country is completely overrun with these monstrous worms, which are are making terrible ravages amongst the vegetables and fruit trees, I could not resist the desire to bring you a specimen. These worms have very much degenerated in size since I captured them on Sunday morning last, not being now more than half as large as they were. Are they what some of the newspaper correspondents call the "Army Worm?"

In haste, yours, very respectfully,

MRS. O. C. PRATT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30th, 1865.

The above letter was duly received, and with it the bottle containing these fearful depredators upon the vegetable kingdom. These worms were indeed fearful to look at; the size of the larger were enough to frighten children, being near four inches long, and nearly the size of our finger, having horns upon body and head. The worm was of brilliant colors, green, brown and gold, and when viewed by microscope was beautiful, yet terrible to look at; the larger worms were as large as the largest tobacco worms, and appeared something like them; the smaller were as ugly as a worm could be, having two long barbed horns upon the shoulders, which when viewed by a microscope appeared frightful; the head was in keeping for ugliness, appearing like some corrugated shield, yet pointed with spears, while the body is covered with seeming pearls, rubies and garnets; in color very beautiful, in form and appearance frightful,—these small worms were from one to one and a-half inches long, and the size of a pipe-stem, and seemed to be of various tribes and colors. These small worms were nearly dead when received, and we have them now in spirits; the larger we placed on our verandah, and gave them leaves which they voraciously devoured, and while doing so, when we were only a few feet distant, a cat sprang upon them and devoured them before we could save them. We have sent for more to Butte county, and we shall in our next endeavor to classify and give an account of them.

The small worm can be seen at our office.

We return thanks to the lady for giving us this information and specimens, and we shall feel gratified to our friends everywhere, if they will send to us any and all specimens of such depredators, so that we may do what we can to stop their destruction. We shall, in our next, give some notice of destructive insects and worms. At first we suppose this to be the "Army Worm," if so, we shall give a representation of it.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED.

WANTED, at this Office, A YOUNG MAN, of very active habits, a good Penman, quick at figures in making estimates, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best of testimonials, and whose habits are strictly temperate, nor one who cannot give his whole mind and time to the business of the Office.

A YOUNG MAN, not over Twenty Years of age.

Apply only at the hours of 5 to 6 P. M.

To a young man conversant with the Science of Botany, and familiar with Plants and Seeds, and has a taste for Natural History, a permanent position can be had for years. 17

THE FIFTH INDUSTRIAL FAIR OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, TO BE Held in August, '65.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HAVING DETERMINED to hold their Fifth Industrial Fair during the coming season, the Executive Committee would respectfully invite all persons desirous of exhibiting Machines, Manufactures, Agricultural Products, Minerals, Ores, and Works of Art, to make application immediately, in order that the proper space may be allotted them.

The Exhibition will be opened to the Public on

THURSDAY,

The 10th of August, 1865, at 10 o'clk A. M.

The Pavilion will be opened for the reception of Goods from the 15th day of July to the 2d of August.

Agricultural and Horticultural products will be received until day of opening.

The several Transportation Companies, as on former occasions, have, with commendable liberality, consented to transport articles intended exclusively for Exhibition, free of charge, and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in like manner, will take charge of them.

All articles forwarded should be labelled "For the Industrial Exhibition," San Francisco.

All communications to be addressed to C. S. HIGGINS, Corresponding Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CHARLES M. PLUM, Chairman.	
JOSIAH MOULTON,	*D. A. McDONALD,*
JAS. R. DEANE,	*C. S. HIGGINS,*
A. A. SNYDER,	*DAVID DWYER,*
W. W. HANSCOM,	*H. K. CUMMINGS,*
EDWARD NUNAN,	*J. W. REAY.*

20 *P. B. DEXTER, Secretary.*

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 six per cent.

Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property.—The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on $5,000.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865, 15

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

Second Series all sold. Commenced on Third Series, Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
19 Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

If You Can't Afford A PIANO FORTE OR Cabinet Organ,

Then do the next best thing, buy a

GUITAR, OR AN ACCORDEON.

Make a selection from these Prices and send the Money along, and by return Express you will get the Instrument in good condition.

GUITARS.

Good finish, peg head, in paper case, with Self-Instructor,	$ 7
Better finish, patent head, " " " " "	13
Rosewood " " " good wood case " "	25

ACCORDEONS.

Cheap styles, 8, 10 and 15 keys, from	$2,50 to $3,50
Eight keys with Semitones, rosewood, best French	6
Ten " " " " " "	8
Twelve " " " " " "	10
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from	$15 to 25

FLUTINAS.

Eight keys, with Semitones, rosewood, best French	$10
Ten " " " " " "	12
Twelve " " " " " "	14
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from	$15 to $25

☞ If a Self-Instructor for Accordeon or Flutina is ordered an extra charge of fifty cents will be made.

Address,

A. KOHLER,

Importer of Music and Musical Instruments,

16-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

The Prophecies of our own Statesmen and Scholars.

It would be a very laudable act if some historian would collect the various prophecies that have been made relative to our form of government and the evil that slavery has entailed upon it.

We give a letter of Andrew Jackson, in relation to the address of John Adams, which is in itself a most remarkable prophecy—and there are many more of a similar import which have been made by others. It is to be hoped that such things may be collected and treasured as most valuable to the nation.

In addition to the letter of Andrew Jackson, we find one of recent date, relative to the subject of Secession vs. Rebellion. The distinguished Bishop Capers, of the "Methodist Church," on the 9th of April, 1861, at Sumpterville, South Carolina, only three days before the stars and stripes were torn down, uttered the following truthful and prophetic words:

"It (Secession) must prove ruinous; the General Government will put it down; Charleston and the State will be ruined; all will be sacrificed—the green hills and verdant plains, the crystal streams, the cypress shaded graves of mouldering patriots, the hearthstone of the wife, the trysting-tree of the daughter, will be bathed in blood."

HERMITAGE, Oct. 22d, 1844.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for the copy of the *Intelligencer* containing the address of John Q. Adams to the Young Men's Club of Boston, delivered on the 8th inst.

This address is a labored attempt on the part of Mr. Adams to discredit the testimony of Mr. Irving, whose statements were referred to in my letter to Hon. A. V. Brown, of February 12th, 1843; and, like most of the productions of a diseased mind, proves little else than its own weakness and folly.

My letter to Mr. Brown was published on the 26th of March, 1844, in Washington City, where Mr. Adams was at the time. It has been the subject of comment in the newspaper press, of both parties in all portions of the Union, and the statements of Mr. Irving, and the inferences from them, have not been deemed worthy of the notice of Mr. Adams, until now, just before the close of the Presidential canvass, he pretends to have discovered that great injustice has been done him, and he makes a childish appeal to his own "*dairy*," to screen him from the odium which has fallen upon his treachery to the best interests of the country. Mr. Adams has been seven months in preparing this issue of deception for the public. I pledge myself to my countrymen, as soon as I have obtained the papers not now in my possession—referred to in the letter of Mr. Brown—to prove not only that Mr. Adams has no cause of complaint against me, but that his veracity, like his diplomacy, cannot be propped up by his "*dairy*."

I say in advance of the review I shall take of this extraordinary production thus heralded before the public on the eve of the Presidential election, that the assertion it makes, of my having advised the treaty of 1819 is a barefaced falsehood, without the shadow of truth to sustain it; and that the entire address is full of statements at war with truth and of sentiments hostile to every dictate of patriotism.

Who but a traitor to his country can appeal, as Mr. Adams does, to the youth of Boston in the close of his address? "Your trial is approaching; the spirit of freedom and the spirit of slavery are drawing together for the deadly conflict of arms. The annexation of Texas to this Union is the blast of the trumpet for a foreign, civil, servile and Indian war, of which the Government of the United States, fallen into faithless hands, has already twice given the signal—first by a shameless treaty, rejected by a virtuous Senate, and again by the glove of defiance hurled by the apostle of nullification at the avowed policy of the British Empire peacefully to promote the extinction of slavery throughout the world. Young men of Boston! burnish your arms, prepare for the conflict! And I may say to you in the language of Galgacus to the ancient Brutus: 'Think of your forefathers, think of your posterity!'"

What is this but disunion? or, what is worse, a direct appeal to arms to oppose the decision of the American people should it be favorable to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

I may be blamed for spelling Mr. Irving's name wrong, but I trust I shall never deserve the shame of mistaking the path of duty where my country's rights are involved.

I believed, from the disclosures made to me of the transactions of 1819, that Mr. Adams surrendered the interests of the United States when he took the Sabine river as the boundary between us and Spain, when he might have gone to the Colorado, if not to the Rio del Norte.

Such was the natural inference from the facts stated by Mr. Irving; and there is nothing in the account now given in the negotiation to alter this impression. The address, on the contrary, does not at all relieve Mr. Adams. It proves that he was then, as now, an alien to the true interests of his country; but he had not then as now the pretext of co-operation with Great Britain in her peaceful endeavors to extinguish slavery throughout the world.

Is there an American patriot that can read the above extract, and other similar ones that may be taken from the address of the monarchist in disguise, without a feeling of horror.

Grant that the thousands of those who think with me that the addition of Texas to our Union would be a national benefit, are in error; are we to be deterred from the expression of our opinion by the threats of armed opposition; and is it in this manner that the peaceful policy of Great Britain is to be carried into execution should the American people decide that we are not in error? Or does Mr. Adams mean to intimate that the will of Great Britain should be the law for American statesmen and will be enforced at the point of the bayonet by those who descended from the patriots of our revolution? Instead of going to British history for sentiments worthy of the Republican youth of our country on all occasions so vitally affecting our national safety and honor, I would recommend those in Gen. Washington's Farewell Address, and particularly his warning to us to avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations, and whatever is calculated to create sectional or geographical parties at home.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

GEN. ROBT. ARMSTRONG.

Important Item for Speculators in Breadstuffs.

'Tis said "straws show which way the wind blows," and we think that speculators can see at the present time in the rise of Grain Bags and Bagging, and in the very active demand for Grain Harvesters of all kinds, a positive and undeniable evidence of an enormous yield of Grain.

Farmers would not buy Harvesters unless they had fields of grain to cut, and they would not buy large quantities of sacks unless they felt confident of a large amount of grain to put in them.

These are facts in themselves, and we call attention also to the facts named by our Reporter on Grain and Flour and the markets abroad and at home.

There is one thing *very certain*, *Independence Day*, as we call it, is near at hand, and we feel assured that speculators in bread-stuff by that date won't feel as *independent* as they do now. Remember this!

Our Reading-Room.

The Reading Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER should be the resort of all (*and every*) the Farmers who visit the city. Drop in for a short time and read our papers, look over the specimens of the agricultural world we have gathered here for exhibition. Mines of gold and silver we have not, but specimens from the richest and best we have in abundance. Corn and potatoes we cannot give you, but samples of the best that ever grew we can show you. Beets, cabbages and turnips we do not keep, but seeds of the best varieties at your service, and pictures of their kind for you to look at. Cigars we shall not offer to you, but we can show you the best of tobacco leaf, and furnish you with all the kinds of seed you want. Books, pamphlets and magazines we can show you, and some of the finest wax fruit you ever saw. We have everything of interest in this Reading-Room, and are happy to see our friends of the "Reaper and Plow," at all times.

BUCKWHEAT HONEY NOT AS HEALTHY.—The honey bee is more irritable, and his sting much more virulent when he works among the buckwheat flowers. There is, perhaps no article containing as great a per centage of this poisonous principle, used for food, as buckwheat in its various forms; and the sameness of the aroma with that given off by the common honey bee is a proof of its identity. The bee takes a portion of its medicinal virtues with the saccharine matter of the plant, and through their internal distillery it becomes separated into its primary constituents of bee poison and honey; one part is deposited in cells and the other laid by as a means of defense. In rendering honey, care should be given to the removing of all dead bees, as the poison in them mixes with the rendered honey, and often causes pain to those who eat it.—*Country Gentleman.*

NEW UNITED STATES POSTAL LAW—Section 10. *And be it further enacted.* That no steamship or other vessel departing from the United States for a foreign port, or ports, shall be permitted to receive on board or convey any letters or letter packets originating in the United States, which have not been regularly posted at and received from the Post Office, at the port of departure, and it shall be the duty of the Collector, or other officer of the port empowered to grant clearances to vessels, to inquire as a condition of clearance, from the master or commander of such steamship or vessel, an oath of affirmation that he has not received on board his ship or vessel, and has not under his care or within his codtrol, and will not receive any letters or letter packets addressed to a foreign country, except as hereinafter excepted, which have been delivered to him from the Post Office at the port of departure. Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any letters or letter packets which relate to the cargo, and are addressed to the owner or consignee of such steamship or other vessel, or to any letters or packets which are enclosed in a United States stamped envelope, of a denomination sufficient in amount to cover the United States postage legally chargeable thereon, if such letters or packets has been posted and transmitted by the regular mail.

FINE HOUSE IN SANTA CLARA FOR SALE.—There is now offered for sale a very fine house situated in a very pleasant spot. The farm contains nearly fourteen acres nearly five acres in fruit, 1500 bearing trees, choicest kinds. Added to this a nursery of 2000 young trees, the best varieties. The soil is the best and richest. Everything grows finely, the productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use. The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go East.—Here is a bargain. Inquire of the editor FARMER.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—Such has been the increase of the Navy, that the *Navy Register*, for this year, will contain fifty pages more than the one previously published. Sixty vessels were added between January 1, 1864, and January 1, 1865, and *personnel* in proportion. The names of sixty-four iron-clads are given. The entire number of vessels is six hundred and eighty-three.

—The famous hot springs, on the Truckee, near Say's Station, after several premonitory explosions, upheavals of big gushes of hot water and steam, creating a great rumbling and shaking of the earth in the vicinity, on Thursday, the 9th inst., suddenly commenced spouting vast columns of boiling water which were thrown to the height of 15 or 20 feet, with a great roaring and escape of vast clouds of steam. The water thus spouted up formed quite a large stream, which coursed down across the road passing near. These springs are scarcely second in interest and activity to the celebrated Steamboat Springs.

Mechanics' Institute Fair.

We call public attention to the announcement of the Fifth Industrial Fair of this Association.—The last Public Exhibition was gotten up under many embarrassing and very trying circumstances. The Society were heavily in debt, and were even compelled to enter into a very large debt in order to have a suitable building for the occasion, the erection of which swelled their debt at the opening to over $25,000, yet by great exertion the Society accomplished a very great work, and paid their obligations very promptly, clearing, we believe, their building and something more, which sum went to pay the original indebtedness of the Society.

The present year the Association have the building erected, and thus they enter the race in full harness and have the inside track.

The last season there was great complaints relative to the allotment of the space, the manner of appointing Committees, and the charge to the Exhibitors for season tickets. There were other grievances which worked against the true interest of the Society and prevented that social feeling without which there never can be lasting success.

It is deeply to be regretted that in Associations like this, instead of a frank and generous rivalry, and fair, candid and just decisions by the awarding Judges, that there should be, or seem to be, a spirit of selfishness, partiality, jealousy and injustice, so much so as to embarrass and destroy all the good which might otherwise result from such an Association.

Perhaps some would think and say these things should not be mentioned in the papers, they will right themselves. When evils exist it is better to begin early and root them out, it is far better than to permit them to grow. Had President Buchanan checked the Rebellion when it first began, the country would have been spared bloodshed—and so with all evils, and with an institution capable of exerting so much good it is deeply to be regretted that great opportunities for good should be lost.

Since the last Exhibition there has been a change of Managers, and with the knowledge of those errors existing, the present Board will have the advantage of experience, and from what we can learn they desire most earnestly to win public approbation and support by a high-minded, liberal and just course—showing no partiality, and rendering to all a just meed of praise. The prospects now are good for the Society, and it is to be hoped that the public will generously co-operate with the Society so that the present Fair shall exceed all others.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUNPOWDER.—A new gunpowder is said to have been discovered in Germany. It consists of tannic gallic acid, or the resin of commerce, and chlorate or nitrate of potash. The new gunpowder is stated to be of three times the explosive force of that now used, and one-half cheaper. It leaves no residum when exploded.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are intrested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisisco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commences Wednesday, July 19, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commences Aug. 1, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commences the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commences August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commences July.
Miss M. Lammond, Principal.

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commences July.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commences last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commences July, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commences last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

PREMIUMS FROM THE FARMER.
SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Colleges and Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those Artists who shall be connected with the Drawing Departments. We therefore offer the following:

For the best Pencil Sketch, of *three offered*, of the Buildings only—a richly chased Gold Thimble.

For a Drawing of the Buildings and Grounds, a Ladies' Rich Needle Case and Materials, worth doubly the First Prize

For a Crayon Sketch of Buildings and Grounds—a Prize the value of the Second offered.

For an Oil Painting—a Prize worth double the latter—an Opera Glass, or a Japan Writing Desk.

For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—J. D. Arthur & Son, corner California and Davis streets.
AMBROTYPES—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.
AXLE GREASE—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.
AQUARIUM, ETC.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.
BUCKEYE MOWER—Hawley & Co., corner California and Battery streets.
BEAUTIFUL EDEN FOR SALE—Farmer Office.
BOOKS—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.
BRUSH MANUFCTURERS—Newman Brothers, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.
CUTLERY AND BELL HANGERS—Will & Fink, No. 613 Jackson street, near Kearny.
COTTON SEED—Large quantities for sale at Farmer Office.
COAL OIL, LAMPS, ETC.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS—Wm T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Leland Stanford, Pres.
CAL S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.
CASHMERE GOAT TO SELL—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.
EXCHANGE—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.
FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.
FARMS FOR SALE—California Farmer Office.
FARMING MACHINES—Hawley & Co., corner of California and Battery streets.
Treadwell & Co., corner of Front and Market and corner California and Battery streets.
GRAPE VINES—C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.
GROCERIES—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.
GRASS SEED—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.
HOTELS—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia, E. P. Weismann proprietor.
Napa Hotel, Napa, J. S. Hogan, Proprietor.
Auzerais House, San Jose, S. W. Churchill, Proprietor.
HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW—R. Feuerstein & Co., 212 Front street.
INSURANCE—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.
NATURALIST—E. F. Lorquin, 322 Pine street, above Kearny.
NOLAN'S GARDENS—Beautiful Plants, at Nolan's, Oakland.
PRODUCE AND GRAIN COMMISSION—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
PIANO FORTS, ORGANS, ACCORDEONS, ETC—Kohler's Warehouse, Sansome street and Washington street
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S. Francisco
Siberia Ott, (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.
PIANOS FOR SALE—Warren & Co, Farmer Office.
PICTURES—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.
PACIFIC M. S. Co.—Oliver Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.
SOAP FACTORY—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.
SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.
SEEDS—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.
SHEEP FOR SALE—Apply to Col. Warren, California Farmer Office.
WASHING MACHINE "ECONOMY."—Sample Machine at Farmer Office.
WOOL GROWERS—Merino Bucks for sale—Godchaux & Blackburn, and Farmer Office.
TRAVELING—Cal. S. N. Co, corner of Jackson and Front
Pacific M. S. S. Co., O. Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.
UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN—The best Loan in the world For sale everywhere. Buy it by all means.
WATCHMAKING—Chs. Hine agent, 623 Montgomery st.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
WINES—G. Groesinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.

ONE TUN

Mexican Cotton Seed,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE

AT

Very Reasonable Rates

IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS.

ADDRESS

Cal. Farmer Office.

TWO PIANOS

FOR SALE.

TWO SPLENDID PIANOS, OF HORACE WATERS Manufactory, New York.
One Extra Finish, of Rosewood, Carved Legs, 7¼ Octave.
One plain, 6¾ octave. They will be sold on liberal terms.
16 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
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NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.

Wines, Liquors, Ship Stores, &c.

On account of the large increase in our business, we have LEAST THE LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING, No. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, near Washington street, in connection with our STORE ON MONTGOMERY STREET, WHERE WE CAN FURNISH FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, WITH THE BEST SELECTED GOODS AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, in quantities to please, and delivered free of charge.

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS,

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,

ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
23tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER.

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE POWER OF LOVE.

BY ALPHA BETA.

When Phœbus drove his gilded car
Persuing Daphne's gliding star,
His bosom bled from Eno's wound;
Which blood consumed in the ground
Gave birth unto a little flow'r,
And mortals tasting of its power
Become as gods, and view the skies
No more on earth with mortal eyes,
But far off through the space they see
Immortal life, eternity.
O, lead me to that flow'r my muse
That with its force it may infuse
Myself to see through space immense
The throne of high Omnipotence.

DROUGHT.

BY SARAH J. HALE.

I.

The fields have a faded face,
Pinched, and withered, and wan,
As though the life of the dying grass
Had been sucked by the vampire sun!

II.

The flower may close its eye,
And shut out the blood-red glare;
The breathing leaves must shrivel and die
In the blast of the scorching air.

III.

The corn is sere and old—
A dwarf with half a life;
The perishing fruitage falls, untold,
Like the dead in battle strife.

IV.

Oh, Lord of the world and its light;
Smile Thou on our thirsting earth,
And bid Thy clouds of dew-laden night
Tarry till morning's birth;

V.

And cover the blood-red sun,
And shake out the laughing showers,
Till the leaves flash out and brooklets run,
And our land is alive with fruits and flowers!

—[*Goody's Magazine.*

"THE CURSE" LIFTED;

Or, Maternity Made Easy.

A LECTURE BY J. C. JACKSON, M. D.

[CONTINUED.]

3. *Dress.* Gestatory women need, from the commencement, to dress with care in two directions:

(A)—With reference to abundant warmth of the lower portions of the body. On no conditions should the legs be neglected. They should be clad with especial reference to warmth and equalization of circulation. Cold, chilled lower limbs are a great drawback upon the healthy conditions of a child-carrying woman. The habit with women of wearing tight shoes, of girting the leg just below the knee with a garter of elastic, of arranging the skirts of the dress so that in walking out the lower limbs become damp, is indefensible upon all physiological principles. In this respect there needs to be great reformation, but in none more so than with persons at present under consideration.

(B)—The dress about the upper part of trunk of the body should be by such persons always worn loose. No girdles, cinctures, whalebones, stays, corsets, strings or anything of any kind should be permitted to compress or confine the freest action of the bowels, liver, stomach heart or lungs. The dress, if fitted to the form, should be so arranged that as the form changes the dress can be made to change with it. A better style of dress would be that of the gown or flowing robe, with short skirts, and not that of the close-fitted waist. It is generally supposed by women who are friendly to the American Costume or to essential modification in the style of dress commonly worn by women, that the short dress is unbecoming to one who is in such special conditions as make the subject of this lecture. On this point I wish to say that this impression is unfounded. Such women look better in the American Costume than they do in the long dress; and there is no reason, on the score of propriety, why they should not wear it. But there are many reasons why, on the score of health, they *should* wear it. We, therefore, who advocate a reform in dress for women, are earnest in commending the American Costume to those whose conditions are such as to involve, for good or ill, not only their own health, but the health of their offspring. They have a double interest in the change of style of dress, for the long, flowing skirted dress is one which they cannot wear without at least injury both to themselves and their children.

During the latter part of maternity the necessities of accommodation to especial conditions are imperative. The very circumstances of the case make them such. They cannot be neglected or in any way circumscribed without danger to the health of the mother, to her successful confinement and to the life and vigorous health of her offspring. In this direction reform is demanded. The habit which women have during the earlier periods of pregnancy, and even along the latter months thereof, of so wearing the clothing about the chest and abdomen as to preserve the style and fashion of dress common to women in ordinary life, is very reprehensible. If a woman feels called upon to bear a child, she should not be ashamed to recognize her obligations with reference to her own health and its health too. In this direction mock-modesty or sham-sensibility should not be permitted to control her. Her future and that of her child are involved in her understanding what should be done and conducting herself rightly about it. I am ashamed of my country-women because of their shamefacedness on this subject. It was a much better philosophy with reference to child-bearing which existed among the Jewish people in the days of their prosperity than at present obtains with the American people. In truth, of all modern nations American women are the most fastidious and mock-modest in this regard. English, Irish, French and German women bear children and are not ashamed of so doing. But an American woman exhibits her weakness, frivolity, vanity and lack of good taste in no direction more decidedly than in putting on a simpering, half-blushing, half silly-faced air with poor attempt at concealment whenever she is placed in conditions where it is likely her peculiar circumstances will be known.

Let every woman of good sense so arrange her life as to have it understood by everybody, instead of attempting to conceal it from everybody, that she is in a state of maternity, when this is the fact. It will be an honor to her. She will be respected and esteemed all the more by the other sex, and the good opinion of her own sex will be secured to her none the less therefor.

4. *Life in the open Air.* During the period preceding the birth of a child the mother should live as largely as possible and with regularity of habit in the open air.—Very much of her active life should be expended out of doors. There is no condition of living necessity to health which American women need so much as that of life out of doors. Whenever I can get an opportunity in private or public conversation, be it deliberate or interlocutory, I feel myself called upon to urge this point. I may be regarded as almost hobby-ish; nevertheless, the health of American women is so precarious, so large a portion of their numbers are lacking it, the effects of a change in their habits in this and other respects, where such change is made, are so excellent and so productive of desirable results, that I feel entirely justified in pressing upon the public mind the necessity of change of life in-doors for life out of doors. So much of the future of the Unborn depends upon the conditions of the mother before his birth that apparent over-nicety on the part of a public teacher may well be justified. Whoever seeks the welfare of the people, in the way of communicating to them, added knowledge in directions where such knowledge may be made of most important avail, must fulfill his mission in a measure after the manner of the prophets of old, who, in order to make those to whom they spake listen and reform, were compelled to utter "line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little." In this way they at length arrested the public attention, and induced individual, and not unfrequently National reformation.

Of the great sins common to our people, manifested in their bad habits and resulting in their loss of physical health, there is none that needs to be talked about and urged upon their notice more than this of confining women to life in-doors. Her delicacy of physical structure, the predominance of the nervous temperament, the narrow capacity of her nutritious organism, her precocious maturity when the climatic relations under which she lives are considered with reference thereto, the quite early period in which for the most part she inaugurates marriage, her frequent and rapid child-bearing afterward—all combine to make it imperatively necessary that she should have habitual life in the open air.

When to the considerations mentioned above the particular one now under discussion is added, this necessity becomes greatly intensified. Under these new conditions she carries two lives—that of her own and that of her unborn child, whose destiny after its birth will all along its earthly existence be greatly shaped and seriously affected by the ante-natal conditions to which the mother subjected it. A woman might almost as well undergo daily hemorrhages, or suffer extreme starvation or sudden exposure to great extremes of heat and cold, or pass through great changes of joy and grief, or suffer in any direction severely as to live confined in-doors during her gestatory period. In the early part of this period, if her health will permit, exercise by walking is of great value. In the latter portion of the time her exercise should be taken in a carriage and under the pleasantest and most agreeable associations. The exercise should be habitual, regular and abundant.

5. *Sleep.* It has been observed by all persons who are familiar with the habits of domestic animals, that the females when with young and during the nursing period, are given largely to sleep. It is one of Nature's great restorers to the special taxation to which their systems are subjected. Of all the animal organisms the human is the most dependent upon sleep for healthy reactions of the nervous system. Endowed naturally with a brain larger in proportion to the whole body, more compact, heavier and finer in fiber than that of any other animal, the human being is more dependent than other animals upon the exercise of those faculties which find their proper medium for expression in and through the nervous system. Man not only has to use his nervous system for the expression of his instincts, but also for the exhibitions of his intellect and his heart. Nothing taxes the physical structure more than the exercise of the Moral Sense. A man's organic nervous system, if it be true that it is through this that his moral and spiritual faculties express themselves, which I am disposed to believe, is greatly taxed under the relations of life which he establishes or which are imposed upon him. Thus his brain, or his cerebro-nervous system and his organic, or nutritive-nervous system, are, by reason of his large intellectual, moral and spiritual endowments, working themselves up in practical life, constantly liable to very great, and after the methods of living usual to the American people, to exhaustive taxation. His securities against this lie in his opportunities for frequent and long continued sleep.

Of human beings the female needs the most sleep. There is little or no doubt to be exercised on this point. Facts go to show it. And of the two, with the American people, women are the feebler, and generally of the larger and more sensitive nervous temperament. It is a fallacy, the opinion which many have accepted, that the more nervous the temperament the readier does the person having it recover from a bodily fatigue. Persons, too, of nervous temperament, under American habits of life, sleep less than those other temperaments, but it is not true that they need less, nor yet is it true that this is a fact with other people. Among savage tribes women sleep most, and they are of a higher order of nervous temperament or type of build than the men. Under natural, unconventional, unartificial habits of life it is found that women with child sleep more during this period and the nursing period than at any other time, circumstances being the same or nearly the same. Every such woman, therefore, should secure to herself large opportunities for sleep; and especially for the two or three months immediately preceding the birth of a child should she do little else than eat, exercise with ease and abundantly in the open air, have her periods of social recreation, and sleep largely. The more she can sleep, her other relations being appropriate, the better—far better for herself as well as her child. No woman in these peculiar conditions should go from sunrise to sunset without sleeping. From six to eight hours at one time is long enough for her to keep wide awake and actively exercised in mind. If she rises between five and six in the morning, she will find great benefit to herself in lying down in the middle of the day; and as—according to my suggestions with regard to eating—she is not to partake of food but twice in twenty-four hours and of this make her dinner between two and three or three and four in the afternoon, she can, so far as eating or partaking of food is concerned, at 12 o'clock retire and take a nap of sleep. I would advise all persons, however vigorous, to do this; for I am convinced that if persons who are in the habit of eating three meals a day—saying nothing of those who eat four, five or six—were to forego one meal and take the time usually allotted to it to assume a recumbent position and if possible get a nap of sweet sleep for from five to thirty minutes, it would be a great deal better with them healthwise; and for women whose organizations are taxed to furnish material not only for their own necessities but for the formation and growth of new beings, most eminently needful. Let such women, therefore, as are child-bearing accept this view, and during their especial periods of taxation get all the sleep they can.

6. *The use of Water.* There has grown up a wide-spread but rather vague impression that water may be made of great use to women during the period antecedent and subsequent to the birth of a child. This impression is well founded. As it stands in the public mind it needs definiteness. An exposition of the reasons for entertaining it will therefore not be out of place.

First, then, let me say that whether used as a drink or as a detergent, water should be soft. It is a very great mistake that persons make who use hard water for any purposes having reference to the needs of animal life. All water impregnated with foreign substances is more or less unhealthy. The medicinal waters, so highly recommended, not unfrequently by medical men, and used by the people for curative purposes, are great human-life-killers. They never should be used unless it is for the same reasons that drugs and medicines should be used. If one can offer a good reason why he should take poisonous drugs or medicines into his blood, there is no objection to his taking them dissolved in water; but if there is a reason why he should *not* take them, he cannot be relieved from the force of the objection to taking them simply because they are dissolved in water. If there is good reason why a person should take lime in any of its chemical combinations into his system, there is no objection to his taking it dissolved in water.

Hard water for the most part is made by holding in solution some earthly salt. Of this the carbonate of lime is the most common. Water containing this is inefficient as a skin cleaner, by reason of its ill adaptation to act as a solvent to the matter lodged upon or in the interstices of the skin. Every woman knows that she cannot wash clothes in hard water. It is scarcely less practicable to wash the skin in it, and it is scarcely less practicable to wash the blood in it. One's blood needs washing every day. It is loaded with impure, effete matters. Nothing helps to cleanse it directly so much as to introduce into, by means of drinking, abundant quantities of pure water. This dilutes the blood, enables it to flow with facility through its numerous blood-vessels and readily to part with the effete or waste materials with which it is loaded, which are to be carried off by the various excretories existing in the system for this purpose.

A woman who is with child is very apt to have corrupt or impure state of blood. To aid her in keeping the blood in a normal condition she can do nothing better to this end than to make her drink entirely of soft water, and under proper circumstances and at a proper temperature of water, to wash her body frequently in it. Much of the suffering consequent upon pregnancy, and at confinement and immediately thereafter, is owing to the bad conditions of the blood of such person. These bad conditions are attributable to various causes, of which above I have made specification; but in a preventive direction a woman can take no precaution more likely to be efficient than to substitute soft water for hard water as a drink and for purposes of ablution. If she is so situated that it is difficult to procure soft water from running springs or wells, then let measures be taken to secure it for her as it falls from the clouds; and if in catching it dirt or filth becomes mingled with it, let this be separated from the water by filtration. A few dollars expended in the direction of a good filter will furnish for all purposes of a private family the water which is necessary.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

A HAPPY EDITOR.—The editor of a western paper is in clover. His printer boys having all gone to fight the Indians, he enlisted a-half dozen of the best looking girls in town, and he is training a couple of compositors not subject to the draft. He will also be supplied with all the gossip and other local intelligence without going outside of his office. Wonder how long his happiness will allow him to live?

Rearing Children.

1. On entering the fourth year, children should not be allowed to eat oftener than once in four hours, but always in peace and cheerfulness.

2. Do not send a child to school nor allow him to learn at home anything more than the alphabet, nor commit anything to memory, except the Lord's Prayer and a half-dozen short, simple religious hymns, until the sixth year is completed, unless the child will have to "do something for a living" very early.

3. Allow nothing whatever to be eaten within two hours of bed-time.

4. The last meal of the day should be of cold bread and butter, with some milk, warm drink—say milk and water, half and half, sweetened, called "cambric tea"—or a bowl of bread and milk, or mush and milk, made of Indian (corn) or oat-meal. "Preserves," cake, or other sweetmeats, are most pernicious.

5. Children should sleep in separate beds, on a straw or hair mattress, without caps, being careful to have the feet well warmed by the fire, stockings off, or if in summer, rubbed dry with the hand, washing them every other night. Have extra covering on the feet in cold weather.

6. Encourage them in every way; compel them if necessary, to be put out of doors, or in a large clean, open, dry, cheerful room, for the greater part of daylight between breakfast and sundown. If the weather is damp or raw, especially at the close of the day, keep them in doors. In late autumn, winter and early spring, a child under ten ought not to be out later than an hour before sundown, except in constant, active motion; nine-tenths of the cases of the croup would be thus prevented.

7. If a child eats at regular hours, do not limit it, except at supper-time.

8. By all means let the child take the fullest amount of sleep. Never wake up a child, except in a day-nap; but be particular and have it go to bed at so early an hour regularly, that it shall wake up of itself in full time to dress for breakfast. Children, left to themselves, are never ready to go to bed or to get up in time.

9. Avoid the barbarism of keeping your child still, as long as it is doing no injury to property, person or good morals. Motion of some sort is a physical necessity to young children; it is an unappeasable instinct. To repress it, by arbitrary commands, is a rebellion against nature and a cruelty to the child.

10. Never threaten a child. It is cruel, unjust and dangerous. What you have to do, do it, and there make an end; but act deliberately, firmly, kindly, maintaining your own self-respect.

11. Never reprove a child in the presence of any third party; its self-esteem is wounded thereby, and a spirit of self-defense, of opposition, or even defiance is engendered.

12. Never make a positive promise to a child, unless you are perfectly certain you will be able to fulfill it.

13. Always give your child an affectionate greeting on coming home, even after a few hours' absence. It might have been brought to your door a corpse!

14. The most certain and most speedy method of ruining a child is to be forever laying down rules, regulations and restrictions. At the earliest possible moment it will break away from all restraint.

15. Let nothing ever prevent you from sending your child to bed in a calm and loving and grateful frame of mind. It or you may die before the morning.

16. Be yourself all that you would have your child to be.

REMOVAL!

NEW STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,

And importers of all kinds of

Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds, Clothes Lines, Strawberry Boxes, Market Baskets, Corn and Potato Baskets, Oyster Baskets, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Blacking, Wicking, Steamer Chairs, Mouse and Rat Traps, Sieves, Chopping Trays and Bowls, Baskets of all kinds, Clothes Pins, Pastry Boards, Children's Wagons, Wisp Brooms, Children's Gigs, Skirt Boards, Wash Boards, Trays, Mats, Brushes of every description, Whitewash and Window Brushes, Rolling Pins, Wooden Bowls and Trays, Faucets, Chopping Knives, Churns, Clothes Horses, Hand Bellows, Shoe and Stove Blacking, Butter Ladles and Molds, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Fine Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

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☞ Address Col. WARREN, California Farmer Office, who will confer with any one having such a place. An immediate sale can be effected, and advantageously.

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SEED WAREHOUSE.

SEED WAREHOUSE

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

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IMPORTER

... AND....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

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....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED SUCH a correspondence and business in Europe as to enable him to secure from the very best source—the most successful growers—their choicest seeds grown, of which he will always be in receipt, and in endless variety, imported directly from France and England, from well known and responsible houses; some of the most prominent are named in our catalogues.

It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the business.

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Alfalfa or Chile Clover; Hungarian Grass; Kentucky Blue-grass; Orchard Grass; Red-top Grass; Sainfoin Grass; English Rye-grass, Timothy Grass; Red Clover; White Dutch Clover; Crimson Clover, Lucerne, &c. &c. &c.

With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT, RADISH, TURNIP, CUCUMBER, MELONS, LETTUCE, ONIONS, TOMATO, EARLY AND LATE PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Tobacco Seed.

HAVANA, VIRGINIA, CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF, AND MARYLAND TOBACCO SEED.

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Guano from Johnston's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties),

BULBS:

LILIES, Amaryllis, Narcissus, TULIPS, Anemones, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, HYACINTH, Ranuncelus, Peony-roots, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

From his long experience in the Seed Business (over thirteen years), and his very extensive stock of goods appertaining to an establishment of this kind, he is confident of his ability to satisfy his patrons.

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The undersigned is also permitted to refer to Col. Warren, editor of California Farmer, who has had an experience of twenty years in the Seed and Nursery business, and is conversant with the high value of imported seeds, and their superiority to all other seeds.

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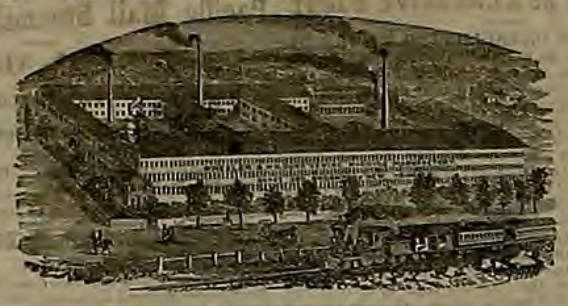

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SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

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To guarantee and solicit the highest order of work as our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

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RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,

206 Bush street,

Opposite the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel.

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

A GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch-material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street,

12 Up Stairs

E. D. Bailey & Co.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

No. 408 Pine street,

Above Montgomery,

E. D. BAILEY, }
W. F. NORCROSS. } SAN FRANCISCO.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount, Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer, 7

HOTELS.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

PROPRIETOR.

AUZERAIS HOUSE,

San Jose,

Santa Clara street, bet. First and Market.

THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced [this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

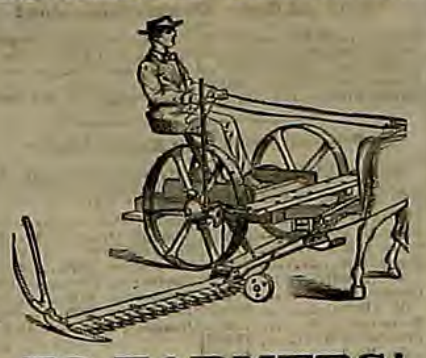
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUgar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!

BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

Buckeye Mower,

Buckeye Reaper,

Haine's Illinois Header,

....AND....

Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,

Are by far the best Machines that are made.

For sale only in San Francisco by

HAWLEY & CO.,

9 Corner of California and Battery streets.

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,

BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,

Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,

Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,

Haines' Illinois Headers,

MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADERS.

RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,

Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

The Best Machines for Harvesting

Now in use on this Coast.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,

Corner Front and Market

11-3m And corner California and Battery streets.

1865. 1865.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of California and Davis Streets.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a large assortment of all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

OHIO REAPER,

(called the "New York" or "Seymour & Morgan,") combined Machine, with great improvements, having a STEEL Cutter Bar. Can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper in TEN MINUTES; cuts within an inch of the ground or two feet high.—Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on any side hill, where horses can travel.

☞ ONE THOUSAND ☜

Of these Machines are in use on this Coast, which we consider THE BEST PROOF of their SUPERIORITY over all other Machines.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

15 3m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY."

THE ABOVE MENTIONED MACHINE HAS BEEN

GREATLY IMPROVED

The past few months, both in its

EASE OF ACTION AND RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION,

Adding at least one-third to its former virtues, at the same time the former

SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY

Of this Machine has been improved than otherwise.

"ECONOMY"

still holds the

FRONT RANK

AMONG

ALL WASHING MACHINES,

Notwithstanding the many improvements made in the past year.

JOHN M. HORNER,

Inventor and Patentee, Mission San Jose.

EXTRA SIZE EVERGREENS.

PERSONS DESIRING A FEW EXTRA SIZE EVERgreens and Ornamental Trees, can learn where they can find such, of unusual beauty, a few only, by applying at this office to EDITOR FARMER.

Financial.

Questions and Answers about the National Debt.

HOW MUCH IS IT?—Including the unpaid requisitions upon the Treasury, our National Debt does not now exceed Two Thousand Million dollars—$2,000,000,000. When the war ends (and the end is at hand) the whole Debt will not amount to Three Thousand Millions.

WHEN CAN IT BE PAID?—The wisest financiers among us say that this Debt can be paid *within twenty-five years*, without embarrassment to the country or injury to its trade and commerce. It may not be deemed best to pay it off within that time; but if the People shall demand that it be got out of their way it can easily be done. This judgment of our ability is based upon the measure of the Debt of Great Britain, and of her population, resources, industry and productiveness at the time it reached its maximum, and upon the knowledge of the ease with which the British Government has handled the Debt, and the rapidity with which the British people have grown rich under it. In every element of present wealth and future productiveness, the United States are far ahead of Great Britain; and while our Debt is not as heavy our population is much greater, and our resources wonderfully larger.

HOW CAN IT BE PAID?—In several ways. But it can easily be paid by suitable Excise taxes *on just two articles*, Whisky and Tobacco, and by Export Duties on Cotton, Breadstuffs, Tobacco and Petroleum.

WHISKY, TOBACCO AND BEER CAN PAY IT.—There were imported into the United States, in the year ending with June, 1860, as follows:

	Official value.
Spirituous Liquors	$5,269,075
do. manufactured at home	23,535,000
Total	$28,804,075
Deduct Exports	1,461,438
Total domestic consumption	$27,342,637

As the cost of Whisky, our principal Liquor, was then under 25 cents per gallon, the aggregate of Liquors consumed in this country cannot have fallen far short of One Hundred Millions of gallons, which, at the present rate of duty, would afford a revenue of Two Hundred Million dollars per annum. But, suppose the duty to diminish consumption by one-fourth, and that illicit distillation or smuggling should substract an equal amount, the revenue from distilled Liquors, after the present stock is consumed, cannot be less than One Hundred Millions per annum.

Of Tobacco, we produced in 1859-60 no less than 429,390,771 pounds, beside importing cigars, etc., to the value of $6,079,909. We exported this staple to the value of $15,906,547; so that our exports of Tobacco cannot have exceeded our imports by much over One Hundred Millions of pounds, and we must have consumed at least Fifty Millions of this to escape the payment of duty, and the residue to pay an average of forty cents per pound, the revenue from this source alone will amount to another $100,000,000.

If the drinking of Beer ought to help pay off the War Debt, the statistics for taxing that happiness can be found in the production of Ale and Lager, and the importation of Porter and Ale, for 1864. Of both together our people imbibed about 8,000,000 gallons.

The above two items of interest, with help from malt and hops, would alone pay the interest on a National Debt of Three Thousand Millions (our Debt will never amount to that,) and leave a surplus of over two millions for a Sinking Fund, which would rapidly and certainly eat down the principal of the Debt to the "bottom dollar," leaving all our other many sources of income for the support of the Government.

EXPORT DUTIES CAN PAY THE DEBT.—For very many reasons we Americans will soon feel like calling upon certain nations in Europe to help us pay the cost of our war. Export Duties will unquestionably be laid by the next Congress on several articles which are needed abroad. Among them are Cotton, Breadstuffs, Tobacco and Petroleum. Europe never has bought and never will buy of these more than she is compelled to. What she has got to buy, she *will* buy. The price she will have to pay for them after 1865 will in part be her just proportional share of the expenses of our war. She will pay this in the shape of Export Duties. These duties will not come out of our profits of production, but will come out of those gay and cheerful peoples in whose harbors Rebel cruisers were built, and on whose Money-Exchanges Rebel loans were sold and patronized and the credit of the United States booted and cuffed—to the immense enhancement of the cost of our war. *The first and greatest fruit of these Export Duties will be the building up and establishment in the United States of the Cotton Manufactures of the world!*

We are content to stop right here, in a summary of the good financial results of Export Duties in aiding the payment of our National Debt. Of Cotton, Europe took from us in 1860, 1,767,636,388 pounds.

We risk nothing in saying that in the life-time of the majority of the soldiers who shall finish up this hugest war that the world has seen, the stupendous Debt created by it will be wholly paid.—And what a magnificent fact in History that will be!

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] June 2

Our Grain and Produce Markets are void of interest to holders and speculators, while to consumers the change from high prices to low ones are particularly agreeable. A light trade and limited demand has had the effect to create no small amount of uneasiness on the part of speculation. Large stocks in store that were held for big prices, are now offered freely. The argument adduced that China wants large supplies at an early date of Wheat and Flour at ruling market rates, seems to be a mistake. Late advices show that prices for both Chili and California Flour are very low, scarce paying freight and charges, and that the failure of the Rice crops have been sounded without any real cause. Our only fears are now that the excessive low price of Wheat and Flour will effect to a great extent the exportation of the incoming crops in the China market. Barley, Oats and Hay, in consequence of the large supplies offering, have materially declined.—Wheat is dull sale and easier, and Flour from Chili, Oregon and New York, that have arrived the past week (the bulk of which we are told was bought on speculation to arrive,) have caused prices to give way. New Barley is on our market and has for several days been offered at Sacramento City. Beans are very dull, little or no demand existing. Old Potatoes of good quality are scarce, and have advanced in price. The new crop, although in fair supply, rule high. Our mills, or most of them, are idle, the limited demand for Flour does not warrant them in manufacturing, consequently Bran and Middlings are scarce and demand an advance in price. Sacks and Sacking Goods are in demand, large quantities already having been taken by farmers. An impression exists that a further advance may soon be looked for.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	2,612	Hay, bales	4,693
Barley, sacks	3,054	Wool, bales	1,044
Potatoes, sacks	598	Middlings, sacks	100
Beans, sacks	855	Oats, sacks	2,051
Salt, sacks	3,480	Onions, sacks	—
Flour, ½-sacks	26,673	Straw, bales	744
Bran, sacks	999	Corn Meal, sacks	445

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour, ₱ bbl—	
Milling	3 75 @ 4 50	Superfine	12 50 @ 13 00
Do Oregon	@ 4 00	Extra	13 50 @ 14 00
Do Chile	@	Oregon superfine	13 00 @ 13 25
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Chile (in bond)	
Feed	1 60 @ 1 75	Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Do Chile	1 75 @ 2 00	Domestic Feed	80 00 @ 90 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Eastern ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
Feed	1 75 @ 2 12	Hay, ₱ ton	12 @ 15 00
Feed	1 50 @ 2 00	Bran ₱ ton	28 00 @ 30 00
Oregon	@ 1 75	Middlings, ₱ ton	57 50 @ 60 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	3 12 @ 3 25	Rye, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00 @ 5 50
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	1 12 @ 3 12	Buckwheat	2 75 @ 3 00
Straw	7 00 @ 9 00	Potatoes	1 25 @ 3 75
		Onions	1 50 @ 5 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	none	Dry Hides	₱ lb 11 @ 12
do Best spring clip	24½ @	Green salted	2 50 @ 3 50
do Medium&low	20 @	sheep skins, woolen	25 @ 50
do Short Staple	@	do do plain	10 @ 15
do Burry	13 @ 15	Goat skins	each 25 @ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	90 @ 1 00	Refined Tallow	9 @ 12
do 2nd hand	50 @ 60		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals	₱ lb .34 @ 35	Cheese, Cals	₱ lb 16 @ 18
do Eastern	30 @ 34½	" Eastern	₱ lb @
Eggs	₱ doz 45 @ 47	Farallon-eggs	₱ doz @

San Francisco Cattle Market.—June 2.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@8c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@18c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—June 2.

FRUIT.

Apples, ₱ box	$5 @ $6	Crab Apples	₱ lb @
do cooking	@	Peaches	@
Pears, Bartlett	@	Limes	₱ doz 37½
Vicar of Winkfield	@	Oranges, ₱ 100	$1 @ $3
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@	Lemons, per doz	@
Winter Nelis	@	Pine Apples	each 50 @ 1 00
Flemish Beauty	@	Bananas	@ 12
Easter Beurre	25 @	do ₱ bunch	2 50 @ 5 00
Seckel	@	Grapes, white	₱ lb @
Fall Butter	@	Syrian	@
Louise Bonne de Jersey		Muscat de Alex dria	@
Madelaine	@	Catawba	@
cooking	@	Hamburgh	@
Strawberries	₱ lb 20 @ 40	Los Angeles	@
Raspberries	@	Common	@
Gooseberries, common	10 @ 15	Cherry Plums	@
do English	@	Yellow Gage	@
Currants, red & wht com	@	Damsons	@
Cherry-currants	@	Peach Plums	@
Blackberries wild	@	German Prunes	@
Lawton Blackberries	@	Yellow Egg-plum	@
Cherries, No. 1	40 @ 60	Almonds Cals	@
Bigarreau	50 @ 75	Filberts	@
Black Tartarian	@	Eng Walnuts	₱ lb 35 @ 40
Apricots	@	Green-gages	@
Nectarines	@	Pic-melon	@
Figs, new	20 @ 30	Watermelons	each @
Peanuts African	@ 20	Sicilian Muskmelon	@
Citrons ₱ doz	@	Canteloupes	@
Bloodgood Pears	@	English Black Currants	@

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	₱ lb .10 @ 15c	Okra, Dry	₱ lb 75 @ 1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱ doz 75 @ 1 00	do Green	@
Brussell's sprouts	₱ lb @	Potatoes	@ 6
Beets	₱ doz @ 37	do New	@ 12
Broccoli	₱ doz @	do Sweet Carolina	@
Cabbage	1 00 @ 1 50	do Yams (S Isls)	@ 3
Cauliflower	1 50 @ 2 00	Pumpkins	@ 4
Carrots	@ 37	Parsnips	₱ doz bunches 37
Celery	₱ bunch 12	Parsley	@ 25
Cress	₱ doz bunches 25	Pickles, in jars	each 50 @ 25
Cucumbers	per doz 3 00	Rhubarb	₱ lb @ 12
Cranberries	₱ gall 2 00	Radishes	₱ doz bunches 25
Dried Herbs	₱ doz 1 00	do yellow	@ 37
Egg-Plant	@	do black, ₱ bunch	37
Garlics, new	@	Red Peppers	₱ lb @
Green-Peas	2 @ 6	Summer Squash	@ 12
Green-Peppers	@	Squash, Marrowfat	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears	₱ doz @	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce	₱ doz 17 @ 50	String-Beans	@ 25
Mushrooms, open grth	₱ lb 1 00	Spinage	@ 37
do cultivated	@	Salsify	₱ bunch @ 37
Onions	₱ lb 12 @ 18	Turnips	₱ doz @ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh	₱ lb @ 75

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin	₱ lb 15 @ 18	Leg Mutton	₱ lb 12½ @ 15
Sirloin & rib pieces	15 @ 18	Lamb	@ 20 @
Pork—rib, etc	@ 25	Pigs' Tongues	each 12
Veal	@ 20	Bacon, California	₱ lb @ 25
Veal Cutlet	@ 20	do Oregon	@
Corned Beef	@ 12	do Imported	@
Smoked Beef	@ 15	Tongues	each @ 75
Pork chops	@ 25	do smoked	75 @ 1 00
Mutton chops	12 @ 15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20 @ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole	₱ lb 8 @ 12	Crabs, large	₱ doz 1 00
do smoked	@ 12	do small	25 @ 50
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs	@ 2 00
do do	₱ lb 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	@ 12
Smelts	@ 12	do fresh	@
Perch	@ 12	Shrimps	₱ lb 12
Rockfish	@ 12	Flounders	@ 12
Codfish	@ 12	Sea Bass	@ 12
Herring, fresh	@	Halibut (rare)	@
do smoked	₱ lb @	Sturgeons	@ 25
Tomcod	₱ lb @	Crawfish	@
Sardines (fresh)	@	Oysters	₱ 100 @
Sole-fish	@ 25	Anchovies	@
Rockfrout	@ 12		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild,	₱ pair @	Snipe	₱ doz @
do tame	1 25 @	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	@	Venison smoked	₱ lb @
do Mallard	@	Quails	₱ doz @
do Teal	₱ doz @	Pigeons, domestic	3 00
Geese, wild	₱ pair 2 @ 2 00	do wild	2 00
do tame	each 1 50 @	Hares	each @ 62 @ 75
Chickens	75 @ 1 00	Rabbits, tame	@ 25 @ 37
Turkeys	₱ lb @ 50	do wild	@ 25
Hens	each 1 00 @ 1 25	Squirrel	₱ pair @ 50 @

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's	₱ lb 40 @ 50	Cheese	₱ lb 25 @
do Eastern	@	Lard, California	30 @
Eggs, Cals	₱ doz @ 55	do Eastern	27½ @
Duck-eggs	@ 60	Honey, in comb	25 @ 37
Farallon-eggs	@ 55	Maple Sugar	@ 40

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.—June 2.

Hens	₱ doz @ $10 00	Tame Geese	₱ pair 2 00 @ 2 50
Spring Chickens	@ 10 00	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz 3 00 @
Turkeys	₱ lb 35 @	do domestic	@
Ducks, tame	₱ doz @ 11 00	Quail, per dozen	
Ducks, wild	@	Geese, wild	6 00 @ 9 00

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market.—June 2.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, ₱ box	$5 @ $6	Quinces, ₱ lb	@
Apricots, ₱ lb	50 @ 75	California Grapes	₱ lb 2½ @ 3
Pears, ₱ lb	@	Figs, new, ₱ lb	20 @ 40
Plums, ₱ lb	@	Strawberries, ₱ lb	50 @ 75
do (Dried)	14 @ 20	Raspberries, ₱ lb	50 @ 75
Peaches, ₱ lb	@	Blackberries, ₱ lb	@
do (Dried)	12 @ 20	Gooseberries, ₱ lb	8 @ 12
Nectarines, ₱ lb	@	Oranges, ₱ 100	4 @ 4 50
Cherries, ₱ lb	15 @ 25		
do No. 1	40 @ 60		

The richest diamonds are brought from Golconda, and are dug from mines, but they are found in other places, particularly in Brazil. Amethysts topazes, agates, sapphires, rubies and garnets together with other gems, are found abundantly in the isles of Japan, on the continent of Asia, South America, and some countries of Europe. Bohemia particularly is famous for its garnets, which are found chiefly in the mountains of Stiefelberg.—The diamonds holds the first rank among precious stones; it was called by the ancients Adamant.—The most perfect diamonds are white; there are others of inferior value, differently shaded. Red rubies are called oriental rubies. Precious stones may be more readily distinguished from each other by their different degrees of hardness, than by their color, for we have green diamonds, saphires, rubies, emeralds and agates. Most of our beautiful emeralds come from Peru, though they are found in other parts of the globe.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

To Inventors, Manufacturers
—AND—
Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,

AND TALLOW!

PURCHASED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE HIGHest market rates. They also make liberal advances on the above articles, if consigned for sale.

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
11 No. 212 Front street, San Francisco.

A Farm for Sale.
260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

It is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount. Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid punctually. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the subject to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Having received the agency for the whole Pacific Coast for the sale of this valuable Book, we are now prepared, by the arrival of large invoices of this Book by the last steamer, to supply the Booksellers over the State.

There has never yet been a Book on this subject so complete in all its details, and no Sheep-raiser, Wool Dealer or Shepherd should be without it.

☞ THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD comprises 454 large 12mo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price only **Two Dollars.**

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office,
8 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged,

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND,—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorable terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Editor of Farmer. 19

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUgar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

WHEN IT WAS PROMULGATED BY THE DIrectors of the ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the thoughtless, and those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the question as chimerical, and wrote long articles replete with sophistry, claiming that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the poisons which constitute disease; a great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another. All of the empyrics joined in the chorus, and in their ignorance laughed at the new system, circulating base stories of its ill-success, and quoting imaginary cases as proofs. Time has demonstrated their dishonesty. After five years of uninterrupted success, the Electropathic system is the leading idea in medical jurisprudence, while by the old system, physicians were content to cure one in every five cases, there were those who were diving deep into the science of the curative art; among these were the electropathists; finally it was discovered that the cause of failure in most of the cases of organic disease, was entirely due to the machine. Taking this view of the case, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, after years of experiment, has perfected an Electropathic Instrument, which will cure any disease to which flesh is heir, always to be understood that the case is not so far advanced as to show a destruction of the vital tissues. We do not claim that the use of medicines may not be more advantageous in some cases, but, that in connection with medicines, it will perform a cure much sooner than without, and also that diseases hitherto deemed incurable, can be cured by this system, from early morn until late at night, this instrument is employed, imparting health and strength to all who are so fortunate as to obtain its services. Diseases, which (by the old system) took months, or even years to cure, are now cured in a few days or weeks. The cost, too, is not so great as by the old system, besides the saving of time Connected with this system is the renowned

Electro-Manetic Baths,

than which there is no more powerful auxiliary in the world for the radical cure of disease. There is no institute in the State where the electropathic system is practiced, except at the

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

645 Washington Street.

This Institute was established to, if possible, prevent the unwary from falling into those dens of robbery (yclept quack doctors' traps), and hereafter the scientific originators of this Institute will not be to blame if the afflicted are robbed of their money, and injured in constitution. There is also another view of the affair. The rising generation should be reared with strong constitutions, and the Directors wish to arouse their guardians to a proper sense of their duties in the premises, if possible, to prevent them from stuffing their young charges with deleterious drugs, with a chance of entailing upon the tender constitution just forming, a complication of evils, a thousand times worse than death.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of a system by which disease is so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature, that it can only be judged by its results. We know that by its energy, it forces everything of a foreign nature, from centre to surface, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, thereby preventing the poison fluids from returning to the parts affected, while the bath washes it from the surface Here let us remark, that the Magnetic Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except in cases of cold, where fever has not run too far. In mercurial diseases, the action liquefies the mercury, which by its specific gravity, forces itself along with the currents, out of the body; the result has been obtained, by testing the water after the bath, when mercury was found After such tests have been found, the patient is no longer troubled with the disease The whole system is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending it. Try it, you who are afflicted from disease, or the use of poisonous drugs, and you will rejoice that you have had the courage to leave the beaten path.

It would be consuming space to no purpose, to enumerate the diseases to which this system is applicable, suffice it to say, that there is no disease, within the catalogue of human ills, but what can be cured at the Electropathic Institute. We have instructed the Resident Physician to warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or ask No Pay for services, when in his judgment it is within the bounds of cure.

CAUTION!

Persons seeking the Electropathic Institute, should be careful to remember the name and number.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.
645 Washington Street.

South side, between Kearny and Montgomery, over the Restaurant,

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.
Resident Physician.

on the sign. With these remarks we leave the interest of the Institute with the Public, asking only the same generous confidence and patronage thus far awarded to it. The record shows over twenty thousand consultations, and a very large amount of suffering relieved.

Persons wishing to consult the Resident Physician by Letter, can do so with the utmost confidence All letters must be addressed plainly J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., Box 1945, San Francisco Cal. All letters will be destroyed or returned, as directed by the writer.

Office hours from 9 A. M to 9 P M je2 tf.

FARM & HOUSE
FOR SALE IN
SANTA CLARA.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR sale a fine Farm and House, situated in a very pleasant spot in Santa Clara The Farm contains nearly Fourteen Acres, nearly Five Acres in Fruit, Fifteen Hundred Bearing Trees, of choice kinds. Added to this is a Nursery of Two Thousand Young Trees, of the best varieties.

The soil is the best and richest—everything grows finely. The productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use.

The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go to the Eastern States. Here is a bargain.

☞ Inquire of the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 17

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES---SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK, MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will be dispatched on the following named days:

June 3—GOLDEN CITY.....Capt. Wm. F. Lewis
June 18—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watkins

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic steamers.

A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

NEW TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17.13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1859, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, etc., via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of the Wool-Growers of California to their flocks of

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chatauque County, N. Y.

We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into the State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,
AND FULLY ACCLIMATED

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a number of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARK PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care of L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

A. H TODD.....N. W. COOK.

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Brokers & Commission Merchants
AND
JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment of the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drumm
SAN FRANCISCO.

N B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool; Advances on $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, ½ per cent. Loans on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES
New York and San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1865. NUMBER 21.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO

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M. Dulaco, *Bookseller, Paris.*
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Barber & Co., *Expressmen, Oakland.*

Eastern Correspondence.

Letters from an Old Californian at the East.

NUMBER FORTY-FIVE.

New York, May 16th, 1865.

Editor California Farmer:

The General Feeling in the City.

The time for taking down the signs of public mourning has come, but even in this gay city popular feeling has hardly yet recovered from the shock which the death of the President caused.—How strange that a city which refused to vote for him should feel so deeply his loss. Since the days when the great joy was quenched in great sorrow, the newspapers have failed to excite the public mind. The strange treaty of Sherman with Johnson, the final capitulation of the rebel armies, the developement of the plot to murder all concerned in the Government, the discovery and fate of the miserable assassin, the unexpected fall in gold below what was supposed to be its proper limit, and lastly, the Mexican scheme for colonization, have only excited passing comment. The day of excitement seems to have passed away entirely.

Public Amusements.

For a long time the places of public amusement were so poorly patronized that the managers were thrown into a fit of the blues, but things are beginning to assume their usual appearance. The leading fashionable event was the opening of the Academy of Design. It is a fairy looking place. Passing from the blaze of light which deluges the front of the Fifth Avenue hotels, a few steps leads you to the new building, which proves that a new era has dawned for American art. You rub your eyes and wonder if you are in a Yankee city, and recall the architectural wonders of the Arabian Nights as you look at the illuminated fountains, the ornamented marble staircase, the gilt doors, the golden-looking lamps, and the elaborately sculptured columns of parti-colored marbles. The lover of art, if he is a young man, for a time cannot look at the pictures for the crowd of gaily dressed women who fill the galleries. I say, if he is a young man, but when I recollect that venerable dandies occupied prominent positions where a favorable sight could be obtained of the brilliant spectacle, I will thank you to erase the word *young*. I must confess that I can give you but a faint idea of the merits of the contending pictures, even Brerstadt's brilliant pencil failed to attract my glance from the really beautiful faces that made the rooms luminous indeed. If the faces of the young ladies had not been so attractive I should be able to say something too of the exquisite taste of the Spring Fashions.

Celebrated Foreign Pictures.

Talking about pictures reminds me that the great talk of the artistic world is the celebrated picture by Gérome, on private exhibition at Goupil's—"The Turkish Dancing Girl." It is a marvel of coloring, and the wonderful finish of the picture is worthy of the enthusiasm which it has created, but I would as soon ask a young lady to visit the Anatomical Museum as to accompany me to see the great picture of "The Dancing Girl."—The "Prayer in the Desert," by the same illustrious Artist, on the contrary I would hang in the purest atmosphere. It is distinguished by the same delicate coloring and perfection of finish.—Every detail is so faithfully painted that the picture would stand the test of even a microscope.—To give you an idea of what Brother Jonathan pays for his imported gems of art, I will say that Goupil received for this painting the sum of three thousand dollars in gold, and mind you it is a very small picture. The stranger in New York should by all means visit Goupil's galleries.

The German Opera Troup.

The production of "Les Huguenots" by the German Opera Troup, with Karl Fosmes as "Marcel," was the great musical event of the fortnight. After a most undignified scramble, I managed to get a place where I could see tolerably well and hear in the bargain, two advantages which the architect of the New York Academy of Music did not think worth while to combine except where it was impossible for him to do otherwise. What a voice Fosmes has to be sure. I was delighted, and although the Opera lasted four hours I was not wearied at all. It is hard to be cooped up in one place and enjoy even the best music, but Fosmes' voice was a new revelation to me and I forgot that my legs—pardon me, I meant to say my limbs—were never made for such a place as even a fortunate listener has to occupy at the Opera House.—The Orchestra and Chorus were perfect under the conductorship of Carl Anchutz, who, even if he does get "tight," never looses his musical legs.

The "San Francisco Minstrels" have received a warm welcome from the New York public.

It has rained all the anniversary week, and black coated strangers with white neckties look the image of dispair as they try to avoid a soaking.

Public Lectures.

The lecture of Senator Stewart on Mines and Mining in Nevada will attract a large audience.

The Rev. Dr. Bell has been delivering a course of lectures, which have been highly spoken of.—He seems to be quite popular here.

Miscellaneous Topics.

I am sorry to say that the Rev. Mr. Ewer has been quite sick. He is advised to quit preaching for the present.

I see that Mr. Thomas J. Pope, formerly Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Collegiate Institute at Benicia, has been appointed Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Lima, Peru.—This it is understood will be a stepping-stone to a higher position.

The *Herald* states that Dr. Czapkay has been creating quite a sensation in London and Paris by exhibiting his splendid collection of California gold bearing quartz specimens. I have never seen anything to surpass them. It is a pity that rich Californians will not follow the Doctor's example, and while enjoying the pleasures of foreign travel be of some use to the State which has treated them so well. I am sorry to say, however, that the copperheads delight to misrepresent and ridicule California in every way. Does not the Almighty seem to interfere to humiliate the Slave lords.—The conduct of Jeff Davis is a fitting climax to the Rebellion.

As I close my letter, I am shocked to read in the *Herald's* Mexican correspondence the particulars of the sad fate of Henry T. Hastings, of Benicia. Pure in principle, lofty in ambition, fearlessly enterprising in spirit, amiable in disposition, and possessed of an energy and industry that would have crowned his life with success, this young man was so promising and so universally respected and beloved that Benicia may well regard his loss as a public calamity. Indeed California itself can ill afford to lose so valuable a life. For many years one of his teachers, I would like to say some words of consolation to his parents, but have not the heart to do it. Who can console the father and mother but the Comforter Himself. In the presence of the dead Religion is the *only* anchor of hope that holds to the sands beneath the ocean of Eternity. On his tombstone can well be written the motto: "Without fear and without Reproach."

M. A. S.

Roxbury, Mass., May 1, 1865.

Editor California Farmer:

The exciting events of the last few weeks have so occupied my mind that I have not been able to induce a writing mood since my arrival. Loyal hearts, everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, manifest the same emotions at the tidings of the success of our arms, and the tragic death of the Savior of his Country. We are not satisfied with tame, half-hearted expressions of patriotism. So intense is the feeling, that we instinctively regard as traitors those who do not exhibit joy on the one hand, or grief on the other. There has been a tendency here, as in California, to Lynch prominent sympathisers with the rebellion. Promises of loyalty, extorted by such means, are worthless; besides such unlawful acts committed by loyal men, must exert a very pernicious influence, though a just retribution should thereby be meted out to those whom the laws cannot reach. If each loyal man, however humble, would hold no intercourse with disloyal men, no matter what their standing hitherto in society—in fact, ignore their existence, so long as they violated no law, they could not long endure to live, thus cut off from all intercourse with those around them, but would seek to bury amongst strangers the knowledge of their guilt. If there be a legal punishment, first inflict that. The dastardly murder of the President has caused some who have bitterly denounced him in the past, to express very different sentiments now. It may be well to forgive some of them, but now that the rebels are crushed, to listen to hypocritical expressions of patriotism from such men as Frank Pierce, is as absurdly unjust to the memory of the Great Departed, and *of the Heroes* of our battle fields and Southern prison-pens, as it would be to erect a statue to Booth and his accomplices, whose acts are the legitimate results of the teachings of the leading traitors of the North. To save themselves they haste to denounce their miserable dupes. Let all such men be made to realize that their influence is gone, dead, that they are outcasts, that their crime cannot be forgiven by men. We should place a social ban on leading traitors North or South, such as are allowed to live, that will compel them either to leave the country or to seek some solitude where they may live or die unseen. I need not describe the emblems of grief everywhere visible, they but faintly express the emotions which choke our utterances.

Who can doubt that this last great sacrifice is at the same time a part of the atonement for our participation in the great national Crime of slavery and a necessary link in the great chain of events, the end of which shall be universal freedom, the elevation of the masses, and the existence of but one aristocracy, that of goodness, of sterling worth, of but one priviledged order, the title to be confered by public sentiment, to be acquired by a life of unselfish aims and deeds. And he—the loved and lamented, who gave his life a ransom for the many, who died that ALL might be free. What more befitting monument can be erected to his memory than such an order embracing within its ample folds the many instead of the few.

I had intended to give you a detailed account of my trip, but all ordinary incidents seem of little moment beside the grand achievements and startling events now so rapidly passing into history.—In my next I will endeavor to give a condensed account of my voyage from California home.

The weather during March and April has been generally pleasant. Last week the peach and pear trees blossomed. If the catterpillars are kept down the fruit crop will be large. I think there has been but one season so forward for thirty years. Had I your enthusiasm and powers of description I might convey some idea of the beauty of these rural scenes. It seems strange that the wealthy men of California, with few exceptions, expend so little money and less taste to make their homes attractive, while men with moderate means in New England make of their homes so many paradises. The purifying influences of such homes on the plastic souls of the human buds as they open out their translucent petals to the sunlight of parental love cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. They reach far out into the future of unborn generations. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Californians, would you bless your children? then foster a love of home, that you may do so, create such homes that they cannot find in the street or elsewhere ought to entice away. Surround them with healthful influences; teach them that true happiness is to be obtained only by the gratification of the highest faculties, the pursuit of pure pleasures. You must do this if you would save them from the debasing vices everywhere prevalent in your State, and the consequent misery and suffering. What folly to look for pure water in a stream whose fountainhead is poisoned! Why expect public virtue to flourish where vicious habits in private life are the rule and virtuous ones the exception. In vain your churches, schools and societies, if you depend solely on them. Institutions are feeble yet necessary aids. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." Our country will never be regenerated except by individual effort, incited and sustained by a sense of individual responsibility—never until each of us live out our loftiest conception of duty, never striving to quiet the still small voice within when tempted to do wrong by the plea that others will do so if we do not, and other pleas like it.

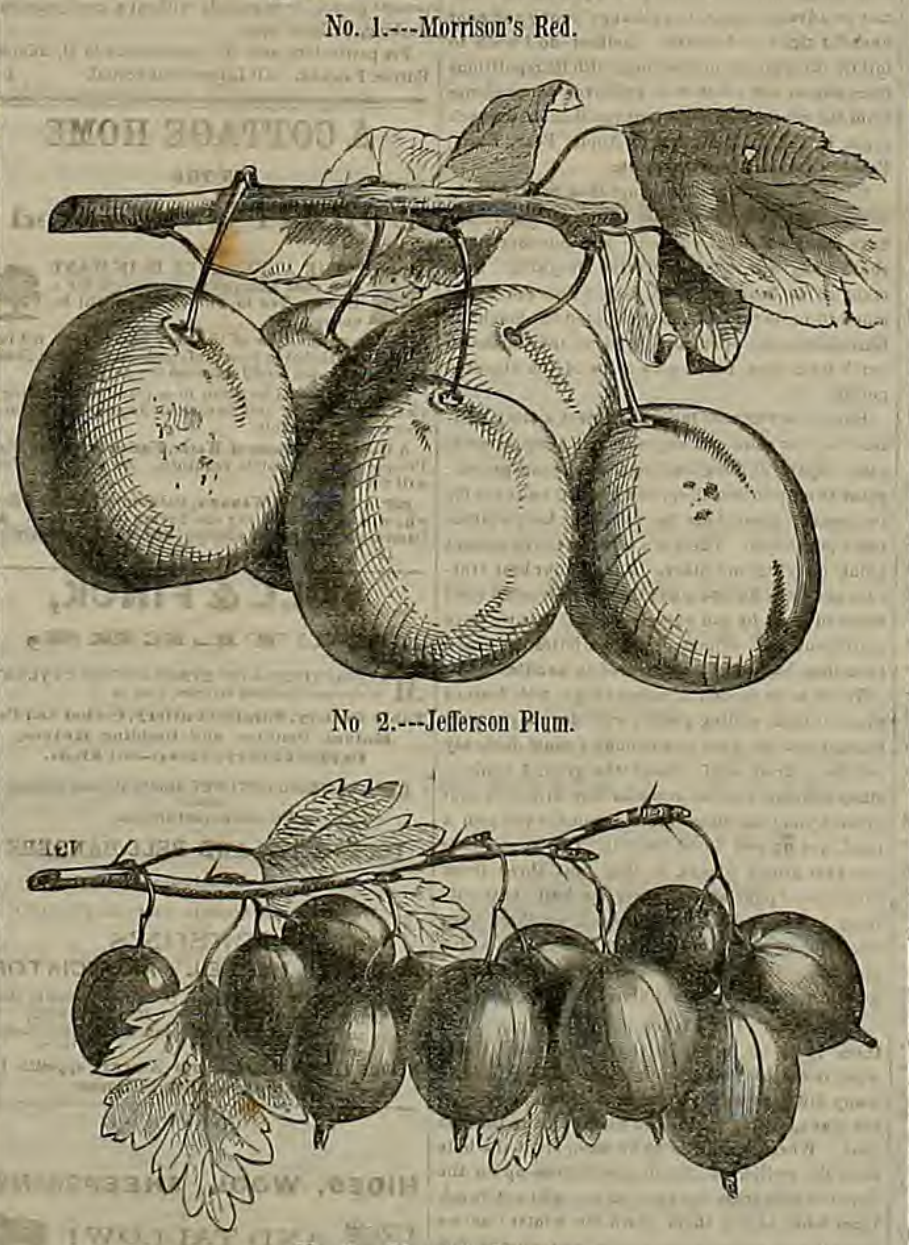
There is money enough spent every year for Rum and Tobacco alone in California to place schools and colleges within the reach of all. Add to that the money squandered in gambling and other vicious indulgences, and you foot up a sum that would in a few years enable each man to own a good home and make the State the most beautiful and prosperous land under the sun.

Should you deem my offering worthy, I may write again.

J. H. S.

No. 1.---Morrison's Red.

No 2.---Jefferson Plum.



No. 3.---Mountain Gooseberry.

Our Illustrations.

No. 1—Morrison's Red—A splendid bright red Apple, originating in Medfield, Massachusetts.—Tree vigorous and productive, fruit of medium size and very handsome; flesh tender, crisp, with a mild, pleasant peculiar flavor—will prove a fine market fruit here.

No. 2—Jefferson Plum.—This is a Plum of the highest rank. Downing says, equal in flavor to the Green Gage, that unsurpassable standard of flavor. The Jefferson in size is equal to the Washington, more richly colored, and a finer market Plum. Should be extensively cultivated.

No. 3—Mountain Gooseberry.—This fruit originated at New Lebanon, N. Y. Fruit medium size but excellent; a great bearer; smooth, and never mildews; a great grower and great bearer; a very desirable variety.

A Glass Colt.

We have heard of many kinds of Colts, but never before have we heard of a Glass Colt. An exchange tells us that Mrs. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Ct., widow of the famous Colt of pistol or revolver notoriety, has a range of "Glass Houses" nearly a *quarter of a mile long*, and that in these "Gardens under glass" she already has raddishes, lettuce, tomatoes, stringbeans and peas fully ripe, and peaches and grapes approaching perfection.—Now this may all be a very fine way to spend the money made by pistol-making, for, like the pistols, the dollars will "go off,"—but it is an admirable way also to keep it *revolving*—but if Mrs. Colt will only run out to California we will show her several *greenhouses miles long*, where we have had peas, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, raddishes, lettuce, strawberries, gooseberries, currants and raspberries, (several of them for months,) and these *green*-houses are our bright valleys and gardens all around us, and overhead we have the lofty blue dome. Our conservatories were designed by God, the Great Creator, the earth, our garden spot, the blue sky our glass, and from it and the bright sun, our fair earth is made to yield of its abundance—even now luscious apricots can be gathered from the trees heavily laden their rosy cheeked fruit, while cherries, that even Pomona himself would give a prize to, we can gather from trees in the gardens all around us.

Come this way, Mrs. Colt, and build a Palace, not of glass but of marble, and out in the beautiful sunshine you can grow far better and finer than was ever grown under glass.

—Flour is now selling in Salt Lake City for $10 ₮ 100. Last season it was $25 ₮ 100. This is a very great decline, and indicates that prices will rule low this season for merchandise as well as produce.

Horticulture.

The Garden.

BY T——, ELGIN, (ILL.,) IN THE HORTICULTURIST.

What words can waken more pleasurable recollections, or conjure brighter fancies? With what magic power they light up again the aurora of childhood; how they re-touch the fading memories of youth; what refreshing cheer they bring to toiling manhood; what soothing pictures and needed pastime to age? The Garden—ever the recurring memento and bright ideal of the Eden-home—cherished aspiration of the race in the ages!—hallowed also, as the chosen resort and repose of the Messiah; scene of his Passion; place of his Sepulchre; witness of his Resurrection. The All-Father gave it at the first. We lost it; we try to re-construct and re-produce it, for our Human Nature yearns towards the Fatherland.

So we take the offers of nature and of art; we gather all beautiful things; we plant "every tree pleasant to the sight and good for food," and having given them due arrangement and tasteful display in a little plot of ground, we call the smiling assemblage—Our Garden. The elements of its composition are pleasing, *most* pleasing forms, colors, flavors, odors, sounds. These, used with skillful adaptation, constitute the embellishment of home, and ministers to its true enjoyment.—Not the home of the wealthy only, but of the humblest cottager as well. As it is the in-born desire of all, so it is within the reach of all—outside perhaps of the crowded city. A little thought, a little time, and less expense will bring many of its comforts and its pleasures to the humblest dwelling. Who of Adam's sons does not picture to himself and for himself that Eden home; who of Eve's daughters does not long for something of that lost Garden—its beautiful creations, delicious blooms, and refreshing fruits?

How much or how little of these may be requisite seems unimportant to inquire. The object sought is a pure and elevating pleasure. This will be secured to the lover of such pursuits in accordance to his taste, culture, and relative position.—Hence the real enjoyments of the Garden are much the same to rich and poor. On whatever scale we pursue the ornamental, and to whatever attainments we arrive, we are scarcely satisfied without progress. Something more is wanted, at least some change. There may be, it is true, a too lavish expenditure; like his of Jerusalem, our gratifications may end in satiety; an "Atticus" may lapse into garden-home monomania and become "too content and happy;" the lowly may become discouraged or disgusted with their "poor show;" but a tempered progress in the right direction will ensure to all classes the healthful enjoyments of garden-culture and home adornment.

A quarter of a century ago, when I brought my little family here, I brought with them some of the materials for such decorations—something to make my rustic home put on a cheery aspect. It was a good investment, that little bill of fruit trees and evergreens, ornamental shrubs, and flowering herbaceous plants and bulbs. Long-tried and steadfast friends in all our fortunes, how have they cheered us and our children, and they bless us still. And their offspring, how have they been multiplied and distributed all through our town and the adjacent country round, so that wherever I go, I am greeted by my smiling pets and old familiars.

My two-acre garden-home is all my own creation, save one grand old oak and a group of venerable hickories—graced with the vine and creepers of the crimson leaf. "Long ago," the wild natives rested from the chase beneath these shades, and here indulged their rude pastimes. Near by, and within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," their canoes were on the river, and their wigwams on the shore. They have silently passed away.—Their arrows no longer rebound from their shaggy trunks. They crack these nuts no more. The Blue Bird, Meadow Lark and Robin return, harbingers of Spring; the Jay, the Yellow Hammer, the Red Head and other Peckers, love still to linger around these old trees; and when they put on their leafy garniture, the Whippoorwill and the morning Dove are heard, and the Oriole, Thrush, and all the Warblers "sing (and build) among the branches." Underneath, springing from the turfy mould the Liver-Leaf and Twin-Leaf, the Dark Flower and tawney Fillium, the Moccasin Flower, Succor and Painted Cup make their annual visits; but these red children of the prairies come not again.

I love those old trees, and all the more for their once narrow escape from the woodman's axe.—What madness to destroy at once the growth of centuries, and a life-long joy! It was woman's plea that secured to me this great pleasure. Bless her tasteful appreciation and innate love of the beautiful. There stands the old Overcup, still erect, firm, massive, majestic, grand in repose, and strong in the tempest. But these towering shell barks, how gracefully they bend and wave in the passing gale! And when the storm is over, how beautifully grouped beneath the over-arching rainbow, and how resplendent in the glow of the setting sun!

The years have come and gone. Building and culture, with annual contributions from Flora and Pomona have beautified and enriched my humble, but pleasant home. Around me now, are the parks and domes and spires and other structures, the cumulatives of the incipient city. Below, on the banks of the river—their loved Wangoungba—are yet to be seen the tumuli of another and wasted race; while above in the distance, rise the "gleaming marbles," where rest our—already numerous—dear departed.

[Here is a chapter worth reading. We hope it will stimulate many to improve the spots around "Home."—ED. FARMER.]

I have an out-look from my living-room windows, which is "a joy forever." Immediately across the river,—itself an object of beauty always—is a gently sloping bluff, rising some hundred feet or more, then sweeping off in the dim prairie distance. Mid-way up this slope stand clustered or scattered some young Red Oaks, which retain their leaves persistently through the winter.—Their color is bright purplish brown. These trees are of an irregular pyramidal form. When snow lies on the ground they stand out in bold relief, their forms sharply defined, and their colors contrasting finely with the light back ground. Just above, and partly environed by them is a tasteful cottage, with numerous evergreens. A little to the right and on the summit of the gentle acclivity, are grouped the rounded forms of our own Burr-Oaks, nude 'tis true in winter—yet finely penciled on the blue sky or warm amber glow of evening—but in summer, robed in richest green, charming the beholder in their beautiful repose, or upturning to the breeze a sheen of emerald and silver as no other trees ever did or can. Far beyond may be seen a cluster of Lombardy poplars, uplifting their oblong taper forms high above the horizon,—fitting and graceful land marks on the out-reaching prairie.

I have spoken of this out-look, partly because it presents several classes of trees of great beauty and of market effect in the landscape, and partly because it suggests a useful and pleasing reflection. We embellish not for ourselves alone.—From some stand-point these pleasure-giving objects will bless the view of others. Who is not happier for these art-creations, these arborescent forms, the laughing foliage, bloom and fruitage, which decorate some one's pleasure-grounds and dwelling? Spare then the trees, ye who have them, and plant ye who have them not. Let us make the beautiful in grounds a special study, and leisurely endeavor. So shall contemporaries admire—perhaps emulate—artistic culture, and posterity rejoice in these provident and beneficent labors.

Grape-Culture at the Southwest.

BY J. M. JORDAN, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. Editor:—I promised to give an account of the transactions of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, which has just closed its Sixth Annual Meeting. I shall endeavor to give the conclusions of *facts demonstrated*, and not follow through the discussion by different members, for many of us said things that were wrong or impracticable. We met to advance ideas, to exchange wrong and poor ones for right and better. Neither do I wish to follow through the proceedings with its repetitions from day to day; but will endeavor to condense from the record the important conclusions on each topic, in the order of Grape, Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Strawberry, etc.

Grapes was discussed at more than usual length, occupying a large portion of two days' time. We have many excellent vintners, and our State can show many fine, well cultivated vineyards. Still many of us have much to learn; and not a few much to unlearn. We have adopted too much the European mode of culture; and as they differ so much from ours, I will give a few of the disputed points.

European vintners tell us to select a steep hillside, east or southern exposure; if steep terrace, plant layers or long cuttings, one year grown; plant twenty inches deep, cut back to two eyes for two years; plant four by five feet, keep surface roots pruned off. These are a few of the important points on which we differ. Many of our best vintners are from Europe; but they have learned (and many of them by sad experience too) that we have a different soil, climate, and varieties of vines, than they have been accustomed to handle.

Those most successful select a high, well drained piece of land, rolling prairie will do; any aspect is good, for we have sun enough; plow deep, say two feet; drain well; where the ground is not a steep hillside, run the rows in any direction that pleases you; on steep ground run the rows on a level, not up and down the hill. Get *good strong* one year grown plants, if they cost three times the price of poor ones; layers are best, next cuttings one foot long, well-rooted, or single eyes from *bearing wood*; but no No. 2 or 3 vine is worth planting. Plant rows 6 by 7, or 7 by 8 is better for many varieties; plant about one foot deep.

Marking off. Use stakes 4 to 6 feet long, drive them 12 to 15 inches in the ground, and, if the work is not well done, your stakes will be in rows many different ways; dig your holes slanting from the stake, letting it stand to tie the vine to the first year. Where trellis is to be used, slant the hole from the trellis, so the vine will come up on the opposite side from the hole, so we will not break them when laying them down for winter: as we deem it very essential to prune soon after a few heavy frosts, and lay the vines down and cover with dirt.

One thing often sadly neglected, that is of vital importance to the health of the vineyard and the future success of the plants, is the *tying up* of the vines the first year. One year's neglect will cost two year's to correct. Strong vines should grow six to ten feet the first year; and if the laterals are kept pinched back, and the vines tied up, they will ripen their wood and roots, and the next year should yield one-third crop. Keep the ground well-stirred on the surface. Do not grow any other crop in the vineyard, one crop on the same piece at a time is enough.

Root pruning, or cutting off the surface roots, is still practiced by many, and some have ruined their vines entirely by endeavoring to *compel* the roots to run down in the cold clay subsoil.

Varieties most recommended were: For *Wine*—Concord, Norton's Virginia, Clinton, Delaware and Catawba; for market—Concord, Delaware, Hartford, Prolific, Rebecca, and a few other new kinds.

[We give the above report to show that active *discussion* is a part of the doings of State Societies always, and no time is lost in vain and frivolous displays, merely to *make money* for the treasury. To do the most good to the cause, is the true interest of Agricultural Societies.—ED. FARMER.]

PLANT GROWING.—A Cincinnati correspondent writes:

"An old friend of yours, by the name of Hutchinson, here, is the best plant grower that I have ever seen. He confines himself to Roses, Verbenas, Heliotropes, Mignonette and Fuchsias, and a few other things; but it would delight you to see such fine healthy plants as he has got. It is worth going miles to see his greenhouse,—and what do you think is his secret? he pots in rotten cow-dung and *nothing* else. There is a secret for you! He gathers it up in the fall, and keeps it in a dry place. Before potting he puts it through a sieve; and when potting puts a little of the coarse in the bottom of the pot, (no crock or drainage of any kind,) and uses the fine round the sides. Everything thrives in it, from a Begonia, to a Scarlet Geranium. No peat! no loam! no leaf mould! He propagates in sand, and pots in cow-dung! That is his Alpha and Omega."

[Let our Florists here try this system.—ED. F.]

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For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

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Messrs Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1860. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts thusfar and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

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These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage.

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Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer.

Miscellaneous.

Pictures.

[The following very happy yet brief little essay was one among the many that were read at the Sacramento Seminary of Mrs. Herman Perry, at their late public examination. We regret we cannot give the name of the writer *artist*, for this little sketch is indeed a "bright picture" of itself, and we sincerely hope the writer's life may be a picture of beauty and joy to herself and kindred.

Will the Pupils of our Colleges and Seminaries please refer to the Premiums offered for "Pictures" by the FARMER.]

In this changing world every means of perpetuating whatever we prize is eagerly sought for, and patronized when found. Monuments are erected, cities built, empires founded, and memorials printed and written.

Chief among the arts that immortalize, is picture-making. It formed an important means of communication between barbarous tribes in early ages; and although they were not the finished pieces of masterwork upon which we now gaze with so much admiration, but merely rough drawings on the bark of trees, yet they conveyed the idea for which they were intended.

As man has progressed step by step, picture-making has taken a conspicuous place in the arts of civilization. Men and women of the highest genius have spent their lives in trying to bring this art to perfection, and their success can be ascertained by beholding the works of Raphael, Rosa Bonheur, and others, of like merit.

A much more perfect idea is obtained of the beauty of an object by seeing it, than can be by hearing it described; book after book might be read discanting upon the charms of some celebrated beauty; and at the close if the picture were placed before the reader, at one glance he would be more deeply impressed than by the entire description which he has just perused.

Formerly, friend upon leaving friend, had nothing but memory to depend upon in the recollection of each other's features; and the mind being occupied with new cares, the little peculiarities became blurred, and after years of absence the features faded and entirely disappeared; now how different, although oceans may sever, yet by this art we are not separated, eye seems to speak to eye, and smiles of recognition seem to play o'er the portrait of some friend far away.

Pictures may be called silent teachers of virtue; for who can contemplate a scene of nature's pure beauty, without feeling their evil passions give place to holy thoughts, and the more we hold communion with nature, the purer will it make us; for the tendency is to make us like that upon which our thoughts are centered.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and he who by his skill enlarges the sphere of the beautiful, by multiplying the objects of beauty, is a benefactor of mankind, and deserves a higher niche in the temple of Fame than the military conqueror.

Were all the pictures in the world blotted out, and the power to reproduce them lost, a blank would be made that nothing could fill; the world would be robbed of many charms, and virtue and purity deprived of a powerful ally.

The Three P's.

Promptitude, Perseverance, and Painstaking.

At the close of the last century, a poor awkward uncouth boy entered London, but he was so long, lank and ungainly, that he seemed fit only to be the drudge of a printing office; run errands, bring water, sweep the floor, and the like. Already had poverty and the hardness of the world made him sour, unhopeful, and despondent. Under less discouragements, many a youth has abandoned himself to an aimless life, having no higher aim than to live but for a day; or, worse still, has plunged headlong into all the extravagances and indulgences connected with thriftlessness and crime. But the boy had vigorous health; this imparted to him a mental vim, a moral power, which soon showed itself to his employer. He was prompt, persevering, and painstaking; and with these three qualities, in spite of the fact that he was good at nothing, in everything tolerable only, he made his patient way, step by step to the woolsack of England, and lately died, (worth a million of dollars,) among the most honored men of his nation and age—Lord Chief-Justice Campbell. In this case, vigorous health was a mine of wealth; a better fortune than if he had been the heir of many thousands. And certain is it, that the world would be a happier world, and the men in it would be happier, better, and greater, if one tithe of the time, and care and study which parents bestow on the accumulation of money to leave to their children, were devoted to the physical education and training necessary to secure a vigorous constitution. Of any two young men starting on the race of life, one poor but healthy, the other rich and effeminate, other things being equal, the chances for usefulness, honor, and a well-remembered name, are manifold in favor of the former. Who that reads this article will lay it down and resolve: "I will do more to leave to my children a vigorous constitution?"

Another element in the success of Lord Chief-Justice Campbell was, that his employer seeing his dull nature, but noticing at the same time that when he had anything to do, he went at it promptly, and with great painstaking kept at it, until the work in hand was done, although done painfully slow, he patted him on the shoulder, always spoke cheerfully to him, and thus stimulated him to greater activities. How many a youth at school, how many an apprentice in the shop, how many a child in the family, has gone out in the night of a blighted life, who, with humane encouragements, might have lived usefully and died famous, let the passionate teacher and master and parent inquire, and do a little more patting on the shoulder.—*Hall's Journal.*

The love of a pure and innocent female soul is often the guardian angel that guides a man's steps to the best actions of life.

THE COLOR OF BIRDS.—The ptarmigan are exactly the color of the stones in summer and of the snow in winter, and change their color as that of their abiding place is altered. The grouse is as nearly the color of the brown heather as it is possible for a bird to be; his bright eye and red comb are the only discoverable points about him when he is crouched in it. The blackbird's usual haunt is in low situations, and he delights in the peat-mass when the ground is nearly as black as his own plumage. The partridge and quail are exactly similar in color to the dried grass and stubble, and the quickest eye can seldom see them on the ground when crouched and not erect or moving about to feed. The pheasant's color very nearly resembles the dead leaves of the wood or coppice, which are his favorite haunts. The owl sits securely close to the trunk of a forest tree, her mottled brown plumage being in color of the bark where she is perched. The peregrine falcon with her blue grey feathers, can scarcely be distinguished from the lichen-adorned crag, where she sits for hours together as motionless as the rock itself. The eagle sits upright on some cliff of the same color as himself, huddled up into a shape which only the experienced eye detects to be that of a bird. The attitudes and figures of the whole tribe of hawks are very striking and characteristic and as unlike as possible to the stuffed caricatures.

There is a divine out West trying to persuade the girls to forego marriage. He might as well try to persuade ducks that they could find a substitute for water, or rose-buds that there is something better for their complexions than sunshine. The only convert he has made is a single lady, aged sweet sixty-nine

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Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
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Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

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If Secretaries of the different Societies will send in the time of holding their Fairs, we will cheerfully insert the same, and give such notices as will aid in diffusing the knowledge inquired for respecting the time of holding Fairs.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

The *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, and Press* for June, Vol. 8, No. 2, is received. This work is now edited by Dr. Henry Gibbons, and as a medical publication will compare well with any publication of the kind in our country. The matter is made up of practical material, being results of cases while under critical examinations; these with reviews of other important medical works, and special cases of disease form this number. The location of the Insane Asylum at Stockton is severely criticised, and the place denounced as wholly unfit by reason of the climate, and its high average temperature for any institution like an Insane Asylum. This subject is truly one for the medical fraternity to decide.

The *California Teacher* for June is received, it is a most excellent number, principally occupied with an illustrated essay on school-architecture. This is a good plan for there is no subject of more moment than the ease, comfort and health of pupils while in the school-room. *Ventilation, easy seats, convenience, light and shade*, etc., all act on the mind of the student while at work, and we rejoice that these subjects are made the subjects of elaborate notice.

This work is now published and circulated as the official organ of our State, and sent to all school districts, it is also adopted in Nevada, that State circulating it in every district.

We rejoice to know of the success of the *Teacher* and no guide of pupils in any school or seminary in our State should be without it.

Proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, we have received a copy of this publication, containing the report of the President, James De Fremery, Esq. The President's report embraces "Tax on Mines," "The Camanche," "Postal Matters," "China Mail Service," "The Rocks of our Harbor," "Specific Contract Law," "Assassination of President Lincoln," and other matters all important to the commercial welfare of our coast; subjects worthy the attention of every merchant and business man in our community.

MUSIC.—We have received from New York, from the large musical warehouse of Horace Waters, Esq., a collection of new music, just published by that house, and *appropriate to the times*. First is a "Funeral March" to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President of the United States of America, who died April 15th, 1865, in the 57th year of his age; it is a grand, solemn march, music by Mrs. E. A. Parkhaust, a lady celebrated in the annals of music.

We have also a collection of "characteristic" pieces composed by W. F. Muller.

We have another singular composition, but appropriate to the times—a serio comic ballad called the "Famous Oil Firms." The author says during the singing of which people are requested *not to laugh*.

The words for the composition were "bored for near Oil Creek" by "E. Pluribus Oilum," music composed and well greased so as to run smoothly, by "Petroleana."

There is something so remarkable in the circumstance of this famous Music publishing house putting out such a piece, that we are inclined to think they may have "struck ile" for it has always been said that *oil and water* will not mingle, then how is it that *Waters* sends forth a stream of *Oil?* Please answer, Messrs. Publishers.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We offer our readers this week a very valuable number of the FARMER, containing Letters and Essay, various and valuable. Our New York Correspondent comes with his admirable letter, always acceptable and gratifying. Our Massachusetts Letter is also of unusual interest and value. Our "Home Correspondence," each and all these Letters will be found of more than usual interest. We are happy to say to our Patrons and friends we have a Corps of Writers now that will supply food for every taste, of the highest and progressive order. We do not seek to pamper the taste familiar with yellowbound literature, we desire to elevate—such is our aim.

We have from the country and from abroad, a large parcel of MSS, to which we shall give early attention—all shall have their order. The "Birthday of Flora," the "Order of Goodness," "A Mother's Pet," "Currency," "Coming Fairs," "Sonoma County Railroad,"—all shall have place.

We regret to be obliged to defer several valuable advertisements till another issue, they come to us merrily, both from home and abroad.

We ask the indulgence of our patrons for seeming neglect in our column of "Political News" of the day. We waited till we could get the all important action of President Johnson on the *Amnesty* question, as this would decide great matters. Thank Heaven that Proclamtion is now before the world. Our President is sound. *Traitors* will not escape, justice will be done, and our country purified. We shall give the Proclamation in our next, and all news in detail.

ESSAY ON PRACTICAL GARDENING.—We present to our readers this week No. 1 of a series of valuable Essays, from Mons. Rodouan, whose practical and scientific knowledge fully qualify him to give our readers a series of Letters that will be not only interesting but practically beneficial.

We are happy to say to all those of our patrons who are practically engaged in Gardening, that we have arranged to have a full series of Essays from different writers on all the various subjects of Agriculture and Horticulture, so that we can offer them an Agricultural and Horticultural Journal not excelled by any in the United States.

The Memory of Lincoln.

The memory of this great and good man will ever be honored while good men live.

Let these thoughts fill the hearts of every friend of our country, and their spirit fire his soul to duty, and let each patriot resolve, that so far as his influence and his *vote* shall tell, that hereafter, no man who has ever aided or abetted the God accursed Rebellion, shall ever be known as a Ruler—aye, more, never *have part* in the Government of *our Nation* or *any part* of it.—Let this work be carried out and thus purify every State, county and town, until every traitor is powerless to do evil. The best forgiveness we can show is to take away all power and influence from them—*take away their strength*. We mean this, for the great mass of traitors that the Amnesty Proclamation will spare, to the leaders, the law of God has marked their penalty—Death.

At a public meeting in Hartford, Conn., held to pay a tribute to the mighty dead, Professor Stowe gave utterance to the following truthful words:

"For twenty-five years there was in the heart of the people the belief that the institution of slavery was a blight upon our national character; yet public men were sensitive on the subject, and could not be made to speak out against the crime. They have now been brought to see it. We are all inclined to be as favorable as possible toward those who have brought the disaster upon us. President Lincoln himself was inclined to be as favorable as possible toward them, and the people appeared to be willing that he should be lenient; but now that this brutal murder has been committed, there is a determination in the hearts of the people that not a man who has aided to bring it about shall ever be known again as a ruler. Let our public men remember this, because it is as necessary as that slavery, the cause of our mourning, shall die. Those who brought on this unnatural war, I say, shall not—not a man of them—be heard of in our Government from this day henceforth and forever. That is what I have to say."

[For the California Farmer.]

Courtesy and Politeness.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1865.

COLONEL WARREN.

In your last two papers, are letters from "XX" and "Stranger," making some pertinent inquiries in regard to the want of taste, in the purchase of flowers bouquets, and the like. If agreeable, permit me to call attention to other evils, which concerns all classes that peruse your valuable journal. How *rarely* does a stranger on entering a shop or store, or any office, either for the purpose of transacting any business, or of procuring information, does he meet with any courtesy or politeness; his intrusion is looked upon as a displeasure, and it is a great effort for many parties to render any attention whatever. May I ask, why is it that so many of our offices, stores, and such places are filled with this kind of persons? Are they necessary to keep up the dignity of the place, and prevent too much liberty being taken; or is this cross, crabbed, and disobliging spirit one of the essential elements of a true business man? In going about the various offices, both private and government, how much of this *consequential* self-importance is constantly exhibited. Now why is it, that such persons seem to have the preference, and are found to fill most of such places to the almost entire exclusion of those who are equally intelligent, and besides, are both polite and agreeable to all with whom they come in contact.

Do the bankers, merchants, the President and Directors of large companies, ever think of this matter, and consider how much they lose by the want of even common politeness of their employees, in their every day transactions in mere dollars and cents, much less in the public esteem and good will of their fellows. To a person who has traveled on the continent, and seen the politeness and the deference with which persons there are treated, and contrast it with what they receive in this country, there certainly seems to be an error somewhere; is it in the education of our children and youth, in the breaking away from the good old rules of "Honor thy Father and Mother," or does the public applaud the smart and daring youth, who will have his own way, and be subject to no restraint. It really seems as if this class of persons were the most valuable in all positions, as they are found filling nearly everything. To the sensitive, and those who yet believe in the "Golden Rule," (even if it is an old fogy institution,) there is hardly a chance for them in any situation. We see every day the *fast young man*, with his fine clothes, jewelry, cigars, etc., filling the best positions all over the country. What are his qualifications, and why do the bankers, the merchants, the moneyed corporation employ him in preference to the less pretending, and more modest and accommodating person, who may have others of equally fine feeling depending on his exertions for support; perhaps a widowed mother or an orphan sister, while the *fast young man* supports who?—How many hundreds of good, capable, honest, industrious, polite men and women are there now in this city, able and willing to work, and would make themselves invaluable were they permitted to get situations now filled with the boasting, impudent, disobliging, and really incapable. If employers were to go about and see to how great an extent their business is affected by this one want, they certainly would take speedy measures to remedy it. As a contrast to this, let every reader of the FARMER call on the accomplished and polite editor, and they will never meet with anything but the most polite attention, either on business or merely for information; and they will never have cause to regret the pleasure they have been afforded, by at least one exception to what has been stated.

M.

We have received the above letter on the topic to which we give the above name, and we ask for the letter of our correspondent a careful and an attentive perusal, whether by our readers in the city or the country; for the evil alluded to, is, alas! too true.

As in duty bound, we will endeavor to reply to our correspondent "M," although our opinion may seem harsh to some, nevertheless, we wish others would reply also through our columns, as we esteem this subject to belong to the *educational*, and we look to the cause of education for a reform in such matters.

The great cause of this want of politeness and courtesy on the part of the attendants in stores and offices, arises from the facts that so many of the young men thus employed are those who seek for such situations in order to have an easy life. They do not wish, or intend, or do they rarely ever think of the future, or of striving boldly and manfully to make a name that shall be honored for having achieved something; they live only for the time being—they have *sought that place* to earn something to *eat, drink, smoke, and wear*; self only is their ambition; that attained, their attentions to other's wants, or the happiness of others, or politeness and courtesy is "an old fogy notion"—their motto is "every one for himself."

As it regards our public Government offices, what can be expected there? Who fill them? Who control them? Politicians, office-seekers, and those whose life-aims compel them to be *selfish* and consequential!! As our correspondent asks, why is it that such persons have the preference over those who are equally intelligent, but more polite and agreeable? The answer is plain, high-minded persons cannot bring themselves down to the trickery of *office-seeking*, and *rowdies* and office-hunters win the race. We would not be understood as saying that all our public and private places are without courteous and polite officers and attendants, by no means; there are noble exceptions we can name, yet it is too true there is a want of courteous and polite attention to the wants of others everywhere; "Mr. Money God" and "Fashion" cover up and eat out the genial sunshine of many an otherwise good heart, till the evil has corroded the community, and every business department suffers.

We think this would be a good subject for a prize essay to lay before the *Board of Education* just now, we suggest it to the new School Superintendent, J. C. Pelton, Esq.

As our correspondent says, any one who has traveled in Europe, must remark the vast difference,—*there*, attention is given to the wants of *others*,—*here*, every one seeks to please himself.

In Europe children do not forget the *Fifth Commandment*. There, we seldom see children trample under foot all reverence for parental law; there children do "Honor Father and Mother," but here,—what can we say? Common report every day, it seems, shows the fearful falling off in that love and reverence ever due, under all circumstances, from children to parents; yet the world has never seen the disobedient child have length of days, and honors, and riches,—God forbids it.

The remarks of "M" upon *fast young men* should awaken more attention to the matter; our city is full of them, and unless remedied, our taxes will be doubled and trebled to support those whom a course of rapid dissipation throws into our Jails, Houses of Industry, and Houses of Correction and Hospitals.

If every *fast young man* would visit the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM on Pine street, he might be led to REFLECT, nothing else but such startling truths can reform this class of people.

We have written chapter upon chapter upon *idleness, and the loafing population of our city*, and yet the city authorities take no steps to stop *vagabondism*.

The subject, however, of Courtesy and Politeness holds no court with this class; the smoker, drinker, and glutton have lost a taste for such things, but thank heaven, the FARMER printing office, nor any department, have the fumes of tobacco smoke, no spittoon either finds a place; and while we may have the *natural leaf* of the *tobacco* on exhibition, we recommend it only to *kill scab on sheep or insects on plants*. We employ no smokers or chewers, so that we can speak consistently, the atmosphere of our office we hope to keep fit for the lungs to inhale. The compliment so marked by our correspondent, we feel; but we can only say in reply, if we deserve a compliment for being courteous, affable, and polite, it is but the result of the teaching of a faithful, loving and Blessed Mother, now a saint in Heaven, who ever taught all her children to be respectful to the aged, wise, good, and polite, courteous and affable to all, for no human effort gives back so rich and sweet a reward as to strive to scatter smiles of joy and happiness in the path of others, and we know that it is so by long years of experience. We admit, however, that as some people are constituted, we sometimes meet those to whom such things are almost lost labor.

In Sheldon, Vermont, recently, the pastor naturally preached on the death of President Lincoln, and an aged Copperhead, after listening as long as he could to the scathing denunciation of traitors and assassins, got up and left the church. Just as he got to the door, the minister called out to him, "Don't stop, brother, till you get to Canada," which was responded to by a hearty amen from the whole congregation.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED.

WANTED, at this Office, A YOUNG MAN, of very active habits, a good Penman, quick at figures in making estimates, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best of testimonials, and whose habits are strictly temperate, nor one who cannot give his whole mind and time to the business of the Office.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 six per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT MORE, according to the rate levied on other property.—The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
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Twenty cents per day on $1,000 note.
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Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

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now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865, 15

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

Second Series all sold. Commenced on Third Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

19

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[For the California Farmer.]

PRACTICAL GARDENING.

NUMBER ONE.

Description of the Field and Garden Vegetables and their Propagation.

ARTICHOKE.

Cynara scolymus (*Garden Artichoke*) *compositæ.*

A garden esculent from Barbary and Southern parts of Europe; a hardy perennial (but in fact under cultivation a biennual or triennial.)

The stem is about four feet high with numerous branches, the leaves from three to four feet in length, with deep incisions nearly reaching the midvein; large terminal flowers consisting of blue florets, enclosed by fleshy, emarginate pointed scales; seeds oblong, slightly flattened, somewhat angular, of a grayish color streaked and spotted with deep brown, retain their germinative power during five years—858 are contained in an ounce.

VARIETIES.

Artichoke Large Green Laon—Vilm.—Bud very large, scales deep green, broad and thick; very fleshy at the base, elongated, terminating in a blunt point rather loose, and turned outwards.—This variety is considered as far the best.

Green Provence—Vilm.—Head large but less than that of the former; scales of a lively green color, narrow and elongated in the shape of an acute cone, terminating in a brown very sharp spine or thorn, not very fleshy at the base, erect, tight close together at the center; external scales loose and open but lengthened so as to get their top to about the same level with those of the center.—Leaves of a deep green color. This variety is selected as the best one to be eaten raw with vinegar, oil, salt and pepper.

Early Purple—Vilm.—Small head in the shape of an obtuse cone; scales of a purple color, which tends to disappear as the fruit is growing larger, rather broad and short deeply emarginated at upper, with a very short spine; not much fleshy at the base. Lobed leaves of a grayish green. Early but not hardy. To be eaten in its crude state.

Large Flat Brittany—Vilm.—Middle size fruit, shape globular, flattened at the top; scales closely set together, green brownish on the marginals, short spreading in obtusely conical form; thin and rather fleshy at the base.

Green Globe—T. Bur.—A very large sort, much esteemed and generally cultivated in England; heads or buds very large, nearly round, and with a dusky purlish tint. The scales turn in at the top and the receptacle is more fleshy than that of most varieties. It is generally prefered for the main crop as the scale or edible parts are thicker and higher flavored than those of any other Artichoke. It is not a hardy variety and requires ample protection during winter.

Artichokes, with their large and long roots, require a deep, rich and moist soil. The varieties propagated by seeds are seldom obtained pure.—The propagation by slips or sucker from old established plants is better.

Towards the middle of April, when the leaves of the plant get about nine or ten inches in length you lay bare the young shoots at the place where they are sprouting out of the old plant. After making a choice of two or three of the best to remain on the stock, you splinter the other as near the roots as possible to get them with their entire stock or spur, shorten their leaves so as they be six inches in length and cut off all the tops pieces.

Previously plow or spade the soil deeply and thoroughly over, keep the ground loose and enrich the place where the plants are to be set. Transplant them three feet apart in all directions, and three or four inches deep, leaving a hollow all round the plant and water it freely to stick it to the ground.

Generally two plants are set together four inches distant from each other, as intended to form a stock, and when they are well established in order to get larger fruits the weakest is taken off.—If dry weather occurs continue watering every other day until they grow freely. By frequent hoeings and waterings the most part of the plants will bear fruit in autumn.

The fruit should be cut as soon as they are fit for use, for allowing them to flower has a tendency to weaken the plant, do not allow neither the stems bearing the fruits to remain after the heads are cut off, but they must be severed from the stock, the nearer the roots the better. Before winter the leaves must be shortened at ten inches from the ground and the earth should be piled up all around the plant, the heart covered with straw, stable litter or even decayed leaves. The cover is to be removed in mild days to avoid the plants getting rotten, and set over again on severe weather; towards the middle of March the surface of the soil must be leveled, plowed thoroughly, and the same care aforesaid taken as to secure the ensuing crop.

Propagation by Seed.—The seed may be sown in April, in a nursery bed, an inch in depth, in drills ten or twelve inches apart. Plants 3 inches high are fit to be transplanted as directed before for the suckers; but they will seldom flower the first year.

After a period of three or four years the plantation needs to be renewed, for it would afford nothing but a poor crop on account of the soil being exhausted, consequently new plants should be set on the third year.

The portions of the plant used are the fleshy base of the scales, and that part to which they are attached, a fleshy receptacle of the flower, half an inch thick, and commonly called the bottom of the Artichoke, which cleaned of all the bristles and seed-down that stick to it constitute one of the greatest of vegetable delicacies.

Large sized Artichokes, or when they have nearly attained their full size before the scales begin to show symptoms of opening, are generally prepared for boiling, and are served up at table to be eaten with sauce made of flour and butter, or when cooled, with vinegar, oil, salt and pepper, or fried in paste. Artichokes about two inches in diameter (young and tender) are used in their crude state, the bottom is then cut into thin slices leaving one of the scales attached, by which the slice is held to be dipped in oil and vinegar.

A. RODOUAN,

With Ch. Francois, 605 Sansome street.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Osage Orange.

MAINE PRAIRIE, Solano Co., June 5, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—As often times valuable information is gained by the mistakes of others, I will give your readers my mode of treating Osage Orange seed, hoping some one may profit by my blunder, if such it may be considered.

Last February I sent to J. P. Sweeney & Co., of your city, and obtained one and a-half pounds of Osage Orange seed, on which I poured boiling water, soaking them twenty-four hours, then spread them on a board between two flannels, but as the weather was changeable, found it difficult to keep them at a uniform temperature. I kept them moist and at the end of two weeks found them commencing to decay. In a word, not a seed sprouted. Thinking it might be my fault, for I had no experience in their propagation, I sent, by one of our merchants, for another pound and a-half, determined to give them a thorough trial. I have experimented with more than half of the last lot in small parcels, with different treatment. I poured boiling water over some once, some twice, and some three times; planting some immediately, and some at different intervals for a week, keeping them moist; some of them I kept in a box filled with earth. In fact, I tried every method I could hear of, and failed to get one seed to germinate. Some of my neighbors have made trials with similar results. In one instance the seed was procured in Sacramento, in the others, at Messrs. Sweeney & Co. Now, Mr. Editor, I think the seed was worthless, but will leave that for others to decide, and will enclose you a sample for inspection. If you have Osage Orange seed for sale, you would greatly oblige me by sending me a small parcel for trial, with price per pound, and if I should succeed in starting them, I would be glad to purchase some. I wish to inquire whether the plants are raised for sale in this State. I will say here, that when I sent to Messrs. Sweeney & Co., for my last package, I wrote, requesting them to send me *no* seeds but what they could warrant, and directions for their treatment. They sent the seeds with word that they would send me written directions by mail, but I have heard no more from them. If this should meet their eyes I hope for an explanation; as they have appeared very obliging, I should be sorry to believe that they intended to sell me worthless seeds.

If any one having experience in this matter would enlighten us on the subject, they would greatly oblige some of the readers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

J. H. FISHER.

We give the letter of our correspondent and subscriber, and cannot yet tell the value of these seeds, but we will give them a test that will settle the queation, and report.

We know Seedsmen are often blamed unjustly, owing to reasons beyond their own control. We know too that some Seedsmen forget that it is better to *burn* bad seed than to sell it. We hear numerous complaints, how often just we know not—some Seedsmen make great mistakes. Such as we know to be unreliable, *we will not advertise*—the evil they do is beyond dollars and cents.

Osage Orange seed, however, is a difficult seed to vegetate as generally tried. We hope those who have grown the Osage Orange will give us their experience. We know of plants, but it is too late to transplant. Will reply soon, with results.

San Jose, Santa Clara County.

SAN JOSE, June 6, 1865.

COL. WARREN:

In your last number I see that you wish to receive caterpillars of various kinds. I am sending you a box of large ones, that I find plenty in one spot only of my property. They are about the size of a finger, and are longer, and are clothed as you can see with rich and various colors. I do not know if they are common, but for me it is the first time I have seen them. I do not send you any of the small, common grey sort; you will, probably, receive a large quantity of them, they are so plenty, and the soil has been, and still is so covered with them in some places, that you cannot walk without stepping on them at every step. But besides the damage done by these pests, we have more damage done in our valley by the frost; it is somewhat extraordinary to have such frosts, so late in the season, (June). To-day ice of the thickness of a half-dollar is again in the flume that brings water to my reservoir from my artesian well. The frost begun two days after new moon, and continued regular every night since, (except one); these frosts have very badly injured the grapes in many places, also frozen the beans, the corn and potatoes, and what is curious in the field of grapes you can see portions of it all black and other portions entirely green, and not frozen at all. Mine are not frozen, but I have some in nursery rows on the other side of the street that are all black.

The birds have so many insects to eat this year, that I remark they are not so bad on cherries as before.

I hope that these frosts will stop, but I do not know when, I suppose about full moon.

Grain in our valley is very promising. All our millers are building large fire-proof brick storerooms, to store all this grain. I hope the time for grain speculators is nearly at an end. I am surprised that the people have not mobbed them, they have starved so many poor families; it shows that this class of men must be made different from others, because they have no feeling except for the dollar.

Yours, truly,

L. PREVOST.

Jackson, Amador County.

JACKSON, June, 3, 1865.

COL. WARREN:

Dear Sir:—Enclosed, I send you five dollars; I acknowledge my unseasonableness in payment, but this was caused, in a great measure, by your San Francisco speculators raising everything to so high a rate, that it has taken nearly the last dollar for our subsistence. You must forgive me now and I will be punctual hereafter. The worms are making sad havoc in many places with grapes and vegetables, cleaning them out entirely. The peach crop in this vicinity will be very small, not more than one-fourth. And here in the mountains, hay will not be more than half a crop. W.

Our friend and patron is excusable. If all our patrons were as prompt, we could do a great deal more for the cause we love; but as he with many others have had to be taxed to help speculators to grow rich, we bear our share of the loss.

Will our friend, however, please send us word which is the greater evil in the community, the *Worms* or the *Speculators?* and which are the most greedy?

Cumberland College, Sonoma.

Report of the Committee of Examination.

We, the Committee of Examination, at the close of the Fifteenth Session of Cumberland College would beg leave to submit the following:—

The examination began on the 31st of May, during which time the undersigned Committee were in attendance, and are pleased to say in behalf of the teachers and students of the institution, that it was a complete success, rendering entire satisfaction to the Committee, and the numerous friends who were in attendance.

The first day was consumed in the examination of the primary classes, and the time allotted to each class was somewhat limited, owing to the number of classes, but the promptness with which the pupils answered, and their decorum and deportment throughout the entire exercises was sufficient to satisfy us that the teachers had spared no pains to polish the manners, or instruct the mind. We were particularly pleased with the Orthography and Reading classes. The method of instruction in these classes, and the interest manifested by the students, undoubtedly reflects credit on the Professor. It proved to us that he had formed correct conclusions of what it took to constitute the foundation of an education. The second day was occupied in examining the advanced classes, in Mathematics, Languages, etc., a full report of which would make this report too tedious to be interesting, but justice demands us to say, in behalf of the Professors, that the various classes in Mathematics acquitted themselves with great credit, proving that they had studied the *principle* and not the *rule* only. Those in the several languages, Latin, Greek, and Spanish, as well as English, showed great proficiency, and manifested an unusual degree of talent for these several branches. The music scholars have made a marked progress, and the Professors of this branch, Miss Smith and Mr. Vallejo, as well as their pupils have the thanks of the Committee for the soul-cheering music, that addded so much to the interest of the occasion. We might say more of the success of the Examination, but as it was well attended by the patrons and friends of the institution, we are led to believe that the school does not need an elaborate report from the Examining Committee to make known its virtues and prospects, but we would simply say that there is no evidence half so satisfactory as witnessing for yourself; and those who have doubts, if there are any such, would do well to attend one of the examinations of this institution, and become acquainted with the Professors, and the modes of instruction which they have adopted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. E. M'Connell,	W. M. A. Townsend,
J. L. Cook,	Robert Moore, Sen.,
Rev. J. A. Cornwall,	Richard F. Moore,
Mrs. M. Hogan,	*Examining Committee.*

The Worms! The Worms!

The appearance of these monstrous depredators in various parts of our State at the present time, is exciting great inquiry and considerable anxiety.

Whence they come, how produced, and appearing as they do, in the extremes of our State at the same time, makes it strange.

We have accounts of their destruction high up the Sacramento, in Butte county; in San Joaquin county, near Stockton; Amador, Jackson Co.; San Jose, Santa Clara; and from many other places, we publish letters this week respecting them, to which we call special attention. We are again under obligations to Mrs. O. C. Pratt for a collection of the various kinds—they came in good order. We have also received a box from L. Prevost, San Jose, with monstrous specimens, some ferocious ones nearly four inches long, and many of them wonderfully beautiful, in color changeable and variegated.

We have arranged these worms in a large glass case so as to feed them.

We can in this way, offer an opportunity to all who desire to see them, to call at our Reading-Room and examine them; we hope naturalists will do so; we have microscopes for examination, and drawings of the *famous* Allanthus Silk Worm, so that comparisons may be made. We are feeding with various material, so as to learn on what substances they will commit their depredations. Farmers and gardeners should by all means call and see these worms. They are a wonder in nature. We expect to be able to present full illustrations of this tribe of worms soon.

CROPS IN SALT LAKE VALLEY.—The Salt Lake *Telegraph* says the wheat crop in that Valley is late, but promises fair. Of other crops, that paper says:

As to the later crops, we learn that in some localities the cut-worms are somewhat destructive, particularly to sugar cane, squashes, melons, and in a lesser degree to corn. This, however, occurs to a greater or less degree every year, but the lack of rains this season causes the plants to grow less vigorously than in other seasons, and they are thus less capable of resisting their creeping enemies.

SELL YOUR GRAIN.—We hope every farmer who has grain on hand, will sell now, and realize all he can, for with the promise of one of the largest crops ever raised, grain-growers will not see so high a price again for *two years*.

Educational.

Since our last, we have received several communications relating to the success of our schools and colleges, we give place to the report of the Examining Committee of the Cumberland College, Sonoma. This report, so favorable, will be read with great pleasure by the citizens of that county, and we are always glad to spread such information. We hope to have such colleges represented in our advertising columns and directory, so that we may know of their standing and success, and to hear from its friends and the teachers often, for we believe this journal can be claimed as the earnest friend of education.

The College of California have had their Festival Season with great *eclat* and honor to all.

The Oakland Seminary too, they are full of success and triumph with their report, which has won great credit.

The Alumni of California have held their grand Reunion, and have written another page of light in the cause of Education and Brotherhood.

Our city schools too, have thrown to the breeze many flags of triumph, and won glorious words of praise; thus far it has been a feast of the intellect. *Results* will tell in the future how much is the progressive.

"The Curse Lifted."

We finish this important essay in this number, and we hope the reading of it by parents will lead to such reflection and action as shall accomplish great good.

We esteem this essay of Dr. Jackson one of the most important that has ever been presented to the minds of parents, and sad indeed is the reflection, that there are too many fathers and mothers who will lightly esteem such truths, and pass them by, and thus entail a *curse* on their own descendants.

We have published an extra number of the journals which contains these chapters, and hope they will be called for by those who desire to spread Great Truths, and thus "lift the curse" from off suffering humanity. The history of the world will show from whence sprang our best and noblest of men,—not from the rich and fashionable, but from the industrious, the energetic working spirit of the age in which they live; and never shall we see a race of men and women free from deformity and disease, until the Laws of Nature and of God are obeyed, as pointed out in the essay we have just published.

We notice an extraordinary change in the Sac. *Bee*. It used to be as flat as dishwater, but is now as sparkling as champagne.—*Ex.*

Perhaps it is owing to the dose of acid and soda we administered to the *Bee* a few weeks ago.—*Elevator.*

We clip the above from the neat and spirited little paper of the colored people. The *Elevator*, we are glad to know is in a very prosperous way.

We presume the cause of the change in the *Bee* is, as our cotemporary remarks, owing to the medicine they administered. Of course it ought to *sparkle*, it has come in contact with an *Elevator!*

HEAVENWARD.—An exchange tells the following good news of Amos Kendall, the great politician of bygone years, now very aged, has made a profession of religion, and joined the Baptist Church of Washington. This is good news; we sincerely hope the same thing would happen to James Buchanan, even at the last hour.

FINE HOUSE IN SANTA CLARA FOR SALE.—There is now offered for sale a very fine house situated in a very pleasant spot. The farm contains nearly fourteen acres nearly five acres in fruit, 1500 bearing trees, choicest kinds. Added to this a nursery of 2000 young trees, the best varieties. The soil is the best and richest. Everything grows finely, the productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use. The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go East.—Here is a bargain. Inquire of the editor FARMER.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commences Wednesday, July 19, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commences Aug. 1, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commences the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commences August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commences July.
Miss M. Lammond, Principal.

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commences July.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commences last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commences July, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commences last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

PREMIUMS FROM THE FARMER.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Colleges and Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those Artists who shall be connected with the Drawing Departments. We therefore offer the following:

For the best Pencil Sketch, of *three offered*, of the Buildings only—a richly chased Gold Thimble.

For a Drawing of the Buildings and Grounds, a Ladies' Rich Needle Case and Materials, worth doubly the First Prize

For a Crayon Sketch of Buildings and Grounds—a Prize the value of the Second offered.

For an Oil Painting—a Prize worth double the latter—an Opera Glass, or a Japan Writing Desk.

For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

Groceries and Provisions,

..AT..

WHOLESALE,

..BY..

BOWEN & BRO.

Wines, Liquors, Ship Stores, &c.

On account of the large increase in our business, we have LEAST THE LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING, No. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, near Washington street, in connection with our STORE ON MONTGOMERY STREET, WHERE WE CAN FURNISH FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, WITH THE BEST SELECTED GOODS AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, in quantities to please, and delivered free of charge.

BOWEN & BRO.,

Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS,

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,

—AND—

Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,

ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

23tf **C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,** Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

TWO PIANOS

FOR SALE.

TWO SPLENDID PIANOS, OF HORACE WATERS Manufactory, New York.

One Extra Finish, of Rosewood, Carved Legs, 7⅓ Octave.

One plain, 6⅔ octave. They will be sold on liberal terms.

16 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount, Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7t

Home Miscellany.

MORNING PRAYER FOR A CHILD.

O God! I thank thee, that the night
In peace and rest hath passed away,
And that I see in this fair light
My Father's smile, that makes it day.

Be thou my guide, and let me live
As under thine all-seeing eye;
Supply my wants, my sins forgive,
And make me happy when I die.

EVENING PRAYER FOR A CHILD.

Another day its course hath run,
And still, O God, thy child is blessed;
For thou hast been by day my sun,
And thou wilt be by night my rest.

Sweet sleep descends, my eyes to close;
And now, while all the world is still,
I give my body to repose,
My spirit to my Father's will.

TO MY SOLDIER BROTHER.

[The following most excellent verses we find written in the *Golden Era*, and we give them wings.—Ed. F.]

O winds that sigh so mournfully,
Tarry a moment in your flight;
A messenger I pray you be,
And bear beneath the heavens bright
This word to one I love most dear:
Good night.

Now! now! I've bound it to your wings;
Haste speed! nor turn to left or right;
Wait not, though Philomela sings,
Till you have touched with pinions light
His tent, and whispered low and sweet:
Good night!

CENTRE, IOWA, April, 1865. A. F. S.

ECONOMY OF SLAVERY.

"One mouth and one back to two hands," is the law
That the hand of his Maker has stamped upon man;
But Slavery lays on God's image her paw,
And fixes him out on a different plan;
Two mouths and *two* backs to two hands she creates;
And the consequence is, as she might have expected;
Let the hands do their best, upon all her estates,
The mouths go half fed, and the backs half protected.

"THE CURSE" LIFTED;

Or, Maternity Made Easy.

A LECTURE BY J. C. JACKSON, M. D.

[CONCLUDED.]

A good time to drink water, in general terms, is soon after getting out of bed in the morning, a few minutes before each meal and half an hour preceding retirement to rest, whether this latter be in the day-time or at night. Abstractly considered, it is not well to drink *much* water at meals,—better not to drink any. The practice of drinking largely at meals of fluids, of which water is the base, is not good. As a general thing it is not best to use *warm* drinks. *Cold* or cool water, if not taken in too large quantities at one time, is preferable.

In regard to washing the body it is well, where the person has an ordinarily vigorous organization, to do this as often as three times a week in the winter season, and from three to four times in the warm season. Too frequent washings are not desirable. Water-cure people have run into extremes in this direction. Washing themselves every day, as if their lives depended on it, in many instances they have done themselves harm,—in but few instances except there have been special abnormal conditions to overcome, have they derived benefit from it. We may learn something from living creatures below us.

I readily admit there is more need for frequent washing of the human body than there would be were air and light made more available. Air is a good cleanser, and could the surface of the human body be brought into contact with it thoroughly, much of the water-washing now necessary would be uncalled for. To a certain extent the same is true of light. Washing the body off in water should never be administered in a cold room, nor should the water be cold unless the person is of full and quite vigorous habit. As this is not the case with American women generally, they should have comfortable circumstances surrounding them when partaking of a bath. Women who are with child should never, if they can avoid it, administer their own baths. They should always be assisted by an intelligent attendant, and she should be in good health; for women in the state described are sensitive to external surroundings and are affected by them pleasantly or otherwise as these are agreeable or not.

The best time to take a body-washing is at that period of the twenty-four hours when, under the natural combination of hygienic agencies the body is likely to be at its maximum point of energy.—It is a wise rule to do the hardest work when there is the most strength to do it with. Every living human organism has its periods of alternation in strength. No man is as strong upon just getting out of bed as when he has been up and in exercise awhile. Neither is he as strong at night-fall as in the morning. As the sun rises and light comes upon the earth's surface, affecting all living things, man is exhilarated, toned up and made vigorous by its influence. From the period of the sun's rising till it reaches the zenith man grows strong. From mid-day till night-fall he grows weak.—From night-fall to morning light he is weakest.—To work him during the night instead of the day is to work him when he is the weakest and therefore at disadvantage. Proverbially, then, night-work as against day-work is the harder, more taxing, more ruinous. If the rule be true that the hardest work if possible is to be done when the body is most vigorous, then is it good philosophy to take baths when the body is most vigorous.—With our people this will be found to be at or about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Between eleven and twelve, then, is the best time to take a bath, not in the morning upon first getting up, as is the usual custom with body-washers, nor upon going to bed, as is frequently the custom.

Those persons to whom this lecture will be of special service will do well to heed this point and to follow it up, bearing in mind that in their circumstances it will be wise for them generally to retire to bed immediately after taking their bath. The best effect to be produced by a bath in their cases is that of sedation, and a recumbent posture with the body free from the pressue of its clothes is a great auxiliary to a bath in this direction. To take a bath with a long walk after it, is contra-indicated in the cases of women in the family-way. They had better lie down and go to sleep if they can, to rise up with their nervous systems greatly refreshed in consequence of a better state of the circulation induced by the bath, and dressing themselves to walk out, if they are able to do so, thus getting their exercise under refreshment and invigorated conditions of body. Where there are special reasons, growing out of disturbances of the digestion, torpidity of liver, fullness of spleen, costiveness of bowels, irritation of kidneys, weakening of the abdominal muscles and mechanical displacement of the bowels, indicated by their sinking low down into the pelvic cavity, sitz-baths of a mild temperature will be found to be of fine effect. Connected with these may be worn the abdominal bandage, how to make and wear which please see Miss Austin's tract, "How to take Baths." These baths may be taken quite frequently and with little or no danger if properly administered, and especially if the habits of the person are correct in other respects. They will be found a great corrector, in many ways, of derangements that are likely to arise under the artificial and unnatural customs of life common to American women, and will prove, in connection with food and occasional enemas of tepid water, of great avail in overcoming any disposition or tendency to costiveness of bowels.

I have now reached in this discussion the point of

Confinement, or giving Birth to her Child.

On this I have nothing to say beyond what is known to persons of experience, that under such circumstances every arrangement should be made for the comfort and proper attendance of the patient. Assuming that the person has previously lived hygienically, all she will ordinarily need will be good attendance with an intelligent physician within call in case of necessity, which necessity will very seldom exist. There is no reason why, under natural relations the birth of a child should not be as devoid of danger of hazard, or extreme suffering to the mother as that of the young of any animal.

After the child is born, Hygiene may then come into play, so I resume my suggestions at that point.

In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand after a woman has given birth to a child and has had a little opportunity to rest, she will be made all the more comfortable and have her securities for recovery greatly increased by the taking of a bath. This may be given to her, if one so please, by a towel-washing, or she may be lifted into a bath, it being prepared for her, sustained and helped by assistants, who may proceed to wash her body all over, cleaning it perfectly, wiping it dry, putting upon her clean and well aired linen and laying her in a clean bed, putting over the addomen a wet compress covered with a dry one, a cool cloth upon her head, a warm blanket about her feet, and then the most entire quiet. If possible to do so, for the first few days she should see no one but her husband or her chosen attendants. These should be persons of her own sex and not more than two, alternating each other in their care of her. The room in which she should be placed should be large and airy, free from noxious smells, protected from noisy sounds and capable of being filled with light; for, though she will be inclined to sleep a good deal, when not asleep she will be invigorated by light. Every day she may take a bath, and a good way, after three or four days, is to fill a tub with water sufficiently to have the water come nearly to the top of the tub when sitting in it, the water being at a temperature between 80° and 90° say 90° for ten minutes and 85° for five minutes, then washing the whole upper portion of the body over, lift her out and lay her down upon the wiping sheet spread upon the bed, the room being warm and no currents of air passing over her, and wipe her entirely dry and rub the body until the skin feels perfectly soft and velvety, when put on her linen, arrange her bed as before, keep her head cool and feet warm and the house still and she will almost certainly go to sleep.

My own experience with women who have given birth to children leads me to say that in large majority of cases their unfavorable conditions in getting up from confinement are attributable mainly to two causes; first, to their bad conditions of living during the period anterior to the birth of their children, and second, to noisy, disquiet and perturbed conditions afterwards. In every town or place where people congregate, women who are friends feel themselves at liberty to press their way into the presence of the patient to look at the baby, talk with the nurse, make suggestions while present and criticise and gossip afterward. All this should be strictly prohibited. No matter how vigorous no woman should undertake to exercise her strength if she can avoid it for eight or nine days after confinement. She should not attempt to do anything except in the mildest and least expensive way; for to avoid child-bed fever is to ensure one's life;—

And quiet,
And simple diet,
And pure air,
With plenty of good care,
And sleep,
With proper keep—
are the great restoratives.

With such precautions and under such circumstances I venture to say that *the curse* of child-bearing may be lifted, the night of sorrow to child-bearing women pass away, and a better and a brighter day for them generally be inaugurated.

I will not close these remarks without an additional suggestion: which is, that taking the physical constitution together with the mental and moral temperament of American women into account, the practice of bearing children so often as is habitual with them,—say, during the child-bearing period, as often as once in two years,—is indefensible. American women who wish to have good health themselves, have healthy children, live to old age and have their children thus live, should not have children oftener than once in five years. It may readily be seen that to bear children as often as once in two years, which is now the custom, keeps a woman from the period of her marriage till the period when child-bearing becomes constitutionally impossible, under its constant influence. Any one can reckon this matter up satisfactorily. Take the period of gestation, add to that the period of lactation, and you have twenty months at least,—oftener twenty-two.—This, then, is the period for one child. Soon after this weaned another is begotten. During the succeeding months the mother cares for two children, one lying in her lap, the other unborn. This is cruel. No system can sustain it for any great length of time. It may be done, but it wears.—Some women can endure it, but it is very expensive to their health, and if it be true that the life forces in the system which are constitutional, are in a measure *reserved forces*, then to the degree that they are drawn upon to meet special exigencies are they used up so that they cannot be had in their order. A woman may thus draw upon those powers which God in nature has given her whereby to sustain herself when she is sixty or seventy years old so as to have them all used up by the time she is twenty-five or thirty years of age. If so, it stands to reason that instead of living sixty or seventy years, she will die at twenty-five or thirty years of age.

It is a common practice in this country for men and women to thrust their hands down into the *Future* and draw for their present use upon their constitutional resources. They live, as far as physical vigor is concerned, constantly in debt.—Their whole life is mortgaged for present enjoyment, and death forecloses and sells them out, and they pass away untimely to that "bourne from which no traveler returns."

In no direction is life-force spent more unwisely, unthriftily and immorally than in the frequent child-bearings of American women. Married persons should be thoughtful on this subject.

I have thus spoken the thought that is within me. If any should feel that I have transcended the bounds of propriety, I can only say that I do not thus feel. The subject is one of great interest to the people, and in my judgment it is useless to try to reach them except in a common way.—No way is so well adapted to reach them as the Press. On this subject I cannot occupy the pulpit, the lyceum platform, or the medical lecture-room; nor can I successfully reach them by special publication of books, pamphlets or tracts. They want the popular journal. They are entitled to knowledge that they may become refined; to refinement that they may become wise and good; to wisdom and goodness that they may come to God. "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to every man liberally and upbraideth not." My heart's desire is to be able to present knowledge on matters pertaining to life and health,—and I hope also upon other subjects, to the People at large. I am one of the people. My interest is with the people, my hopes are for the people, my regards are toward the people,—the *great* people.

I am getting into years; but from my boyhood up I have never turned away from, forgotten or separated my interests from the masses of my fellows. In their struggles, their trials, their endurances, their hardships, their poverty, suffering and sorrow I have sympathized with them, lived with them, labored for them, and have come to see in many respects, their conditions greatly improved.

I may not live to see the day
When the great People shall bear sway,
And "earth be gladdened by the ray"
Of light that cometh from above.

But come it fast or come it slow—
'Twill come at last, I surely know:
And Heaven and Earth will feel its glow,
And men shall call it Love.

SOCIETY.—The pleasure of Society depends more upon the females than upon the men. Gentlemen expect to be entertained, children are out of the question, and therefore it rests upon women what society shall be. The pleasure of an evening's entertainment is graduated by the capacity of the hostess to interest her visitors in each other, and make them forget that their own identity is to be lost in the efforts to make every one at ease. This is the great secret of true enjoyment. Some ladies will enter a drawing-room or social circle, where every person's neighbor appears like an iceberg, and the whole atmosphere is chilly and constrained, and by their genial nature and well-timed playfulness, throw sunshine and warmth all over the room, till all commingle in that easy and yet dignified cordiality that ever characterizes true gentility.

[This is true, woman *makes* society, and it would be interesting indeed could the subjects of conversation be a matter of record. A review of fashionable conversation would soon show what constitutes the social ameties of life.—ED. FARMER.]

WONDERFUL MEMORIES.—Sir William Hamilton tells some marvelous stories in his lectures on memory. Ben Johnson could not only repeat all he had written, but whole books he had read. Niebughr in his youth was employed in one of the public offices of Denmark, where part of a book of accounts having been lost, he restored it from his recollection. Seneca complains of old age because he cannot, as he once did, repeat two thousand names in the order they were read to him, and avers that, on one occasion, when at his studies, two hundred unconnected verses having been pronounced by different pupils of his preceptor, he repeated them in a reversed order, proceeding from the last to the first uttered.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Faxton, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the sub ect to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who owa even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful b ok.

Other testimonials will be seen in the Publisher's card in another column, and we shall give others in future numbers.

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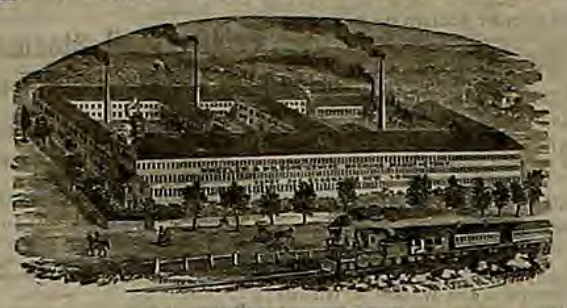

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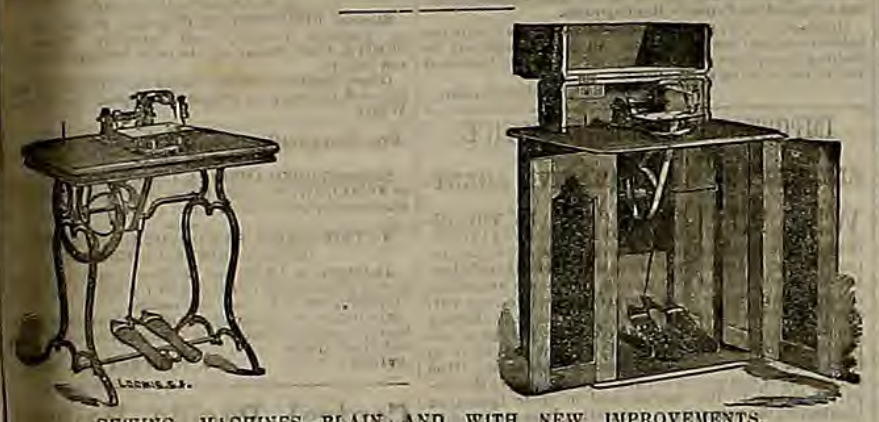

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For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

PROPRIETOR.

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THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-n09tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

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...AND...

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The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced [this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

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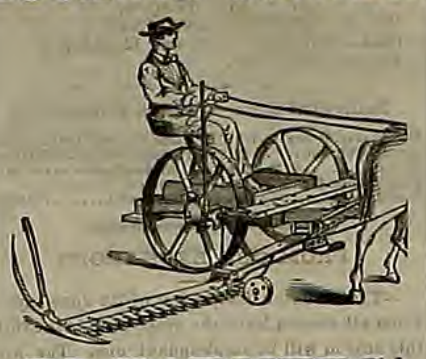

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BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

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....AND....

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Are by far the best Machines that are made.

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WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

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Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

The Best Machines for Harvesting

Now in use on this Coast.

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(called the "New York" or "Seymour & Morgan,") combined Machine, with great improvements, having a STEEL Cutter Bar. Can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper in TEN MINUTES; cuts within an inch of the ground or two feet high.—Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on any side hill, where horses can travel.

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"ECONOMY."

THE ABOVE MENTIONED MACHINE HAS BEEN

GREATLY IMPROVED

The past few months, both in its

EASE OF ACTION AND RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION,

Adding at least one-third to its former virtues, at the same time the former

SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY

Of this Machine has been improved than otherwise.

"ECONOMY"

still holds the

FRONT RANK

AMONG

ALL WASHING MACHINES,

Notwithstanding the many improvements made in the past year,

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Inventor and Patentee, Mission San Jose.

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SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUGAR Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar. These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

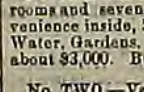
OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Farm for Sale.

260 Acres.



CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

It is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

FARM & HOUSE

FOR SALE IN

SANTA CLARA.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR sale a fine Farm and House, situated in a very pleasant spot in Santa Clara.

The Farm contains nearly Fourteen Acres, nearly Five Acres in Fruit, Fifteen Hundred Bearing Trees, of choice kinds. Added to this is a Nursery of Two Thousand Young Trees, of the best varieties.

The soil is the best and richest—everything grows finely. The productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use.

The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go to the Eastern States. Here is a bargain.

☞ Inquire of the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 17

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount. Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] June 9.

In our Grain and Produce Markets we have to note a further decline in the price of every article. Barley, of the new crop, is in free supply, and price have dropped to 1@1½ ₱ lb, with a light demand. Oats also have partaken of the fall, and now command from 1½ @1¾ ₱ lb. The crop of Hay being represented as very large, and an anxiety on the part of producers to realize, has caused a marked decline. Potatoes, both new and old, are in demand and with a light stock the market has advanced. Beans are a drug. Wheat and Flour have both declined, but not to the extent of other articles of produce. The Herculean efforts of speculators and every available opportunity or opening for Flour has been improved. The result of much however must await time to determine if the shipments to relieve this market and sustain prices here will prove a profitable speculation. Oregon (friendly Oregon) continues to supply us liberally with Wheat and Flour.—The high prices that have ruled here has enriched Oregon operators, and it is our candid opinion should California crops as an entirety fail we could draw full supplies from Oregon. Her graineries have never yet been emptied, and all that they want is high prices for their produce to induce them to send an unbounded amount. In the Sack and Sacking market an active trade exists with prices on the advance, many farmers having already ordered heavily.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	3,331	Hay, bales	5,688
Barley, sacks	2,966	Wool, bales	411
Potatoes, sacks	1,290	Middlings, sacks	600
Beans, sacks	33	Oats, sacks	1,339
Salt, sacks	3,480	Onions, sacks	—
Flour, ½-sacks	2,819	Straw, bales	394
Bran, sacks	60	Corn Meal, sacks	200

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour—₱ bbl—	
California old	3 75 @ 4 50	Superfine	12 00@12 50
" new	3 50 @ ..	Extra	14 00@14 50
Do Oregon	3 37 @ 4 00	Oregon superfine	12 00@12 50
Do Chile	.. @ ..	Chile (dull sale)	8 50@ 9 00
Barley ₱ lb—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Old	1¾ @ 1¾	Domestic Feed	80 00@90 00
New	1 @ 1¼	Eastern ₱ bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Oats ₱ lb—		Hay, ₱ ton	9@13 00
California	1¼@1¾	Bran ₱ ton	27 50@30 00
Oregon	1 1-2	Middlings, ₱ ton	30 00@35 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 37 @ 3 00	Rye ₱ 100 lbs	4 50@ 5 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	1 12 @ 3 12	Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50
Straw	5 00 @ 8 00	Potatoes, old	4 25@ 4 75
Onions	2 00@ 2 50	" new	4 75@ 5 00

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	none	Dry Hides	₱ lb 11 50@ 12
do Best Spring clip	22½@..	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	20@ ..	Sheep skins, wool on	25@ 50
do Short Staple	@ ..	do do plain	10@ 15
do Burry	13@ 15	Goat skins	each 25@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	90@1 00	Refined Tallow	9@ 12
do 2nd hand	50@ 60		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals	₱ lb .. 34@ 36	Cheese, Cals	₱ lb 16@18
do Eastern	.. 30@35½	" Eastern	₱ lb .. @..
Eggs	₱ doz .. 45@47	Farallon-eggs	₱ doz .. @..

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—June 9.

FRUIT.

Apples	₱ box $5@$6	Crab Apples	₱ lb .. @ ..
do cooking	.. @ ..	Peaches	@ ..
Pears, Bartlett	@ ..	Limes	₱ doz 37½
Vicar of Winkfield	@ ..	Oranges, ₱ 100	$4@$5
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons	per doz @..
Winter Nelis	@ ..	Pine Apples	each 50@1 00
Flemish Beauty	@ ..	Bananas	@ 12
Easter Beurre	25@ ..	do ₱ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	@ ..	Grapes, white	₱ lb .. @ ..
Fall Butter	@ ..	Syrian	@ ..
LouiseBonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex dria	@ ..
Madelaine	@ ..	Catawba	@ ..
cooking	@ ..	Hamburgh	@ ..
Strawberries	₱ lb 30@40	Los Angeles	@ ..
Raspberries	40@50	Common	@ ..
Gooseberries, common	6@ 8	Cherry Plums	@ ..
do English	@ ..	Yellow Gage	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	..	Damsons	@ ..
Cherry-currants	..	Peach Plums	..
Blackberries wild	@ ..	German Prunes	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum	@ ..
Cherries, No. 1	40@60	Almonds Cals	..
Bigarreau	50@75	Filberts	..
Black Tartarian	..	Eng Walnuts	₱ lb 35@ 40
Apricots	25@ 50	Green-gages	@ ..
Nectarines	@ ..	Pie-melon	..
Figs, new	20@30	Watermelons	each .. @..
Peanuts African	20	Sicilian Muskmelon	@..
Citrons ₱ doz	..	Canteloupes	@..
Bloodgood Pears	..	English Black Currants	@..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	₱ lb .. 10@ 15c	Okra, Dry	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱ doz 75@1 00	do Green	..
Brussell's sprouts	₱ lb @ ..	Potatoes	@ 6
Beets	₱ doz .. 37	do New	@ 12
Broccoli	₱ doz @ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ ..
Cabbage	1 00c@1 50	do Yams (S Isls)	3
Cauliflower	1 50@2 00	Pumpkins	4
Carrots	37	Parsnips	₱ doz bunches .. 37
Celery	₱ bunch .. 12	Parsley	25
Cress	₱ doz bunches .. 25	Pickles, in jars	each 50@ 25
Cucumbers	per doz 3 00	Rhubarb	₱ lb @ 12
Cranberries	₱ gall .. @1 00	Radishes	₱ doz bunches .. 25
Dried Herbs	₱ doz 1 00	do yellow	37
Egg-Plant	..	do black, ₱ bunch	37
Garlics, new	@ ..	Red Peppers	₱ lb ..
Green-Peas	2@6	Summer Squash	12
Green-Peppers	@ ..	Squash, Marrowfat	@ 5
Green-Corn, ears	₱ doz @ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce	₱ doz 37@ 50	String-Beans	@ 25
Mushrooms, open grth	₱ lb 1 00	Spinage	@ 37
do cultivated	..	Salsify	₱ bunch @ 37
Onions	₱ lb 12@ 18	Turnips	₱ doz @ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh	₱ lb @ 75

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin	₱ lb 15@18	Leg Mutton	₱ lb 12½@15
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@18	Lamb	@
Pork—rib, etc	25	Pigs' Tongues	each .. 12
Veal	20	Bacon, California	₱ lb .. 25
Veal Cutlet	20	do Oregon	
Corned Beef	@ 12	do Imported	
Smoked Beef	15	Tongues	each @ 75
Pork chops	25	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	12@15	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon, whole	₱ lb 8@12	Crabs, large	₱ doz .. 1 00
do smoked	@ 12	do small	25@50
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs	@2 00
do do	₱ lb .. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	@12
Smelts	8@12	do fresh	
Perch	8@12	Shrimps	₱ lb 12
Rockfish	8@12	Flounders	@12
Codfish	8@12	Sea Bass	8@12
Herring, fresh,		Halibut (rare)	
do smoked	₱ lb	Sturgeons	2@5
Tomcod	₱ lb	Crawfish	
Sardines (fresh)		Oysters	₱ 100
Sole-fish	25	Anchovies	
Rocktrout	12		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild	₱ pair .. @..	Snipe	₱ doz
do tame	@	English	
do Canvasback	@..	Venison smoked	₱ lb @
do Mallard		Quails	₱ doz
do Teal	₱ doz	Pigeons, domestic	1 00
Geese, wild	₱ pair 2 00	do wild	2 00
do tame	each 3 50@	Hares	each @ 75
Chickens	@1 00	Rabbits, tame	@ 37
Turkeys	₱ lb @ 30	do wild	@ 25
Hens	each 1 00@1 25	Squirrel	₱ pair. 50@

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's	₱ lb 40@ 50	Cheese	₱ lb 25@
do Eastern	@	Lard, California	30@
Eggs, Cals	₱ doz @ 55	do Eastern	21@
Duck-eggs	@ 60	Honey, in comb	25@ 37
Farallon eggs	@ 55	Maple Sugar	@ 40

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—June 9.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples,	₱ box $5@$6	Quinces,	₱ lb .. @..
Apricots,	₱ lb 25@50	California Grapes	₱ lb .. @..
Pears,	₱ lb @..	Figs, new,	₱ lb 25@30
Plums,	₱ lb 14@20	Strawberries,	₱ lb 30@40
do (Dried),	14@20	Raspberries,	40@50
Peaches,	₱ lb @..	Blackberries,	₱ lb .. @..
do (Dries)	12@20	Gooseberries,	₱ lb 6@ 8
Nectarines,	₱ lb @..	Oranges,	₱ 100 4@4 50
Cherries,	₱ lb 20@36		
do No. 1	40@60		

San Francisco Cattle Market.—June 9.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 10@12c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 8@10c.
do 2d do 5@8c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 12@18c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@15c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—June 6.

Hens	₱ doz .. @$10 00	Tame Geese	₱ pair 2 00@2 50
Spring Chickens	.. @10 00	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz 3 00@..
Turkeys	₱ lb 25@ ..	do domestic	@..
Ducks, tame	₱ doz .. @11 00	Quail, per dozen	
Ducks, wild	@..	Geese, wild	6 00@9 00

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

—The Stockton *Independent* of 7th June says:—From all we can learn the grape crop in the valley this season will be an abundant one. The army worm which have accomplished a sweeping work of devastation in fields and gardens devoted to the growth of culinary vegetables, have done no materal damage in the vineyards; and mildew, which to some extent prevailed last year on both vines and fruit, has not, so far as we have heard, been a source of annoyance to the cultivators or detriment to the crop this season, thus far. The growth of the vines generally is said to be extraordinarily thrifty and luxurient, and heavily loaded with fruit. Dr. Bateman informs us that in the portion of his vineyard where the vines are ten years old, the vigor of the growth and the healthy appearance of the fruit could scarcely be surpassed.

—It is curious that the third instance of the succession of a Vice-President to the vacant chair of the President is marked, as were the two former instances, by the fact that the vacancy occurs in the very early part of the term of office. President Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and died April 4, of the same year, one month after his inauguration. President Taylor was inaugurated eight years later March 4, 1849, and died July 9th of the same year, about four months after. President Lincoln was inaugurated for the second term on March 4, 1865, and was killed on April 14, less than two months after the commencement of the term of office.

—An account was recently published of the decease, at Versailles, of a French lady in her 107th year. It further appears, in a statement recently made, that in 1822, being then in her 65th year, she effected a life contract with the General Life Insurance Company, of Paris, by which she was to recieve 4,000 francs annully on payment of 30,000 francs at the time of making the contract.—This annual sum was punctually paid, and amounted to 170,000, francs! The Company must have taken a long breath when this apparently interminable existence we closed.

—The present "button" epidemic which has seized the ladies is founded on a significant feature of a similar rage in the early days of our Knickerbocker history, when they constituted so many symbols and exponents of wealth and position. Silver quarter dollars for coat-buttons, with dimes for the waist-coat, were considered a rare elegance; large silver buttons, engraved with the wearer's initials or family arms were also much affected by men of social *aplomb*.

—It is said that melted ice is as pure as distilled water. During congelation the salts are eliminated. Sea water, when frozen, furnishes pure spring water on being melted; and in the north of Europe, salt is economically extracted from sea water by exposing the water to intense cold; the water which remains unfrozen and unfreezable is then extremely rich in salt, which may easily be obtained by evaporation.

—The Opal Mines, at Mokelumne Hill, says the Amador *Ledger* are creating a perfect *furore*. Hundreds have visited them the past two weeks, and all Stockton Hill is claimed and staked off. Specimens have been found of the value of $2,000, if rumor be true. As there are similar geological formations, on the same range in other parts of the State, they will soon be found elsewhere than at Mokelumne Hill, no doubt.

—An editor having read in another paper that there is a tobacco which, if a man smokes or chews, will make him forget that he owes a shilling in the world, innocently concludes that many of *his subscribers* have been furnished with that article.

—George W. Minns has been elected Principal of the State Normal School and his salary fixed at $2,500. H. P. Carleton and Miss Eliza W. Houghton were re-elected Associate Principals. His salary was fixed at $2,000, and Miss Houghton's at $1,300 per annum.

—By a law of the last Congress, a copy of every book, musical composition, engraving, photograph etc., which has been copyrighted, must be sent free of expense to the Library of Congress at Washington.

—There are some people who observe the rules of honor as we observe the stars, from afar off.

STRANGE ARREST.—Chief Engineer "Sandy" Henderson, of the *Onondaga*, arrested his own brother, lately, and put him in Castle Thunder. Henderson alone, of all his whole Virginian family, espoused the national side four years ago, and grew red hot with zeal. He called at the house of his father when Richmond had been occupied, and his brother, opening the door, retreated without speaking.

"This is a warm welcome," said Sandy, ironically, "after four years' absence."

"I know no enemy of my country," said the brother.

"Then," said the Engineer, "put on your hat and go to the Provost Marshal's."

Arrived there, Henderson had a committal to Castle Thunder made out, with three days' absence on parole. He took his brother to the *Onondaga*, loaned him money, fed and clothed him, and at the expiration of that time sent him to jail. Neither party relented.

A CASE OF JEALOUSY.—The *Tribune's* correspondent says that the reports that were in circulation in Germany of counterfeit United States bonds grew out of the jealousy of the popularity of our bonds, and was resorted to by brokers in their efforts to aid the sale of home securities. There are now held in Germany above three hundred million dollars of our Five-twenty bonds, and the demand has been so great that for weeks past exchange has been one-half per cent. in our favor. It is a source of gratification to our Government that the European capitalists who had faith in our cause in the darker days of the struggle, have lived to see the securities they purchased freely at 45, rise to 66, netting them a profit on their earlier investments of nearly fifty per cent.

THE CROPS.—Speaking of the crops in Oregon, the Albany *Journal*, (Oregon,) of the 26th, says: From all parts of this Valley and from Southern Oregon, we hear encouraging news for the farming interests of our State. The prospect for an abundant harvest of oats and wheat was never more flattering. In this county the amount of grain sown is greater than that of any previous year. The crop of apples promises to be larger than was ever known. California crops are reported to be more promising than ever before.

BUTTER.—The amount of the butter crop of the United States is estimated at $65,000,000. The value of this article might be greatly enhanced by stricter attention to its manufacture. No product of the farm is so liable to depreciation as this.

It is said that at the present time, scarcely one firkin in four opens perfectly sweet. This deterioration arises not from any real chemical or practical difficulty, but solely from want of knowledge or want of care in making it.

POULTRY.—To keep your fowls healthy kill all your old cocks, keeping none over but one winter. Pursuing this course you will avoid the gaps so fatal to broods of chickens. Never allow old hens to accumulate in your flock, and procure eggs from your neighbors every year to produce a cross of your stock. The gaps are entirely prevented among poultry by salting their food in the same proportion as food for ourselves.

OPALS.—The editor of the San Andreas *Register* was shown, last week, some of the opal stones recently discovered near Mokelumne Hill. He says they are found imbedded in the lava or cement, and are of a lightish color. When cut, they make a fine stone for a ring or breastpin. One which had been cut contains a miniature landscape view within it, looking as if it had been painted there. The entire bill containing these opals has been taken possession of by different parties.

CIRCULATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.—The *Tribune's* Washington special correspondent says:

It is officially stated that the circulation of the National Banks, on the 15th May, amounted to $123,690,000. Massachusetts has 176 banks, with $31,153,730 circulation; New York 172 banks, with $19,461,750; Pennsylvania 182 banks, with $25,100,590; and Ohio 125 banks, with $16,545,570. The Pennsylvania banks have greatly overissued. Some of them must be diminished immediately or they will be closed up.

PRIDE HAS A FALL.—A Palermo paper states recently a solitary mountain, near Motta St. Anastasia, in the district of Sieli, suddenly sunk down to the level of the plain, leaving no trace behind except a few trees which stood on its top, and are still partly visible. This is not the first instance of the temporarily elevated above the crowd being suddenly reduced to their true level.

WHEN IT WILL BE PAID.—It is estimated by statisticians connected with the State Treasury Department, that the present National Debt will be paid up by 1890. This estimate is based upon the supposition that the ratio of the progress of the country will be for the next twenty-five years equal to the past twenty years.

THE FIFTH INDUSTRIAL FAIR OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, TO BE Held in August, '65.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HAVING DETERMINED to hold their Fifth Industrial Fair during the coming season, the Executive Committee would respectfully invite all persons desirous of exhibiting Machines, Manufactures, Agricultural Products, Minerals, Ores, and Works of Art, to make application immediately, in order that the proper space may be allotted them.

The Exhibition will be opened to the Public on

THURSDAY,

The 10th of August, 1865, at 10 o'lk A. M.

The Pavillion will be opened for the reception of Goods from the 15th day of July to the 24 of August.

Agricultural and Horticultural products will be received until day of opening.

The several Transportation Companies, as on former occasions, have, with commendable liberality, consented to transport articles intended exclusively for Exhibition, free of charge, and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in like manner, will take charge of them.

All articles forwarded should be labelled "For the Industrial Exhibition," San Francisco.

All communications to be addressed to C. S. HIGGINS, Corresponding Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CHARLES M. PLUM, Chairman,	
JOSIAH MOULTON,	*D. A. McDONALD,*
JAS. R. DEANE,	*C. S. HIGGINS,*
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EDWARD NUNAN,	*L. W. REAY.*

20 *P. B. DEXTER, Secretary.*

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new invention, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

WHEN IT WAS PROMULGATED BY THE DIrectors of the ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the thoughtless, and those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the question as chimerical, and wrote long articles replete with sophistry, claiming that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the poisons which constitute disease; a great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another. All of the empyrics joined in the chorus, and in their ignorance laughed at the new system, circulating base stories of its ill-success, and quoting imaginary cases as proofs. Time has demonstrated their dishonesty. After five years of uninterrupted success, the Electropathic system is the leading idea in medical jurisprudence, while by the old system, physicians were content to cure one in every five cases, there were those who were diving deep into the science of the curative art; among these were the electropathis's; finally it was discovered that the cause of failure in most of the cases of organic disease, was entirely due to the machine. Taking this view of the case, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, after years of experiment, has perfected an Electropathic Instrument, which will cure any disease to which flesh is heir, always to be understood that the case is not so far advanced as to show a destruction of the vital tissues. We do not claim that the use of medicines may not be more advantageous in some cases, but, that in connection with medicines, it will perform a cure much sooner than without, and also that diseases hitherto deemed incurable, can be cured by this system, from early morn until late at night, this instrument is employed, imparting health and strength to all who are so fortunate as to obtain its services. Diseases, which (by the old system) took months, or even years to cure, are now cured in a few days or weeks. The cost, too, is not so great as by the old system, besides the saving of time. Connected with this system is the renowned

Electro-Manetic Baths,

than which there is no more powerful auxiliary in the world for the radical cure of disease. There is no institute in the State where the electropathic system is practiced, except at the

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

645 Washington Street,

This Institute was established to, if possible, prevent the unwary from falling into those dens of robbery (yclept quack doctors' traps), and hereafter the scientific originators of this Institute will not be to blame if the afflicted are robbed of their money, and injured in constitution. There is also another view of the affair. The rising generation should be reared with strong constitutions, and the Directors wish to arouse their guardians to a proper sense of their duties in the premises, if possible, to prevent them from stuffing their young charges with deleterious drugs, with a chance of entailing upon the tender constitution just forming, a complication of evils, a thousand times worse than death.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of a system by which disease is so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature, that it can only be judged by its results. We know that by its energy, it forces everything of a foreign nature, from centre to surface, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuem, thereby preventing the poison fluids from returning to the parts affected, while the bath washes it from the surface. Here let us remark, that the Magnetic Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except in cases of cold, where fever has not run too far. In mercurial diseases, the action liquefies the mercury, which by its specific gravity, forces itself along with the currents, out of the body; the result has been obtained, by testing the water after the bath, when mercury was found. After such tests have been found, the patient is no longer troubled with the disease. The whole system is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending it. Try it, you who are afflicted from disease, or the use of poisonous drugs, and you will rejoice that you have had the courage to leave the beaten path.

It would be consuming space to no purpose, to enumerate the diseases to which this system is applicable, suffice it to say, that there is no disease, within the catalogue of human ills, but what can be cured at the Electropathic Institute. We have instructed the Resident Physician to warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or ask No Pay for services, when in his judgment it is within the bounds of cure.

CAUTION!

Persons seeking the Electropathic Institute, should be careful to remember the name and number.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

645 Washington Street.

South side, between Kearny and Montgomery, over the Restaurant,

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

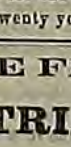
Resident Physician.

on the sign. With these remarks we leave the interest of the Institute with the Public, asking only the same generous confidence and patronage thus far awarded to it. The record shows over twenty thousand consultations, and a very large amount of suffering relieved.

Persons wishing to consult the Resident Physician by Letter, can do so with the utmost confidence. All letters must be addressed plainly J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., Box 1945, San Francisco Cal. All letters will be destroyed or returned, as directed by the writer.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. je2-tf.

FARM & HOUSE FOR SALE IN SANTA CLARA.



THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR sale a fine Farm and House, situated in a very pleasant spot in Santa Clara. The Farm contains nearly Fourteen Acres, nearly Five Acres in Fruit, Fifteen Hundred Bearing Trees, of choice kinds. Added to this is a Nursery of Two Thousand Young Trees, of the best varieties.

The soil is the best and richest—everything grows finely. The productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use.

The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go to the Eastern States. Here is a bargain.

☞ Inquire of the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

17

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Compa

For New York, via Panama

THE FOLLOWING STEA will be dispatched on the named days:

June 3—GOLDEN CITY.....Capt. Wm. F. L
June 18—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. L W

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamer.

A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

California Steam Navigation Compa

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MA

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS

CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer or SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, A. M., from Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Battery and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at Junction with stages for the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, etc., via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with stages for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of the Wool-Growers of California to their

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be among the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into the State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE, AND FULLY ACCLIMATED

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a number of Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to Col. WARREN, PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Stock to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concern'ng our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County.

A. H TODD.....N. W.

A. H. TODD & CO.

Brokers & Commission Merchants

AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment and the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Sansome
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool—Cash under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Cash on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Barley, Chicken Feed, etc, amounts under $1000, 5 per cent; over $1000, 2½ per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

New York and San Francisco

COMMENTS OF COL. WARREN Ed. CALIFORNIA FARMER

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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[For the California Farmer.]

THE COLORADO RIVER.

The Opening Up of this Great Highway.

COLONEL WARREN.

Dear Sir:—As you have expressed a desire to gain additional information in reference to the successful navigation of the Colorado River, and the magnitude of the business which must be done with this city and State in consequence of the opening up of this great highway, I take the present occasion to give you a few facts.

That the Colorado River is navigable with steamers, at *all seasons*, for six hundred miles from its mouth, and to within three hundred and eighty miles of Salt Lake City, is an *established fact*. This has been practically demonstrated by Capt. Trueworthy, of the "New Union Line." The steamer *Esmeralda* and schooner *Victoria*, belonging to this Company, will long be remembered as the pioneer vessels of this enterprise. It is not my purpose at this time to allude to the hostile course persued by those who have sought from the first to crush out this individual enterprise, so important to the Nation and the entire Pacific coast.—My former communications, published in the papers in this city and Utah, can attest the facts here set forth.

The general course of the Colorado for six hundred miles is North and South. For the first one hundred and twenty-five miles there is excellent land and timber from five to twenty-five miles in breadth. The soil is very rich, and is capable of raising all kinds of grain. Above this section along the river, at intervals of from ten to thirty miles, are beautiful valleys, extending for miles along the banks of the stream, the green grass and timber of which produces an impressive effect upon the spectator as he suddenly emerges from the deep cañons which separate them, in some of which the perpendicular rocks stand up one thousand feet high. At each change of position new and startling beauties are revealed, the grandeur of which are so different from that of other rivers, that the mind can scarcely realize that what is seen is reality. All the richest colors of the rainbow can here be found, extending far over the highest summits of the loftiest peaks, or confined within the compass of a few hundred yards.—To these favored localities the admirer of Nature can come with the fullest assurance that he can in these solitudes look upon scenery which in grandeur and magnificence are unequalled upon the American continent.

In the vicinity of the present head of navigation is an excellent farming section. From here to Salt Lake City there is a good wagon road.—This road passes through forty-two cities and towns, containing a population of sixty thousand. These houses are built of stone, adobes and of brick, and present a splendid appearance. The water being carried to the settlements from the adjoining mountains is conducted down each side of the well laid out streets, it is impossible for the country to suffer from drouth. The consequence of this is they have a regularity of good crops, and are enabled to meet the great demand from the surrounding mining country. These settlement have been established within a few years, for the direct purpose of producing cotton, in which they have been very successful. Much grain and fruit is also raised here. By the opening up of the Colorado river a complete change has been produced upon the country, and that portion which was heretofore considered to be upon the frontier is now the centre, where a large population have been and are still wending their way. Goods can be delivered there by the Colorado river at one-sixth the price charged for bringing them by the old route from the Missouri river.—The trade of Utah, Montana, and a portion of Nevada and Idaho, must be diverted to the Colorado where it can be done at less than one-half the rates of that of any other route, and the road has the additional advantage of being traveled at all seasons of the year. Within the last few months over $250,000 would have been expended in this city by merchants from these localities who came here to purchase, but owing to the suicidal action of the Legislature of this State in reference to the Legal Currency of the United States, they were reluctantly compelled to go to New York.

The saving to Utah Territory alone by this route will amount to over *three millions yearly*, not taking into consideration the great benefit to be derived by the General Government in the transportation of supplies to the interior. We are warranted in saying this trade of 230,000 persons must soon be done by the Colorado river. Is it not then of the utmost importance to this city and State to secure the benefit of this growing trade? If *prompt action* is not taken by the merchants and mechanics of this city, it will pass from their hands forever. A line of steamers once established from Panama, San Francisco can expect nothing, and her present trade will feel a great diminution.

That California and San Francisco have natural advantages over all other places is self-evident, but it is equally true that whilst enjoying their advantages they have depended too much on *these alone*. The time has come when necessity should compel San Francisco to act. The main causes which have heretofore brought capital and population to this great State are now taking it from her. It requires no lengthy argument to establish this unpleasant fact. If anybody doubts the effects of this system of "masterly inactivity," or that equally pernicious system of an association of monpolising powers, as experienced over each navigable stream in the entire State upon the welfare of California, let him recognise the signs of discouraged energy as it totters in our midst, and the pittance of encouragement offered to Agriculture, the *true basis* and *strength* of a country's glory. If the *masses* of the people are to be prevented from realizing the great benefits flowing from an enterprise so important to the interest of the entire State, by the co-operation and hostility of a powerful Combination Navigation Company, which presumes to dictate at will what *shall* be the action of those who feel the great necessity of opening the trade of the most important river flowing into the Pacific Ocean, be it so. The capitalist and others of this city cannot complain when this enterprise will be associated with those *abroad*, whose views of Public Policy and Humanity rise higher than the dictatorial powers of a Combination Company.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

DEPTH OF THE SEA.—The sounding effected with reference to the new trans-Atlantic cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the different depths of the sea. Generally speaking, they are not of any great depth in the neighborhood of Continents; thus the Baltic, between Germany and Sweden, is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130. The greatest depth of the channel betwen France and England does not exceed 300 feet, whilst to the southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest parts of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet while a little more to the east it is 3,000. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of Nantucket (south of Cape Cod) no bottom was found at 7,800 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope, 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena 27,000 feet. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 26,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 29,000.—[*Galignani.*

IN DEFIANCE OF DAVIS' ORDERS.—The Richmond *Times* says:

General Johnston surrendered his army in positive disobedience to the order of Mr. Davis, who instructed him to disband his infantry, spike his artillery, and form with his cavalry an escort for the Government in its flight. General Johnston recieved this order with undisguised indignation. He immediately replied that he had three duties to consider: first of all, that which he owed to the officers and soldiers under his command; second, that which was due to the country, composed of the families of those brave men; and lastly, which was now the most inferior of all, that which he owed to his superiors in command. In the conflict between these duties he should disregard the last and obey the two first. The surrender of his army was in accordance with this determination.

Letter from the Lower County.

NUMBER ONE.

LOS ANGELES, June 5, 1865.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir:—A few items from this much neglected, but most delightful district of country may be of interest to some of the many readers of your valuable journal. A short residence in this neighborhood, and but limited information, will, necessarily, make the sketch an imperfect one. The climate is all that could be desired; without the high winds of the Bay of San Francisco, and without the ague of the Sacramento Valley. I wonder if the far-famed climate of Italy can equal it. A gentle breeze springs up about 10 A. M., just enough to make it pleasant, and gradually dies away with the going down of the sun, while the nights are cool enough to make it pleasant to sleep under heavy blankets. The crops this season, appear to be above the average; we are now in the middle of harvest, barley and but little wheat is raised on account of the rust; what would the farmers of the Northeastern States think of harvest and threshing being about settled, which it will be by the first of July, and yet neither frost nor rain is expected till November, a long summer certainly. Had the high price of barley been sustained, heavy shipments would now be making to your city. The early planted corn looks remarkably well, and is now in tassle, while some are still planting; we can safely plant from the first of April to the first of July, where there is sufficient water for irrigating purposes, the yield is variously estimated at from fifty to eighty bushel per acre. The worms have seriously injured the potato crop. For the various fruits, nuts, etc., this county is probably not excelled by any other; I was shown an English walnut tree from which thirty dollars worth of nuts were sold last season; an acre of these planted at the usual distance apart, say fifty to an acre, would bring the nice little income of fifteen hundred dollars a year. Thus, Mr. Editor, with Walnut trees at these figures, corn that will yield eighty bushels per acre, orange groves, lemons, and limes will, probably, be still more valuable. With a climate unexceptionable, and vineyards, that with proper care will yield one thousand gallons of wine per acre; I think you will agree with me that this section will be the garden of California, as California will eventually be the "Garden of the World." This is the bright side of the picture, for it has always a dark side; the great trouble is, insufficient water for irrigating purposes, and yet there is more than is judiciously used; a stream of water is a very nice thing for neighbors to quarrel over. Here also, we are not exempt from the common California curse—Spanish titles and unsettled claims. What stock the last two unprecedented dry seasons have left are doing very finely, upon the whole, I don't think it much loss to the country that the thousands of worthless stock have been swept off, as there is now a disposition on the part of stockmen to improve their qualities, rather than increase their numbers, especially is this the case with sheep; Los Angeles can show as fine flocks of sheep as any in California. As lumber is high, fencing is done principally with willows and brush, yet some are planting largely of the Osage Orange, with every indication of success.

A barn I have not noticed while in this section, nor are they needed; corralls, corn cribs, and wine cellars are most that is wanted. For pests, we have the gopher and squirrel, but they are not so troublesome here as in other parts of California, and in irrigating, we can destroy most of them. The most troublesome is the cyote, he appears to be equally as fond of chickens as a Methodist preacher, though his mode of obtaining them, is, morally speaking, more questionable; they are also very destructive on newly-dropt calves, lambs, etc. A California lion was killed a few days ago at the foot hills, where it had killed two and crippled a third horse; a few grizzly bears are in the mountains, while up towards the Kern Lake country a few bands of wild horses are said to be still roaming in their native wildness. Parties have been prospecting and boring for oil, but I have not heard of any success that they have met with; well, in corn and wine if not in oil we can compete with any country. I have not the statistics at hand, but it appears to me that this county produces more pure wine than all the Atlantic States together. About 25 miles south of Los Angeles city is the village of Anaheim, known in your city as the United Anaheim Association; it is a wealthy German settlement of 50 lots or shares, of I believe 25 acres each. They have got fine houses and other improvements, and are exclusively in the wine business, a more intelligent, liberal and kind-hearted people, it is seldom your lot to meet with, but I fear I have trespassed on your columns too long, and will come to a close.

Yours, etc., J. D.

—At the election held in Vallejo, on Saturday evening last, it was voted to levy a tax of $2,000, for the purpose of building additions to the Public School House. J. W. Batcheller was elected Assessor and Collector.

A Voice from the Country for Currency.

SHASTA CITY, June 10, 1865.

COLONEL WARREN:

Dear Sir:—It is refreshing to know that there is at least one paper in California that has not bowed the knee to Baal, nor given its influence in favor of repudiating the National Currency. Your paper containing the long and truthful article on the "Currency Question" was worth fifty newspapers that have denied us the right of having our true interests defended and the necessities of our State supplied. Had we on the contrary ever been given an opportunity of voting upon the question of Currency we would not have given that vote in favor of ruinning California by turning Currency Nullifiers and robbing the State of millions upon millions of dollars that would have been used to encourage industry and labor. California will not recover what she has lost by rejecting the National Currency in twenty-five years. This act has made bankers and foreign capitalists millionaires, whilst it has made the people miserably poor, and too many of them beggars.

First, this stupid policy assisted in making our people leave California, because of the great premium they got for their gold, and now a large drain is kept up because of the discouraging scarcity of money and the ruinous rates of interest we have to pay. We are ground to death by capital, and we thank you for having the patriotism and honesty to tell the people who it is that have almost crushed the hopes and prosperity of our State. Yours, respectfully, PATRON.

The Worms in Santa Clara County.

SANTA CLARA CO., June 10, 1865.

COL. WARREN:

Dear Sir:—I send you with this note a box of Worms. The entire lot I picked from one cabbage stalk. I counted upon one hill of beans, *fifty* of the same kind of worms. I think upon about one acre of garden that we have I could gather one bushel of worms. All the vegetables in this part of the county (northwest) are litterally covered with the same kind of Worms, and you may well believe that their depredations is a serious matter. Respectfully,

ISAAC A. WORLEY.

Contra Costa Agricultural Fair.

PACHECO, June 12, 1865.

COL. WARREN:

Dear Sir:—At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of Contra Costa Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society, it was unanimously resolved to hold the Fifth Annual Fair of the Society in September next, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th, continuing four days, and ending on Friday, the 22d. Trusting that the time set will not conflict with the Bay District Fair,

I remain respectfully yours,

W. A. SMITH, Sec'y.

Postal Matters.

We take from the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, their report upon the San Francisco Postoffice. When shall we have the needed reforms. The report says:

General dissatisfaction having been manifested respecting the condition of Postal Affairs, on this coast, a Special Committee was appointed by the Chamber to "report on the condition of our Postal Affairs, and to consider the feasibility of improvement and reforms." The labor of this Committee was necessarily arduous, and they submitted in September last, a voluminous report, exposing mismanagement and abuses in the postal service on this coast; giving copious extracts from the laws and regulations of the Postoffice Department, showing that our postal facilities were far short of those provided for by law; making practical suggestions for improvement and reforms; and demonstrating the benefits that would result from a more perfect organization of the postal service. The report was adopted by the Chamber, ordered to be published as matter of general interest to the people of the State, and your President was instructed to forward a copy thereof to the Postmaster General, and to ask his attention to the recommendations it contained.

So far, however, but little has been done in the way of establishing the much needed reforms, and this community continues to enjoy fewer postal facilities than any other city of equal importance in the United States or Europe. Some steps towards improvement have been taken, but they are as yet very short of what might have been expected.

MUSIC ABROAD.—Our foreign exchanges tell us of a Monster Musical Festival, which is to come off this summer, at Dresden, at which "twenty to twenty-five thousand singers will appear." We presume the types altered the number from two thousand five hundred to the number stated. It was our pleasure to be present at the Musical Festival at Ghent, in 1847, at which there were *three thousand* performers, and we thought they made noise enough—we do not exactly mean *noise*, we mean they gave a volume of music loud enough for any taste or hearing.

Advancement of Medical Science.

The Medical Press of our State has "thrown down the glove" and commenced the war upon the old fogy notions of the Medical Fraternity at the East, that forbids a physician from giving notice to the world that he has made a discovery that will relieve human suffering and heal disease.

We wonder how they will approve the essay we have just published—the "Curse Lifted." We presume SUCH TRUTHS would be ruled out, lest their *Practice should be diminished.*

In the Day of Judgment it will be found that more than half the human suffering, misery, wretchedness, disease, deformity, and crime will be laid at the door of medical men, who have kept back *truth* from womankind lest their profession should suffer.

We hesitate not to aver that the vast amount of diseases and deformity that exists in our land—the deaf and dumb, the blind and halt, the miserable half-made up creatures, without comeliness of person, the brainless idiotic men and women that "curse the earth," are more the result of a *want of knowledge* that has been kept back by men of the medical profession than from all other causes put together. When the medical men of our land who are supposed to know about *Physiological Law*, shall publish to the world the truth to woman as Dr. Jackson has, then will beauty of person return to woman in the form of health, and the Mother of Men will be redeemed, for the "curse" that was entailed upon her will be lifted; for it is folly and madness even to expect to see beauty, comeliness, strength, and great intellect in the mass of our men, until the curse of ignorance upon the Laws of Nature and God in the creation of the human species are better understood. To this end we earnestly urge the reading of that most excellent publication the *Laws of Life*, by Dr. Jackson, of N. Y., Combe on the Constitution of Man, and Spurgheim's Natural Laws. Let every mother in the land possess herself of these safeguards, and they can almost dispense with the Medical Fraternity, at least they should do so, unless they will give them the *truth* upon the subject.

In addition to this keeping back all important knowledge from the people by the medical men of past times, we would here ask who it is that is most forward in causing an indictment to be made against the Anatomical Museum in this city?

We ask for information, was it not the *Medical Faculty* almost alone that have testified against the exhibition of this museum? and why? because if disease is here shown up in its own hideous deformity, and with the horrors and torments pictured on the human face, such as ever must attend the dying hours of those who lead a life of sin and shame; it must stop disease, and do physicians wish this? Open that museum not only to man, but to *every parent*, and let them take their children of proper age and show them the consequences of an ill-spent life and disease and crime will cease.

We confess we are glad to see the blow aimed by the *Medical Press* to the Old Fogys East; remember the old adage—when doctors disagree, etc., light is breaking:—

WAR ON SPECIALITIES.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society held in February, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That advertisements indicating location and residence are the utmost limits of self-announcements consistent with professional dignity; and that all reference to special branches of medical practice as extra-inducement to patronage, should be deemed violations of the code of medical ethics.

Resolved, That hereafter, any practitioner so offending shall be deemed disqualified as a delegate to or for membership of this Society, and if already a delegate to or member thereof, shall be deemed a fit subject for discipline.

The resolutions were directed to be forwarded to the next meeting of the American Medical Association. We vote against them. The range of medical science is so immensely extended that it is not easy to compass the entire field, and absolutely impossible to cultivate it. To concentrate the attention, in some degree at least, upon given topics, affords the only means of advancement and discovery. The department of obstetrics, for instance, or opthalmology, or even diseases of the lungs, may profitably become the subject of special study; and we can see no reasonable objection to the public announcement of the fact, when it is done honestly, and when the practitioner acts accordingly and in good faith. At any rate, let our grim-visaged and tight-laced disciplinarians employ civil and gentlemanly remedies to the supposed evil. We have a hearty dislike to the tyranny of formalists, who can think of no remedies but caustic and the knife. Like old Ambrose Paré with his boiling oil for wounds, the sooner their supply of means is exhausted, the sooner their healing purposes will be accomplished. Medical Associations will succeed much better in harmonizing and elevating our profession by appealing to the judgment and self-respect of honest delinquents than by brandishing the whip over their heads.

—The Emperor of Mexico owes Louis Napoleon a little bill of $65 000,000.

Agricultural Department.

Observations on Grain Sowing, Drainage, etc.

MAINE PRAIRIE, Solano Co., April 3, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—I hereby acknowledge my obligation to you for a copy of the FARMER containing a cut of Winter's Broadcast Seed-sower. I should judge it to be much better for sowing than the common mode, but while it possesses superior advantages to the usual method, it fails to accomplish one very important part of the work done by the Drill. *The seed box of the Drill being arranged above the teeth, or flucks, which are hollow, the grain is deposited through them at a uniform depth at the bottom of the furrow.* Every grain being in moist earth it will come up more even and better than if it was left at all depths from the surface to the extreme depth the Cultivator cuts. Herein lies the reason that one-fifth less grain is required with a Drill, the depredation made by birds not being taken into account. I presume Messrs. Winter's Sower would be nearly as effectual in disposing of the last difficulty.

The kind of Drains to which I refered, viz: Male Drains, requires no Tile. For the benefit of those unacquainted with them, I will give a short description of their construction. It is very simple, being a large, strong stick of timber with a stong cutter inserted in a similar position to a plow-cutter. This cutter is intended to run as deeply as the Drain is required, and to the bottom end, or near to it, is attached a ball. The ball is small at the forward end increasing in size, is oval on top, and flat on the bottom. The machine is drawn by means of a capstan, to the frame of which are securely fastened four strong stakes in such a position that they are drawn into the ground as soon as operations are commenced.

Perhaps this will give an idea of its main workings, and no doubt a full description with a cut could be obtained from the office of the *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, Ill. This machine has been in successful operation in Illinois for some time, some of the Drains having stood for ten years or more, I think. The cost is small compared with Tile Draining, and I do not see why they would not do well here in a clay subsoil.

J. H. FISHER.

Splendid Sheep.

Some little time since, we had occasion to speak of the splendid flock of Sheep at Elk Grove, that of Mrs. McConnell. We learn that a portion of the fine breeding stock, bucks and ewes, can now be purchased at fair rates; in order to show their excellence and their origin, we give an extract from the State Agricultural Society's Report, which describes them as exhibited at the late State Fair.

Persons desirous of purchasing some of the finest breeders in the State, can learn particulars and price by calling at our office.

"McConnell & Curtis, Sacramento, have six pens of Spanish Merinos on exhibition, altogether one hundred and ten sheep, ages varying from lambs of five months to bucks of seventeen years old. This stock is descended from *Hanum & Hines'* stock, being the product of the famous Merino Buck and ewes "Vermont," known by the above names, and the progeny of the sheep imported from that State in eighteen hundred and fifty-six. From four bucks and three ewes imported at that time, they have bred about 32 full blooded sheep, and about three thousand head of graded stock. They find the best native sheep to breed from to be good American ewes, though they have crossed the Chibauhau sheep to excellent advantage, shearing ten pounds of wool, that would enter with the fourth grade Merino, from year old lambs. In regard to the ability of Merinos to thrive on our native stock ranges, to the experience of these growers, shows that they possess a decided advantage over others having a hardier constitution, never suffering from disease, (McConnell & Curtis have never lost a head of their Merinos from sickness), shearing more wool, proving better breeders, and generally doing better than the common stock. The weight of the California-bred Merinos is generally from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty-five pounds; the average weight of the fleece of thoroughbreds raised here, is about fifteen pounds per annum, and the evenness and fineness of the staple is equal to that of the Merino in the most favored countries. Such is the opinion of McConnell & Curtis, after four years of experience."

Wool Growing in Oregon.

A correspondent in the Portland *Oregonian*, writing upon the subject of Wool Growing and Woolen Manufacturers, says:

I notice in your issue of this morning, a circular addressed "To the Wool Growers of Oregon," signed by some of our best citizens. This article led me to inquire of one of the directors the cause of this. I learn the factory company have paid during the last two years as high as 22 to 27 cents per pound. This was the result partly of high prices in the Eastern market, in consequence of scarcity in cotton, and the large demand for woolen goods in the army. This demand will now cease in consequence of a more liberal supply of cotton, and less demand for coarse woolen goods for army consumption.

We must take into consideration that these are prices for unwashed wool, which costs here 25 cents, will make it cost, when washed, 37 to 41½ cents per pound; therefore these prices compare very favorably with those quoted in the Eastern States. While gold in New York was about 100 per cent. premium, washed wool was worth from 75 to 85 cents per pound in greenbacks, which would make it equivalent to 37½ to 42½ cts per pound in New York. It will therefore be observed that the reason there are no purchasers in this market for Eastern manufactories, or for the San Francisco market, is, that the prices paid by the Salem company have compelled them to lose money. The Salem Factory think they have dealt fairly with the people during the past year. They have erected a flouring (?) mill at a cost of $40,000. For this improvement they have been obliged to borrow money. They have a large amount of goods on hand for which they find but little sale. They are willing to exchange these goods for wool at fair prices, in consequence of dull sales of goods this Spring. At present they have not the funds to pay cash for wool. They hope to be able to get enough wool in exchange for their goods to run the mill. In case the company can find an outlet for their goods in a cash market during the coming year, they may be able hereafter to pay cash for wool, which would be much more agreeable to them. Prices, from circumstances not under their control, must necessarily be less than last year, but many of the farmers will remember that wool has been as low as 12½c, and 20c now is a fair price.

I believe the farmers should take every precaution to protect their own interests; and I have no doubt but they will be able to sell a portion of their wool at 16 to 18 cents cash, to be shipped from Portland. At the same time they can probably sell their wool to almost any merchant in the valley at 20 cents in payment of their store bills, as the Company are prepared to take the wool from such merchants in payment of debts due them, or in exchange for their goods.

The Oregon Mills will soon be in operation, and this will give a healthy competition in the wool market; and if they will not pay fair prices for wool, Eastern or California Agents will come into the market.

FAIRPLAY.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

A COTTAGE HOME
IN THE
Country Wanted!

THE ADVERTISER IS IN WANT of a neat and pretty Rural spot for a Home. Ten to Fifteen Acres will be enough.

The Land must be of the very best quality, not improved. A Hill-side view preferred, and Native Shade Trees on the spot would enhance the value.

Preference would be given to a place commanding a view of our Harbor and its surroundings, as a good prospect is most desirable.

A Good Soil, Stream of Water, Native Trees, and Fine Prospect are the points requisite. An ordinary place will not answer.

☞ Address Col. WARREN, California Farmer Office, who will confer with any one having such a place. An immediate sale can be effected, and advantageously. 17

WILL & FINCK,
CUTLERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY KIND OF CTTLERY of the most finished varieties, such as

Table Cutlery, Surgical Cutlery, Pocket and Pen Knives, Pruning and Budding Knives, Garden Cutlery, Shears—all kinds.

☞ REPAIRING CUTLERY done in the best manner.

The undersigned are also

LOCKSMITHS AND BELL-HANGERS.

Every branch of this business attended to.

We are also Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

JACKSON'S
PATENT HOTEL ANUNCIATOR.

Orders promptly attended to. [First Established in 1852.)

FREDERIC A. WILL, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker. | JULIUS FINCK, Locksmith and Bell-Hanger 12-3m

No. 613 Jackson Street, above Kearny, opposite the Pennsylvania Engine House.

HIDES, WOOL, SHEEPSKINS,

AND TALLOW!

PURCHASED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE HIGHEST market rates. They also make liberal advances on the above articles, if consigned for sale.

R. FRUERSTEIN & CO.,
11 No. 212 Front street, San Francisco.

E. F. LORQUIN,,
NATURALIST,

523 Pine Street, above Kearny.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS, of the most brilliant plumage, always on hand ready to form collections.

ALSO, SHELLS of the rarest kinds as well as all the varieties for Shell Work, for sale at reasonable prices.

Animals and Birds Stuffed at short notice. Call and see the collection. 16-3m

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OF
PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION
IS
RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD,

Having a regular sale of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES A YEAR.

It is superior in excellence to all other "Methods," and the BOOK THAT EVERY PUPIL NEEDS for the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of Pianoforte playing. It is adapted to all Grades of Talent, from the Rudimental Studies of the youngest, to the Studies and Exercises of Advanced Pupils.—Two editions are published, one adopting American, the other Foreign Fingering. When the work is ordered, if no preference is designated, the edition with American Fingering will be sent.

☞ Be sure that in ordering it you are particular in specifying the "New Method." Price $3 75. Mailed, post paid.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston. 12-1m

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same view—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $6,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Farm for Sale.
260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

It is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.
Growers, Importers and
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS
And all articles connected with the
SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
9 New York.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Having fully Complied with the Law by a Deposit of $525,000 BONDS of the State of California and the United States.

—:o:—

BIGELOW & BROTHER,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance.

Capital Represented $15,000,000.

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California Deposit, $525,000.

OFFICES---N. W. corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
....AND....
N. W. CORNER FRONT AND CALIFORNIA.

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,	ASSETS	$1,500,000.
HOME INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.	"	$3,400,000.
SECURITY INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$2,000,000.
PHENIX INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$1,000,000.
ARTIC INSURANCE CO., N. Y.	"	$600,000.
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CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

POLICIES issued on Freights, Cargoes, and Treasure from and to all parts of the World.
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LOSSES PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN of the United States

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We represent the
OLDEST AND BEST COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES
And offer as favorable Terms any Agency on this Coast.

Losses Paid Immediately on Adjustment.

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14 **General Agents.**

BOWEN BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND SELECT FANCY

GROCERIES,
Ship stores, Ranch and Farm Stores,
OF EVERY KIND, AT LOW PRICES.

Particular attention is always given to the selection of our stock of Goods. Many articles are prepared as SPECIALITIES, for our

FAMILY TRADE,

—SUCH AS—

BARTON & GUESTIER'S SALAD OIL, BONELESS SARDINES,
MESS MACKEREL IN KITS, GUAVA JELLY, CONDENSED MILK
FRENCH MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES, STILTON CHEESE,
ANCHOVY AND SHRIMP PASTE, POTTED HAM, BEEF, AND TONGUE,
SPICED OYSTERS
BENT & CO'S WATER, MILK, BUTTER, WINE, AND GRAHAM CRACKERS
TEAS of every Variety, of the FINEST QUALITY, Imported expressly for our Family Trade.
HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, superior to any Cheese in the country.

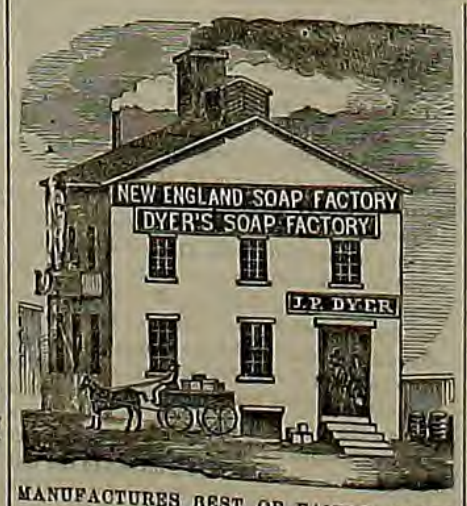
SELECT WINES AND LIQUORS, the very purest, taken from Bond, as we keep none but the best; those that desire choice Table Wines, etc, or for Medicinal purposes, can rely upon what we offer them.

Messrs Bowen Brothers commenced their business at an early day in Stockton, which they conducted successfully to themselves up to about the year 1859. Flattered with the success that had attended their efforts thus far and ambitious for a more extended field of operations, they accordingly, about the period above mentioned, established themselves in the City of San Francisco. Since then each returning year has continued to mark the expansion of their trade, until now their annual sales, in the aggregate, are exceeded by no other House in the State.

They have superior facilities for procuring their goods from the East, which gives them great advantage; besides, they pride themselves in keeping articles of goods found in no similar establishment in the city.

These with every other article needed in the Culinary department of the Household, and the usual Family necessaries, furnished by the Grocer. It will be our aim and our pride to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. In order to make the business of our Patrons light and pleasant, all orders left with us will be filled with care and dispatch, and Goods sent to any part of the city promptly, without cost of carriage. Our friends from the Country that favor us with Orders, will have their goods sent to the wharves without expense of cartage. Every Order sent us will be attended to with the same care as if purchasers were present.

1 BOWEN BROTHERS,
Corner California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.



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Near corner Mason and Pacific streets

RIPPON & HILL,

Carriage
AND

WAGON MAKERS,

Corner o J and 13th Street,

SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wagons and Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. 2-1y

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on aplication to the Editor of Farmer.

Horticulture.

The Osage Orange.

Col. Warren:

Dear Sir:—As some of your readers are desirous to know how to propagate the Osage Orange, by seed, I will give them my experience through your valuable journal.

As to the best mode of getting good seed, I went to the source ordered and received some *ripe* oranges from Sacramento, washed the seed out, and sowed it a few days afterwards, without much ceremony, *i. e.*, pouring hot water over it, etc., etc.—This was done in January, and in March the young plants came out in great abundance; I dare say every seed germinated successfully. That's all, and I can't quite understand why some people prefer a circuitous course to a straight one—in fact, to nature's teaching. I may remark that the soil in which I sowed the seed was a sandy soil, which is always the best adapted to raise young plants, either by seed or by cuttings.

If your correspondent had inquired of you last winter where to get young Osage Orange plants, he could have obtained those young trees at a bargain; at the same time I will confess my error too, and this is in not having advertised my plants in your journal; if I had done so, both parties, the purchaser and the seller, would have been benefited. Well, it's a lesson for another time, and I hope also that other people may derive a benefit from this hint. E. W.

San Francisco, June 14, 1865.

Peristerio or Dove-Flower.

This fine orchid comes from Panama, where it is known by the name of El Spirito Santo, or Holy Ghost flower, the centre of each blossom exhibiting a striking resemblance to a waxen dove. It is a very strong-growing species, with long oblong pseudo-bulbs, measuring from 12 or 18 inches in circumference, and with leaves rising from the crown from 3 to 4 feet in height, and as much as five or six inches in width. In spring, when the plants show signs of growth they should be repotted, picking off from the ball all bad soil and decayed or damaged roots, and using a well-drained pot of moderate size. Good fibrous peat should be used; and if it can be obtained, the peat from a wood where the leaves of various plants have naturally become decomposed is preferable. It should be used in small pieces, all the fine soil being shaken out so as to leave it full of fibre, and a few broken potsherds being then mixed with it.

When potted, the coldest end of the East India house is a suitable place for the plants. Water must be given sparingly at first, and must be kept away from the young growth. When it is required, the morning is the best time for supplying it. They will soon emit roots from the young growth, and then water may be increased accordingly. It is from these young shoots that the flower spikes are thrown up, and if the pseudo-bulbs are strong, there will generally be two spikes from a bulb.

By the time the new growth have formed bulbs, and are beginning to swell, the pot ought to be full of roots. I would then recommend that the plant should be removed to the hottest end of the East India house, and should receive abundance of water. The temperature being high, say from 90° to 95°, the bulbs will swell rapidly, and by the end of October or middle of November they ought to be fully grown. Then the plants must be allowed to go to rest gradually, and may be removed to the coldest end of the East India house, very little water being given through the winter, only just sufficient to keep the bulbs from shrivelling.

When well grown, this is a very free flowering plant. I have exhibited it many times at the autumn shows. The greatest number of flower spikes I ever exhibited at one time on a plant was ten, and these were from four to five feet in height. The flowers are yellowish-white, with a peculiar fragrance, and they last for six weeks or more, if kept in a dryish atmosphere. August is the natural time of flowering.—[*Gard. Chron.*

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.—I have repeatedly bought seed of this name from eminent nurserymen, the produce of which has been most uncertain. I have also sowed seed from the best flowers, with the same results. To be certain of possessing the best flowers it is absolutely necessary to have three or four times the number of young plants one wishes to keep. Insert the seed in a pan, and prick out each plant when it has pushed two rough leaves, into a 60 sized pot. In about two months the first flower generally appears, when I discard all that do not come up to what I am content with. The flower stalks are then picked off. Such as I desire to retain, and I continue to do this until the plants get strong, and I wish to have them in bloom. In this way I get a good collection of fimbriated flowering plants, that remain in bloom during the winter and spring months. The young plants seem to grow best in a frame with a north or northeast aspect, and with an abundance of air at all times, when the weather is not frosty.—*Gard. Chron.*

Climbing Variety of the Devoniensis Rose.—It may be interesting to know that this most beautiful of all light colored climbing roses is of the most vigorous and robust growth, making shoots from established plants, measuring 18 or 20 feet in length in one season. It is a most abundant early and late bloomer, flowering from May to November, very hardy, and retains its foliage all the year. The blossoms are six inches in diameter, and their shape is perfect. It is, in fact, one of the best light colored roses now in cultivation.—*Gard. Chron.*

Eugenia Ugni.—This is grown at Lower Knowl, Kingsbridge, in the open air, and it is trained against a south wall, where it receives no protection. It is in fact quite hardy in Devonshire. In summer it is studded all over with beautiful fruit, of the size of a large black currant. It is my impression that the Eugenia will become an important fruit, and that it will be much valued and cultivated for its fruit alone. We have this season preserved four jars of the latter, and it is said by all who have tasted it that it is the richest and best preserve ever eaten—it has a delightful aromatic flavor, which partakes of something of the pine apple. Even when gathering the fruit a rich odor is left on the fingers. So freely does the plant bear that I have seen bushes of only one foot in height, with fruit on them.—*Gard. Chron.*]

New Tomatoes.—*Cook's Choice.*—This is said to be a superior kind, compared with other varieties. The plants grow thrifty and are very fruitful, and ripen their fruit a fortnight after the Extra Early. The fruit is uniform in size and shape, never exceeding four inches across, and one and a-half deep, and never less than one and 3 quarter inches. The form is what gardners call the tomato-shape, perfectly round, flat above and convex below; color deep shining scarlet; skin very thin; seed few and small; inside all flesh, very melting, and buttery, sweet and finely flavored; the core is as melting as other parts, indeed it has no core; the juice is all absorbed in the flesh, and is very thick and elastic. The fruit is all free of deformities and irregularities, and does not rot so readily as other kinds do in wet weather and late autumn. They are much richer than other varieties.

Tilden's Seedling.—This is the name of a new sort raised by H. Tilden of Iowa. The vine is dwarf, averaging by the acre, not to exceed two feet in length. The fruit is fully exposed, and, when ripe, is of a bright red color, very large, perfectly smooth, and nearly solid. As a bearer it is remarkably prolific. Of the two generally the fruit will outweigh the vine. For market purposes its equal does not exist. It handles well, and will keep three times as long, and stand three times the handling of any other variety known at least in Iowa. Last year an acre produced 500 bushels of fruit, netting $1 per bushel. It comes into bearing about two weeks later than the early varieties.—[*Hovey's Magazine.*

Isabella Grapes in Massachusetts.—A writer in the *Boston Cultivator* states that the time was when "the Isabella was quite a certain fruit" in Massachusetts. What exact time is meant we do not know. We have grown the Isabella since its first introduction around Boston in 1826, or 28, and have never known it to fruit better than for the last few years. It is about time this old idea about a change in our climate, in any material degree, was exploded. We think it was the Hon. J. C. Gray who contributed an article to the Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, a few years ago, showing that no perceptible change has taken place for at least 100 years, beyond which period, perhaps, it is unnecessary to inquire. The Isabella never did and does not now ripen in Massachusetts only in favorable situations, and when such are given it, the grapes thoroughly mature three years out of five. Mr. J. V. Wellington, of Cambridgeport, who has repeatedly taken the premium for his fine specimens of this sort at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, always has a handsome crop.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

A National Herbarium.—Two years since, Prof. Asa Gray made the munificent offer to Harvard University of his valuable Herbarium and Library, upon condition that a suitable fire-proof building should be erected for their reception, and a fund invested for their adequate maintenance. The subject has been held in abeyance until recently, when Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., of Boston, offered to defray the cost, provided others raised the fund to meet the current expenses. Through the exertions of Rev. George B. Emerson this has been accomplished, and it is gratifying to know that this truly national collection, of the greatest importance to American Botany, has been disposed of agreeably to the wishes of Dr. Gray. Already many additions have been made to it by donations, and it bids fair to become one of the most extensive and important.—[*Hovey's Magazine.*

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety of

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

LAMP STOCK,

—ALSO—

CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

OILS!

SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
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MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

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KEROSENE OILS,

CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE
FLUID AND ALCOHOL,

FOR SALE BY

STANFORD BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

121, 123 and 125 California street,

20-5

EDUCATIONAL.

Santa Clara College.

The fourteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week.....$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week..... 1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week.... 1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week..... 25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week.... 25

Total per week.....$8 00

Total per session of forty-four weeks.....$350

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month.....$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each..... 5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month..... 8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month. 5 00
Violin..... 8 00
Vocal Music, per month..... 2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month..... 8 00
Vacations, if spent in the College.....35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree.....$10 00
Commercial Diploma..... 5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

The fourteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once, - - - - - - - $15
Board and Tuition, per session, - - - - - - - $250
Washing, per session, - - - - - - - - - $50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session, - - - - $10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The present Session closes

May 31st.

The next Session commences

July 31st, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address

23 MR. or MRS. HARMON PERRY.

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

The scholastic year of the Saint Catherine's Academy, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $280—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For farther particulars, refer to the Superioress of the Academy. 1

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

The seventh year of this Institution commences on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

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SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

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A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2 which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....JUNE 16, 1865

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320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

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The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

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New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

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Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

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☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

On reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

WE want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such a cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Persons desiring such position must apply personally.—None can secure places except by a personal interview.

Patent Rights.

IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

ANNUAL FAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE FAIR at Sacramento commences September 11th, and continues through the week.

SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT FAIR commences September 26th, and will continue three days.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Contra Costa Agricultural Society commences on the 19th September next, and continues four days.

The Fifth Industral Fair of the Mechanic's Institute of San Francisco, will commence August 10th.

If Secretaries of the different Societies will send in the time of holding their Fairs, we will cheerfully insert the same, and give such notices as will aid in diffusing the knowledge inquired for respecting the time of holding Fairs.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

With grateful thanks for the many valuable letters received from new correspondents, all indicating an interest in our journal and the cause we plead, we can only allude to their vaious letters in brief.

The letter from a "Patron" from Shasta, should receive special attention; the lettor of Mr. Adams on the Colorado country is also of deep moment to the bett interests of our State; both these letters will be reviewed next issue.

Letter on "Osage Orange" will interest many just now.

We welcome "ALICE" again to our columns, and hope to hear from her often.

The "Letter from the Lower Country" will be found of interest.

We have valuable MSS. from Sonoma, Petaluma and other portions of the State, all shall have place.

We have much that we must defer till future numbers, we are even compelled to defer valuable advertisements for want of space, besides a valuable MSS. from Prof. Cooper, on Insectology, which will appear next issue.

The Battle of Bunker Hill.

THIS MEMORABLE EVENT and its day occurs tomorrow, June 17th. Who that has the heart of a Union man in him will not think of this day, and hail it as one of the great landmarks of Liberty and Freedom. BUNKER HILL, LEXINGTON and CONCORD, the glorious triune of that Grand Revolution that has changed the fate of man, from an oppressed and down-trodden slave, bowing at the will of a monarch or a despot, to a *free man* standing before God and the world unchained and untrammelled, with mind and body free to work out his own salvation.

What thronging memories crowd the heart and brain of the few remaining patriots of that eventful period—1776 to 1783—the seven years war of the Revolution; and what thrilling emotions move the souls of those who can recall the scenes of later days, even the building of the monument on Bunker Hill, and the laying of that corner stone; who that witnessed that eventful day when the immortal Lafayette was present, when the thousands and tens of thousands bowed before the bosom friend and compatriot of the Godlike Washington—bowed before him in reverence and love; what a day was that when that corner-stone was laid; when the great defender of our glorious Constitution, Webster, uttered his thrilling words, telling of the upraising of that "Temple of Liberty." What would have been Webster's words could he have foreseen the events that were to transpire in these days? But we well remember his closing words on that occasion, as he prophesied the rising and finishing of that monument. We shall never forget, for we stood near him, how his face gleamed and his eye flashed as he lifted his hands upward, pointed to Heaven, uttering with his all powerful voice, his closing words, "it will rise and rise,"—and be finished, and

"The morning sun shall gild it with its beams,
And its last lingering ray shall play about it's summit."

Bunker Hill Monument was finished by the noble efforts of woman. It stands, and ever will stand, till "the earth shall be rolled together like a scroll,"—the Monument of Liberty.

Bunker Hill was the baptismal blood cast upon the brow of the infant child Liberty.

Charleston, South Carolina, has been the battle-field where the full-grown man has wrestled with the demon giant that would have shackled him;—but see, the shackles are off—the manacles are broken, and the little infant baptized in the blood of a little army of patriots, at Bunker Hill, in 1776, stands forth now a giant man, re-baptised in the blood of the patriots of more than twenty-five noble States. There upon the ruins of a city, upon the very altars of wickedness, there stands the sons of Massachusetts, with the Banner of Liberty—the bright and beautiful stars and stripes, shouting the great and grand final triumph, saying IT IS FINISHED! Slavery is Dead!! Liberty is Triumphant!!!

Let the thundering cannon roar,
The strife of battle now is o'er,
Our Nation, aye the WORLD IS FREE,
Our Eagle bird, shouts LIBERTY!

And see as the smoke from the altar fires are wafted upward, there rises the form of the immortal Warren who fell at Bunker Hill; and we hear the words of the anthem, "'Tis sweet, oh, 'tis sweet for our country to die," and with his form there rises also Washington, Lafayette, Webster, and a long array of patriots, warriors, and sages of the past; and now wreathed with undying glory, there comes also the last great Martyr to Liberty, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as he appears, the forms of all are touched with the hues of heaven's own brightness, and a band of angels comes beckoning them upward and upward. As they rise, we hear a soft but sweet chant saying,—

It is finished, it is finished,
Mortals, now the strife is o'er,
Truth and liberty have triumphed,
Bonds and slavery are no more;
The God of battles, He has given
Victory from His throne in Heaven.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We are indebted to Hon. Wm. Higbee for many favors. We have now before us a valuable volume, being the report of the House of Representaves, on the "Trade with the Rebellious States," a volume of over 200 pages, being a mass of testimony, interesting and valuable, with statistics, etc., for which favors we return thanks.

The *California Youth's Companion*, vol. 2, No. 4, published by Messrs. Smith, Applegate & Co., of this city every Saturday morning, price $2 00 per year.

The matter is made up of stories, parables and songs appropriate for children and youth. It is indeed a most creditable little journal, and the friends of children could not do a better deed than to subscribe for it for our schools—both our day schools and our Sabbath sbhools, and parents should have this little newspaper in their families, the cost is only $2 00 a years, subscriptions taken at Roman's bookstore.

We are indebted to J. A Worley, Esq., from Santa Clara, for a box of worms, these were the veritable *cabbage worms*, often so numerous in the Eastern States, about 1½ inches long, of a gray color and voracious in their eating; in our next we have interesting facts for all. Why will not all who are interested in worms call at the FARMER'S Reading-Room, and see the collection of monster worms now in glass cases at work? Much could be learned by so doing; we have the drawing of every species of worm known.

AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGES.—Will the various State Agricultural Societies, to whom we send his number furnish us with such statistics of their status, their doings, their present plans and future designs with list of premiums for 1865, and reports past, we will reciprocate all such favors.

—The engines for the cars between Napa and Suscol have arrived, and it is expected that the cars will be running within a couple of weeks.

—The Solano *Press* asserts that Suisun has the finest marble quarry in this State. It is not worked.

Where shall we Locate our Factories?

The building of Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Silk Manufactories will soon be the order of the day, and it is highly important, for in the selection of the site of those factories much of their success will depend. It should also be borne in mind that it is not merely the *present-day* success of these contemplated factories we should consider, but their future permanent well-being.

There is no doubt in our mind but that one of the next forms of speculation will be "Factory Stock" Companies, and they will be organized all over our State, and there is no good reason in the world why they should not be.

It is an established fact that we have two Woolen Factories in successful now operation in our State, and yet the importation of woolen goods is immense in value.

Flax and *Hemp* can be raised here cheaper and more of it per acre, than in any part of the world, then why not manufacture our own linens?

Cotton can be raised enough to supply a dozen factories, then why not have Cotton Factories?

Silk Worms can be raised here, in the open air, to an unmilited extent, and as cheap as in China, then why not Silk Manufactures?

Our hills and mountains can rear and feed the Angora and Cachmere Goat, as well as Asia or any part of the world, then why not have our manufactures of Cachmere Shawls, and manufacture our own Hosiery?

These are matters of the first magnitude to a State like California, where her citizens can dig the gold which shall build and maintain such enterprises from the very earth beneath their feet.

What one State in our glorious Union, let us ask, is there to whom God in his abounding blessings has vouchsafed so many and such inestimable privileges, as has been given to California.

The hills and mountains are *full* of gold and silver, and these treasures the Deity designed as talents entrusted to us, His stewards.

The "Cattle upon a thousand hills" God designed as food for these stewards in His vineyard. "A land flowing with milk and honey," and "a land of perpetual fruits," these too were to be the inheritance of those Faithful Stewards who, when the "Lord of the Vineyard" shall come can say, Lo! behold! thou gavest unto me *ten talents*, lo! I have gained ten talents more!

We ask in all earnestness and truth if the people in California have not been as stewards entrusted with boundless privileges and talents, but alas! have these all been wisely improved?

But it is not yet too late to see that time has been lost and talents wasted. Now is the time, before the day of grace is gone. We again say, the next *furor* will be *Factory Stock*, and numerous efforts will be made all over the State to get up Woolen Factories, Cotton Factories, Linen Factories, Rope-walks, etc. But let Capitalists pause and consider well, *Three* great prerequisites to a successful manufactory:

First—The *power* that shall move the machinery, its *capacity*, and its *cost*.

Second—The supply of the *material* which the factory is to manufacture, and the facility with which the manufactured article can be placed in market.

Third—The locality of the factory for health, its freedom from evil surroundings that tempt laborers from duty, and at the same time its contiguity to supplies of food and other necessaries of life.

These we esteem the three great prerequisites in the establishing of permanent and successful manufactories. Of the *Location* of such we shall speak in our next.

The Season of Fairs.

The season of Fairs is near at hand. By a reference to our columns, the time of the annual Fairs, the reader can learn, and when and where each are to be held. It is all important that farmers, gardeners, manufacturers, mechanics, and every worker of the industrial interests should be preparing to do their share of the work.

The citizens of Sacramento are earnestly at work, they will take hold of the State Agricultural Society's interests, and resolve that the coming Fair shall be an honor to the State. At a late meeting of the Board of Managers, a large and efficient auxilliary aid of workers from various parts of the State was added to the working power, and this new force resolve that nothing shall be left undone to make a triumphant success; it now remains with the people of the State to say whether it shall be so or not.

Sacramento in all her outward appearances, and in her business relations is more prosperous than she has been for years, all that Dr. Bellows may say to the contrary, notwithstanding, in a statement published by him in the *Pacific Monthly*, which we very much regret to see; Sacramento, however, is on the road to permanent improvement.

THE MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE hold their Fifth Annual Fair as now announced, and from all appearances promises to be one of the best yet held; it will be so if such plans and arrangements shall be completed as shall win the co-operation of all exhibitors, and shall offer proper inducements to those in other parts of the State.

THE SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT SOCIETY appears in the field again, with her bannner of perennial success. This Society has always had prosperous Fairs, always pleasant, profitable and satisfactory; Fairs very much to the honor and credit of the Board of Managers, of which Dr. Holden, the well known and firm friend of, the cause is the head and President of the Society. We call attention to the letter of the Contra Costa Co. Society, who now announce another Fair. This county have held several successful Fairs, and this year they hold another, and it is hoped they will win all the workers in that county to their support, and have a grand Fair.

We see efforts are being made in other parts of the State for Fairs, we hope the Secretaries will give us early notice so we can spread the information and do them all the good we can; for it is by such exhibitions of industry and art that our State is destined to reach the goal of her high destiny.

Beautify Home.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir:—I read with pleasure your remarks on the communications of "XX" and "Stranger," in regard to the want of taste in the purchase of flowers, plants, etc., and it seems to me, in this climate, there is another great want in all our houses, and that is room and window plants. With such a climate as we have here, no house that has a southern or eastern aspect, but should have its windows and balconies filled with plants, and through the country where not affected by the strong wind and dust which prevails in the city, every part of the house should have their proportion. What kind of architectural ornamentation can compare with the beautiful drapery of nature in its softness and delicacy of color, and harmony of tints surrounding it? Who that has observed nature closely but admired the vine-covered rocks, or the giant oak towering up with its mantle of vines, or the ancient ruins in all their glory? Strip them of their vines, mosses, and lichens and the greater part of their beauty would vanish, so with our houses and windows. What is it that tempts us to stop and admire some small cottage, having no pretensions to size and beauty, but there is a home-look and coziness about it that all feel, and must stop and look at because of the vines and plants about it, making us worshippers of the *beautiful* without being aware of it. How many a sick room could almost be made heavenly to the languishing invalid, were there a few plants introduced with their cheerful green foliage and bright flowers, leading the mind of the sufferer away from self to nature. But I hear some cautious soul say they are unhealthy, and they talk learnedly about the gases they give off, and all that sort of thing, and the poor invalid is ever denied the sight of a green leaf. Is this true? Would not the cheerfulness of mind and the relief from dwelling on self, more than counterbalance any deleterious effect, if there is such a possibility. How easy to fit up a Wardian case with an assortment of plants growing entirely under glass, and in an atmosphere of their own, where they could not by any possibility contaminate the air of the room with their beautiful tints and forms developing day by day. How many a poor weary soul, confined to their bed or even to their room, what a new world of interest it would open up to them. Or take a window and fit it with double sash, and fill in the space between with plants and vines; each leaf and bud will become interesting, and the interest with which it will be watched, will afford more relief to the mind and food for thought than all the novels ever published.

Who that has seen the English cottages surrounded with their vines and flowers but were admirers of them, and our wealthy and better classes here should set the example, and as one of your correspondents suggested, take the roof of their garrets and make conservatories of them. One fine dinner, the cost of which if put to such a use, would be a source of daily and lasting pleasure, while the fine feast is only temporary, and possibly may be, and often is a cause of regret.

What vast sums of money are really squandered on various things which have no lasting benefit, while if a small portion was judiciously used in beautifying and embellishing home, how much happier all would be, and the example thus shown would soon become general. B.

GRASS AND CROPS.—The recent cold "snap" has not seriously injured, that we can learn, any of the grass and grain crops of this valley though vegetables suffered somewhat severly. But higher up, in the base of the mountains, we understand, vegetables have scarcely been injured at all. The frost hugs the low land and seems not to affiliate much with snow borders. It is certain that these valleys, always beautiful, never looked lovelier than at this time. The mountains on the western border covered with snows from which the mountain pine shoots up with everlasting verdure; on the east the barren hills, struggling through desolation into a faint smile, and both so deeply contrasted with the "sheen of lakes" and uncultivated lawns and joyous fields, welcoming summer and ripening autumn, to fill the hope of toil—but we began with grass and crops. We mean to say they look well and give promise of a fair reward to the ranchmen.—[*Washoe Times, June* 10.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED.

WANTED, at this Office, A YOUNG MAN, of very active habits, a good Penman, quick at figures in making estimates, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best of testimonials, and whose habits are strictly temperate, nor one who cannot give his whole mind and time to the business of the Office.

A YOUNG MAN, not over Twenty Years of age.

Apply only at the hours of 5 to 6 P. M.

To a young man conversant with the Science of Botany, and familiar with Plants and Seeds, and has a taste for Natural History, a permanent position can be had for years. 17

THE LITTLE GIANT

MICROSCOPE,

Is a neat little Imported Instrument, of

High Magnifying Power

And is so arranged that it can be carried in the pocket, or attached to a watch-chain, and is very simple, requiring no focal adjustment, therefore can be readily used by every one, even by little children.

It reveals the claws of a fly's foot, tubular structure of hair, and thousands of other objects. It is also useful for examining Seeds, small Flowers, Minerals, living or dead insects, etc. etc.

☞ Sent, post paid, to any part of the world for ONE DOLLAR. Liberal terms by the dozen.

☞ Address, GRANVILLE MEAD, Thomsonville, Racine Co., Wisconsin. 21

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5.20 six per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property.—The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on $5,000.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865, 15

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

Second Series all sold. Commenced on Third Series, Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
19 Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

If You Can't Afford A PIANO FORTE OR Cabinet Organ,

Then do the next best thing, buy a GUITAR, OR AN ACCORDEON.

Make a selection from these Prices and send the Money along, and by return Express you will get the Instrument in good condition.

GUITARS.

Good finish, peg head, in paper case, with Self-Instructor, $ 7
Better finish, pattent head, " " " " " 10
Rosewood " " " good wood case " " 12

ACCORDEONS.

Cheap styles, 8, 10 and 15 keys, from.....$2,50 to $4,50
Eight keys with Semitones, rosewood, best French..... 6
Ten " " " " " " 8
Twelve " " " " " " 10
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from.....$15 to 20

FLUTINAS.

Eight keys, with Semitones, rosewood, best French.....$10
Ten " " " " " 12
Twelve " " " " " 14
Extra finish, Tremelo, etc., from.....$15 to $20

☞ If a Self-Instructor for Accordeon or Flutina is ordered an extra charge of fifty cents will be made.

Address,

A. KOHLER,
Importer of Music and Musical Instruments,
16-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Hock Farm.

"He that is stricken blind cannot forget
The precious treasures of the eyesight lost."

* * * * * * *

"Remembrance walks with all her busy train,
Swells at my heart and turns the past to pain."

We clip the following notice of Hock Farm from the *Marysville Appeal*, of June 3d.

"SUTTER'S RANCH.—We are sorry to see that this beautiful place is not kept under cultivation and improvement. The grounds are neglected and the grass is getting a fine start over the beautiful walks. We believe no one lives on the place, although the farm is under lease and is being worked on shares. There are five or six buildings on the grounds. The fine, adobe cottage stands silent and vacant. The old iron house which was imported from the East at an early day, at an expense of eight or ten thousand dollars, is under lock and key, and a rap on its iron sides sends a thundering sound over the quietude of the place, and startles the recumbent Digger to his feet. The fruit trees on the ground are in a healthy condition, and will yield a large amount of fruit. There are fig trees there that measure over three feet in circumference, and are bearing most profusely. The vineyard is in good order, and will yield largely. Everything is there but the General, or a proper successor. If some enterprising man owned these grounds, and would keep them as they ought to be kept, it would soon become a popular place of resort. It is just the right distance from Marysville for a ride, and we are not sure but it would be a good investment for our livery men to buy and make it contribute to the support of the livery business."

If the editor of the *Appeal* is sorry to see this once "happy home" of the venerable Sutter going to decay, or being made a place of common resort, what must be the feelings of him whose once happy days were spent in making it beautiful, and preparing it for the coming years of age, so that he could offer a pleasant asylum to his aged partner, and those who looked to him as their protector?

Alas! how the "love of money" destroys all that is fair and lovely, why is it that all such "land marks" should be made to bow down to the "Golden Calf." How can the editor of the *Appeal* after describing the luxuries of the vineyards and orchards of that memorable spot, then recommend that it be made the resort of fast riders and fast men; for such is the true interpretation of the theme—aye a place of resort for drinking, smoking, gaming and sport.

If dire necessity demands that this place forever depart from the ownership of Gen. Sutter, let it be put in order and kept as a place of *quiet resort*, and let it rather be the place where parents and children can go and teach the young who it was to whom this State is indebted for it present greatness.

What a shame it is, what a reproach to us as a people, that this venerable Pioneer, the man whose house, home, heart, and purse was ever open to the wants and necessities of all the early comers to this State; the man who had he been grasping and avaricious, could have been worth millions, should now be a *wanderer* and dependent on the State for a *monthly stipend* for a support, while the Generals of our army north, have had princely homes and fortunes given them to make their lives ever easy and comfortable. 'Tis true that Gen. Sutter has not fought the battles of this country, but he has fought against Shylock and been defeated of his home, and never can this State or the people of this State be free from the sin of ingratitude, until that venerable pioneer shall be reinstated in his own home at Hock Farm, and enough to make his future life easy, comfortable, and happy.

The Generals of our army have deservedly won the gratitude of the people, and have their testimony of it; and Gen. Sutter deserves as the early pioneer, the same reward—a happy home. Where is Sutter's Fort? will be the inquiry in the coming years; where is Hock Farm? will the children of the next generation ask, the answer will be, there is not an adobe left, not a record of the site of the first, and the other a place of public sport and fashionable revelry, and this too of two of the most memorable spots connected with the early history of our State, and the gold discovery, and when they too shall ask where sleeps the remains of the venerable pioneer, then too, like Folsom, and many others who were the early builders of our State, there will hardly be an emblem left to tell where their ashes repose. Verily.

"The sceptred king, the burthened slave,
The humble and the haughty die;
Toe rich, the poor, the base, the brave,
In dust without distinction lie."

He Deserved it—Serve Them all So.

The murderer at heart will always manifest his true nature when a *fitting occasion* occurs. It was as natural for the murderous spirit in men to show itself on the late terrible event of the slaughter of President Lincoln, as it would be for a needle to *crawl* to the magnet. The murderous spirit was in their hearts, and it must express itself, and when the science of physiology shall be fully understood, it will be seen that of all such, *murder was born with them.*

Let every person observe, this spirit has manifested itself all over the country, and will, till that spirit of rebellion and murder is exterminated.

A case in Astoria, W. T., the *Gazette* mentions, of a wretch who hurra'ed and exulted over the murder of the President, when the people caught him, hung him up, then cut him down, hung him up and cut him down again, until he took every kind of oath to observe the laws of peace and order, and then they wrapped him in the folds of the American flag, and he took the oath of allegiance. *Served him right*, if he breaks from his oath, hang him up on the country's account, and let him hang on the buzzard's finish him.

—Oat stalks, heavily headed with grain and measuring seven feet and four inches in length have been exhibited in Stockton. They were grown in the town of Woodbridge.

The Yosemite Valley and Mammoth Trees.

"Go abroad
Upon the paths of Nature, and when all
Its voices whisper, and its silent things
Are breaking the deep beauty of the world,
Kneel at its simple altar."

* * * * * * * *

"Lovely indeed the mimic works of art,
But Nature's works far lovelier."

Poets may sing, and artists may sketch, but vain will all their efforts be to present a true picture of either of these TEMPLES OF BEAUTY.

It is true, we have seen the artist's efforts to imitate God, and they do bear some faint resemblance to these wonderful scenes. But where is the artist that can spread upon canvas the *rising* wreathing mist that like a delicate tissue is lifted from the "Bridal Veil Falls," as the morning sun with magic power makes it a Veil of Gems. The painter may give you a dash of white upon the canvass, and write underneath the painting, this is the "Great Yosemite Falls," but can the painter give you the various sounds of the rushing cataract as it comes leaping and splashing o'er its rocky bed? Can the painter give you aught of all this beauty? No.

Not e'en an *echo* of its roar,
You see the canvass painted o'er
To *imitate* by work of art,
Alas! it has not Nature's heart;
The *life*-blood coloring is not there,
Howe'er the robes resemblance wear,
The changing voices of this Fall,
Nor thundering roar is heard at all,
The wreathing mist, the sparkling spray,
The flower-crowned rocks that round it lay,
The waving trees and the bright green sod,
What mortal artist can paint like God?

This is the season to visit Yosemite and the Mammoth Trees, and no man or woman who has a single chord in unison with Nature, and who can possibly spare the time, (and all can that will) but should visit both these palaces of Nature.

It has been our own pleasure to have enjoyed the Valley of Yosemite on two several seasons, and twice have we seen the forests both of Calaveras and Mariposa, and it is in such scenes that the lovers of Nature can realize what it is to live. We have conversed with visitors from this Valley recently, and learn that the scenes there now are unusually grand, by reason of the power of the Falls; the heavy snows have increased the volume of the Fall beyond former years, and the valley itself is a gorgeous carpet of beauty, a field of waving grasses of rare kinds, all intermingled with flowers of rainbow hues; these in many places can be tied over the horses necks as visitors ride along.

Life is not long at the longest, therefore such scenes of beauty should be enjoyed while we live, and we hope soon to enjoy again these heaven crowned palaces.

Visitors to both, should take the steamer to Stockton, then Dooley's splendid line of coaches to Mariposa, thence too the Mariposa Big Trees, and on to the Valley, returning by way of Coulterville, thus giving a route of great interest and beauty.

To the Calaveras Big Trees, steamer to Stockton, then Dooley's line of coaches to Murphy's; there you find splendid accommodations at Sperry & Perry's Hotel, then take their coach to the Trees; Sperry & Perry also own the hotel at the Big Trees, and the comforts at both these hotels are always luxurious. Messrs. Sperry & Perry seek the true happiness of their guests.

We propose soon to give items of interest of both these places. It was the CALIFORNIA FARMER that first in the early days of these places of visit, published full details of the size and measurement of the trees of both forests in detail, as also the full descriptions of the Yosemite Valley, and without egotism we can say that the FARMER in its past volumes has a better record of these places of Nature than any publication extant.

Items and News of the Day.

GRAIN CROPS.—The crops of wheat and barley will be very abundant this year in all the grain-growing valleys of this State. Of the crops in the lower coast counties, particularly Santa Cruz, the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* says:

From all parts of the country and along the coast we learn that the wheat crop will be more than an ordinary yield. At first the head did not seem to fill well with grain, but after the later rains the grains formed plump and full. We have diligently inquired of several farmers and the butchers (who drive through many grain fields in the line of their trade), and all report a fair average crop, especially of wheat, more having been planted than usual. The barley also looks well, and the crop is large, as the price of seed in early Spring—three cents, when seed wheat was five cents—made it, with a number of farmers, a matter of necessity to plant the cheaper grain.

LINSEED OIL MANUFACTORY.—Santa Cruz, the Lowell of California, is about to start a manufactory of Linseed Oil. Santa Cruz is destined to become a great manufacturing place. Already, Paper-mills, Powder-mills, Lime-works, extensive Tanneries, Raw Oil-mills. Well done for the energy of this bright sea gleaming spot.

YIELD OF THE MINES.—The Bankers of this city, says the *Nevada Gazette*, of May 30th, informs us that they are now receiving more gold at their counters from the hands of the miners than they have during a similar period for many years. The yield is not only greater from mines heretofore worked, but those recently opened are in many instances paying well.

BANKS AND BANKING.—The report is current that a National Bank is soon to be established in San Francisco, under the name of "The London and San Francisco Bank." Capital, £1,000,000, in shares of £10 each. M. S. Latham, Esq., to be the Director and head of the institution here, and Julius May, Esq., to officiate in the City of London. It is presumed the principal portion of the capital will come from Europe.

THE GRAIN CROP.—We regret to say that this crop in Klamath County will be a complete failure this year, owing to the long-continued drouth. We must look to outside sources for our supply of breadstuffs, as it is immaterial now whether we have rain or not for the next six months.—[*Klamath News.*

—It is believed that the proposed emigration to Mexico will assume formidable proportions. The emigrants will, by a decree of the legitimate Government of Mexico immediately become naturalized citizens, and as they are too strongly impressed with the advantages of a republican form of government to be likely to look with favor upon any other, their presence will bode no good to imperialism in that country.

—It is stated by those who were present at the obsequies of President Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, that the heat on that day was intense, and many of the Old Guard were prostrated, as well as a number of the Veteran Reserve Crops that had escorted the remains from Washington. Over thirty persons were sun-struck, and some of them were not expected to recover.

—The first three loads of wheat offered in the Sacramento market the present season, (says the *Union*,) were brought in by A. Goldberg from his ranch near Buckeye, in Yolo County. It was sold at two and a half and two and three-quarters cents per pound. Goldberg's crop of wheat averages thirty bushels to the acre.

—It appeears to be universally conceded that the overland immigration the present season will be in excess of that of any previous period. This is due to the large number of men, fresh for new adventure, which the termination of the war has left unemployed.

—A useful invention has been introduced in the omnibuses of Paris. When the 'bus is full the conductor uncovers the word "*Complet*" and, at the same time a similar sign suddenly appears in front of the driver's box, so that pedestrians wishing to ride are informed that they must wait for the next conveyance. [Let us have it here in our street-cars.—ED. FAR.]

—Jeff Davis, if he lives long enough, will get used to trials. The Southern Confederacy gave him a pretty good trial, and the Government of the United States proposes to give him another one. The former resulted in crino*line*; the latter may end in another *line*.

—A Murillo, belonging to the late Marquis Aguado, sold in Paris, recently, for $15,000.

—John C. Fremont has bought a country seat at Tarrytown.

—Artesian wells are being sunken in various localities around Great Salt Lake City.

—A city railroad is about to be constructed in Richmond by Yankee enterprise.

WORDS.—Beware of impure words. Filthy conversation is a fruitful means of corruption. It is a channel by which the impurity of one person may be communicated to another. And we know who hath said "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Words are an index of the state of the heart, hence says Christ, "By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned; and for every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." There are those whose conversation is filthy and disgusting; parents should guard their children from such; they should themselves avoid every indelicate expression, and check the first appearance of any such thing in their children; avoid foolish talking and jesting. Children, let your words be pure.

FINE HOUSE IN SAN JOSA FOR SALE.—There is now offered for sale a very fine house situated in a very pleasant spot. The farm contains nearly fourteen acres nearly five acres in fruit, 1500 bearing trees, choicest kinds. Added to this a nursery of 2000 young trees, the best varieties. The soil is the best and richest. Everything grows finely, the productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use. The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go East.—Here is a bargain. Inquire of the editor FARMER.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.

ONE TUN

Mexican Cotton Seed,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE

AT

Very Reasonable Rates

IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS.

ADDRESS

Cal. Farmer Office.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER, CONTAINING 80 Acres, the soil the very best, will be offered at an excellent bargain, if applied for soon. Enquire of EDITOR FARMER. 5

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—J. D. Arthur & Son, corner California and Davis streets.
AMBROTYPES—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.
AXLE GREASE—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.
AQUARIUM, ETC.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.
BUCKEYE MOWER—Hawley & Co., corner California and Battery streets.
BEAUTIFUL EDEN FOR SALE—Farmer Office.
BOOKS—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.
BRUSH MANUFCTURERS—Newman Brothers, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.
CUTLERS AND BELL HANGERS—Will & Fink, No. 613 Jackson street, near Kearny.
COTTON SEED—Large quantities for sale at Farmer Office.
COAL OIL, LAMPS, ETC.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS—Wm T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Leland Stanford, Pres.
CAL. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.
CASHMERE GOAT TO SELL—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.
EXCHANGE—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.
FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.
FARMS FOR SALE—California Farmer Office.
FARMING MACHINES—Hawley & Co., corner of California and Battery streets.
Treadwell & Co., corner of Front and Market and corner California and Battery streets.
GRAPE VINES—C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.
GROCERIES—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.
GRASS SEED—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.
HOTELS—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia, E. P. Weinmann proprietor.
Napa Hotel, Napa, J. S. Hogan, Proprietor.
Auzerais House, San Jose, S. W. Churchill, Proprietor.
HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW—R. Feuerstein & Co., 212 Front street.
INSURANCE—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.
NATURALIST—E. F. Lorquin, 322 Pine street, above Kearny.
NOLAN'S GARDENS—Beautiful Plants, at Nolan's, Oakland.
PRODUCE AND GRAIN COMMISSION—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
PIANO FORTS, ORGANS, ACCORDEONS, ETC—Kohler's Warehouse, Sansome street and Washington street
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S. Francisco
Siberia Olt, (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.
PIANOS FOR SALE—Warren & Co, Farmer Office.
PICTURES—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.
PACIFIC M. S. Co.—Oliver Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.
SOAP FACTORY—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.
SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.
SEEDS—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.
SHEEP FOR SALE—Apply to Col. Warren, California Farmer Office.
WASHING MACHINE "ECONOMY."—Sample Machine at Farmer Office.
WOOL GROWERS—Merino Bucks for sale—Godchaux & Blackburn, and Farmer Office.
TRAVELING—Cal. S. N. Co., corner of Jackson and Front
Pacific M. S. S. Co., O. Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.
UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN—The best Loan in the world For sale everywhere. Buy it by all means.
WATCHMAKING—Chs. Hine agent, 623 Montgomery st.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
WINES—G. Groenzinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commences Wednesday, July 19, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commences Aug. 1, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commences the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commences August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commences July.
Miss M. Lamond, Principal.

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commences July.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commences last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commences July, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commences last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

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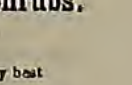

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Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE SLEEPING OUTCAST;
Or, Twilight Musings.

BY ALICE.

The sun, the God-given orb of glad'ning daylight,
Has turned his honest looking disc westward;
Down over the long rim of Sierrie's gentle slope,
Clambering like a peerless thing of radient beauty
Into the far off Hesper-land—over glen and glade
Down into its rosy evening couch; and way over by
the bars of sundown.
The restless, dancing, shifting waves of the Pacific
Are drinking up the last lingering golden day-gleam.
I've been knitting and thinking in the glooming, crimson wierdness
Of eventide, until thought has become *soul* itself,
Linking its nervous strength, with the audible stillness
Of the gray pensive thought-brooding twilight, which
Erebus-like
Is flinging its sombre mantle of approaching darkness
Over the Oriental Arcadies—over my moorland cottage,
And over the "hooded nun," who, satiated with worldly pleasures,
Now turns away with a sadning heart into the convent walls,
Where the evening vespers is calling together the weary
Recluse, who is worn and tired of life.
Yes, I've been knitting and thinking, until the skein of thought
Unwound lies upon my busy throbbing brain in a tangled, shapeless ruin.
The black, untaught cricket, under the cabin hearthstone,
Has sung over and over again its endless, tiresome evening song,
Chirping away in the darkness, as the Indian summer
Time steals down under the solemn hush of night;
Like the genii of the hour, the gloomy nightshades rises up
To meet the receding daylight. I still sit knitting in
The uncertain flickering cabin-fire, while my
Little "foundling" turns her brown gipsy face full upon mine,
Who with a troubled questioning look in her dark lustrous eye,
And with words of deep prophetic meaning,
Breaks the tiresome spell wrought by silence only.
The sweet interrogator, with half baby prattle, is lisping thus—
"Ma, why did Edith leave our old home at Shady Nook,
And why does her daguerrotype of beaming beauty lie so still
Upon the centre-table there? I often listen, but still I do not
Hear her singing voice, nor see her pale lithe finger strike the light guitar,
Or even see the little velvet slipper, like a fondled toy that lay so small
Upon the carpet bright. Oh! Ma, where is Edith?
Will she not come back to-morrow, to tell me *wee* smal stories, as
When in other days, I'd gone to bed, did'nt she tell so sweet of
The wonderful pony of dappled gray, that the proud, cruel
Woman lashed through the mire; I wonder if she'd forget about
The boy with golden hair that the sailors drowned at sea."
Oh! be still my heart; how can I answer my beautiful baby-child.
How the fount of memory has been stirred. And see, all unheeded,
My knitting-ball hath noiselessly run down upon the cabin floor,
And naughty puss, with velvet paw, has made a willing
Plaything of the speckled yarn, and the long clicking knitting-needles have
Quite fallen from the red sheath at my side, and the loos'ning
Rein of thought is now wandering back again over the mysterious paths,
That led our Edith over the mazes of the labyrinthine past,
To answer little Flora's querries mild.
"My child, she lost the way that duty pointed onward to, and has,
Like a wounded hare, wandered out into the wilderness of the world to die;
Her garments are tattered by hidden thorns, and stained with brazen sin;
And the poor white feet are ever and anon torn and lacerated by
Life's thorny wayside, and still they wander farther and father on, in the blinding
Wilderness of misfortune's folly; and dear child she cannot
Come back to us again on earth. She's "out in the cold" to-night,
And does not feel the warm glow of tender friendship in her guilty heart;
In the darkness of sinning sorrow she stumbled and fell by the wayside,
Ignoring the sacred rights of blessed motherhood and queenly wife,
She laid her confiding trust once again upon affection's altar,
And was, like many of my sex, deceived; she took all—her youthful day-dreams,
Her great virtue—her heart-hopes—laying them just ahead upon pleasure's sinning track,
But at midday of her stolen joys, she felt the evening dews and chilling shadows fall,
And the clamorous world ere this hath loudly said—
"She's lost to society, lost!"
But as the glist'ning pearl drop sleeps down in the coral grave,
Down in the slumbrous bosom of the troubled deep—so in untroubled
Slumber, does the beaming glory of the merciful God rest upon the
Face of the "Sleeping Outcast"—and He alone who gives and takes,
"And doeth all things well," can look beyond the small boundary of life
And gather up the sorrowing tears, and take unto His hidden starry throne
Misfortune's erring child.

A MAN recently broke off a marriage because the lady did not possess good conversational powers. A wicked editor, in commenting upon the fact, says, "He should have married her, and then refused her a new bonnet, to have developed her powers of talk."

The Drunkard Redeemed.

"My Wife is the Cause of it."

It is now more than forty years ago that Mr. L—— called at the house of Dr. B—— one very cold morning, on his way to H——. "Sir," said the doctor, "the weather is very frosty; will you not take something to drink before you start?" In that early day ardent liquors were deemed indispensable to warmth in winter. When commencing a journey and at every stopping-place along the road, the traveler used intoxicating drinks to keep him warm.

"No," said Mr. L——, "I never touch any thing of the kind, and I will tell you the reason: my wife is the cause of it. I had been in the habit of meeting some of our neighbors every evening, for the purpose of playing cards. We assembled at each other's shops and liquors were introduced. After a while we met not so much for the purpose of playing as drinking, and I used to return home late in the evening, more or less intoxicated. My wife always met me at the door affectionately, and when I chided her for sitting up so late for me, she kindly replied, 'I prefer doing so, for I cannot sleep when you are out.'

"This always troubled me, and I wished in my heart that she would only begin to scold me, for then I could have retorted and relieved my conscience. But she always met me with the same gentle and loving spirit.

"Things passed on thus for some time, when at last I resolved that I would, by remaining very late, and returning much intoxicated, provoke her displeasure so much as to cause her to lecture me; when I meant to answer her with severity, and thus by creating another issue between us, unburden my bosom of its present trouble.

"I returned in such a plight about four o'clock in the morning. She met me at the door with her usual tenderness, and said, 'Come in, husband; I have just been making a warm fire for you, because I knew you would be cold. Take off your boots and warm your feet, and here is a cup of hot coffee.'

"Doctor, that was too much. I could not endure it any longer, and I resolved that moment that I would never touch another drop while I lived; and I never will."

He never did. He lived and died practising total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, in a village which intemperance has ravaged as much as any other in that State.

That man was my father, and that woman my mother. The facts above related, I received from the doctor himself, when on a visit to my native village, not long since.

May we not safely assert, that were there more wives like my blessed mother, there would be fewer confirmed drunkards? My father was a man of generous impulses and social instincts, just the man to be led into habits of inebriation, and just the man also to feel the impression such gentleness was calculated to make.

Let those wives who witness with agony the commencement of any evil habits in their husbands, be encouraged to try what patient, persevering love can do. Let their motto be, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness." L.

[The above touching history was dropped at our door, in the shape of a Tract; it is worthy of distribution. May it save many an unfortunate.]

Ladies' Hair Dressing.

Mr. Editor:—I send you the following: The *London Morning Post* gives the manner and the *time* consumed by the *fashionables* of that city, from which it is evident they expend more upon the *outside* of the head than they do upon the inside. I know of a young lady of this city that spends some two to four hours in dressing her head while her dress goes *pinned* up instead of mending.

MELINDA.

"I have consulted a great Parisian hairdresser of the sublime school, who says that this winter he has often commenced work at one o'clock in the afternoon, so that the lady must remain some ten hours in full toilet, with her hair pinned, bound, stretched, flowered, jeweled—painfully uncomfortable. It is only as a great favor that these famed hair artists can be had at all; ladies during the season are obliged to implore them to attend. Well, he declared that you may wear your hair in any fantastic fashion. Some ladies at Court have adopted the classical Grecian style; the hair dragged off the face, and a bunch of clustering ringlets at the back of the head. Others have gone in for a series of small curls all over the forehead, and little impertinent twisting locks round about the ears—baby curls, just beginning life—whilst the mass of hair is gathered up on the top of the head, and there studded with flowers or butterflies, or even gaudy insects. 'And what,' I asked, of this proud despot and disposer of the human hair, 'what has become of the hair in nets, which made but yesterday such a sensation on the male youth?' The indignation of the French artiste about these bosses was something painfully serious. 'It was an ugly English fashion from the first, now quite abandoned.'"

A PLAIN OLD CLERGYMAN was once applied to by a young man for advice on a very important matter. He asked which of two sisters he had better pay his addresses to. One was very lovely in her disposition, but not a professor of religion. The other was a professing Christian but very ill-tempered.

"Marry the good tempered one, by all means," said the old gentleman. "The spirit of God can live were you can't."

KIND WORDS are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home the world can show. Use them, and especially around the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart, and make the weighed-down spirit glad, than all other blessings the earth can give.

Nobody's Children.

While I sat in front of a farm-house, one warm summer afternoon, my attention was attracted by numerous feathery objects that kept floating in and out at the open door. At first I thought they were insects, but upon examination I found them to be seeds.

"Of what?" I asked the farmer's wife, as she passed through the entry.

"Thistles," she replied. "There's a bed of them just below here, and the breeze carries them here and there, as you see."

Presently I took my hat and walked down the lane, until I came to the thistle-bed. There it was—a large patch of ground covered with the unsightly things, and as the wind swept over them thousands of the light, feathery seeds were borne away, and scattered all over the surrounding country. Next year, thought I, they will spring up in the hay-fields, and in the corn-fields, and among the grain, and the crops will be injured by them; they will spring up in the flower-garden and farmer's little daughter, going out to gather flowers, will have her tender fingers wounded by them; they will do no good, but only harm, wherever they find space to grow. So I went back to the house.

"Pray, tell me why those thistles are not rooted up?" I asked the farmer's wife.

"Oh," she said, "they are not on anybody's ground, and so they are left to themselves."

Not on anybody's ground, and so they are left to themselves.

There is the text for a sermon, but I am not the person to do the preaching.

I sat down and began to think. I thought of swarming city streets, of barefooted boys and girls, whose rags scarcely cover their limbs; of vulgar and profane language uttered by little children, no older or larger than the farmer's little daughter.

Who are all these? Oh, they are nobody's children—nobody cares for them—they are left to shift for themselves. So they grow up and they become the pests of society. They are the gamblers, the burglars, the incendiaries, the robbers, the murderers. They fill our alms-houses, our jails, our prisons; they travel on the road of destruction, and they lead thousands and thousands along with them. Why? Oh, they are nobody's charge—nobody is responsible for them: they take care of themselves.

ON THE INTERNAL EMPLOYMENT OF ESSENCE OF TURPENTINE IN THE HEAD-ACHES OF NERVOUS WOMEN.—M. Teissier thus describes the kind of cases of nervous head-ache, in which he has found the essence of turpentine to be beneficial. The affection, he says, is a common, but often very severe one, and should not be confounded with ordinary neuralgia, either periodic or irregular, of the face or cranium, or even with hemicrania. This cephalæa is characterized by a much more fixed and continuous pain in the head, and may last not only several weeks, but months, and entire years, without presenting more than rare and slight intermissions. The pain is sometimes dull, sometimes shooting, and sometimes pulsative, occupying only a single point of the head or the whole of the cranium, being accompanied by nausea or even vomiting, and complicated besides with much serious symptoms, such as vertigo and tendency to syncope, inability to think or to work, despondency, weariness of life, and sometimes numbness in the limbs. It is especially observed in nervous women, with exalted sensibility, of a delicate constitution, somewhat anæmic, and especially hysterical. It often co-exists with dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and also with a tendency excessive menstruation, although it is sometimes observed with persons of good constitution whose menses are regular. M. Teissier observes that many remedies already exist which are efficacious in this complaint, such as valerian, assafœtida, the ethers, cyanide of potassium, aconite, etc.; and more particularly those which improve the blood, as chalybeate medicines, and different mineral waters. But these means sometimes fail, and then the essence of turpentine may be employed with advantage; although M. Teissier does not assert that it is infallible in its operation. It has been employed in the same kind of cases by Dr. Graves and by Trousseau; but M. Teissier does not think it necessary to rescribe it in such large doses as those physicians have done. He recommends its use in capsules, given at meal-times, each capsule containing eight drops of the essence.

THE highest style of being at home grows out of a special state of the affections rather than of the intellect. Who has not met with individuals whose faces would be a passport to any society, and whose manners, the unstudied and spontaneous expressions of their inner selves, make them visibly welcome wherever they go, and attract unbounded confidence towards them in whatever they undertake. They are frank, because they have nothing to conceal; affable, because their natures overflow with benevolence; unflurried, because they dread nothing; always at home, because they carry within themselves that which can trust to itself anywhere and everywhere—purity of soul with fulness of health. Such are our best guarantees for feeling at home in all society to which duty takes us, and in every occupation upon which it obliges us to enter. They who live least for themselves are also the least embarrassed by uncertainties.

A BIG APPLE-PIE.—An old lady in the country had a dandy from town to dine with her on a certain occasion, and on the table was an enormous apple pie.

"La! ma'am," said the exquisite, "how do you manage to make such a pie?"

"Easy enough," was the quiet reply: "we make the crust in a wheelbarrow, wheel it under the apple tree, and shake the fruit down into it."

"Next to the rhinoceros," said Douglas Jerrold, "there is nothing in the world armed like a woman, and she knows it."

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OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of "The Practical Shepherd," a beautiful book. I have devoted all my leisure moments to a perusal of the work, and congratulate author and publisher on what appears to me to be a complete success. May it have a large and satisfactory sale.

From T. S. Fuzion, Esq., Woolen Manufacturer of Utica, and Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society.

I have perused "The Practical Shepherd" with great interest, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is just such a treatise on Sheep Husbandry as every man ought to have who deals in sheep or wool, and I hope it may find very general circulation with farmers.

From Geo. Livermore, the eminent Wool Commission Merchant of Boston.

The work seems to me, as far as I have been able to examine it, a complete success in its plan and its execution, and leaves nothing further on the sub ect to be desired at present.

From Samuel Thorne, the eminent Stock Breeder of Duchess county, N. Y.

* * * "The Practical Shepherd" much more than equals my expectations, and is decidedly the best work of its kind I have ever seen of either European or American publications. It deserves so fully its name that it must meet with a very heavy call from all who own even a score or two of sheep.

From John P. Reynolds, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society.

* * * I have little doubt the work will meet fully the wants of those engaged in Sheep Husbandry. It has been looked for with much interest, and seems, from the not very careful examination I gave it, to be what the author designed to make—an impartial and useful book.

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Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we have the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, our Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

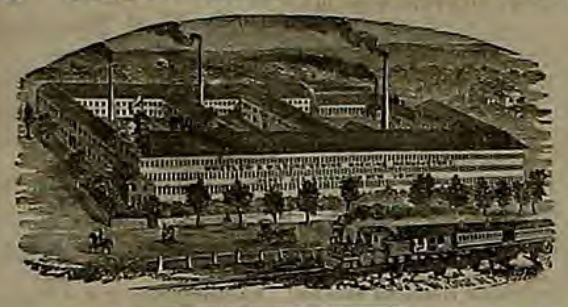
FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

2

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY



WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS!!!

OF

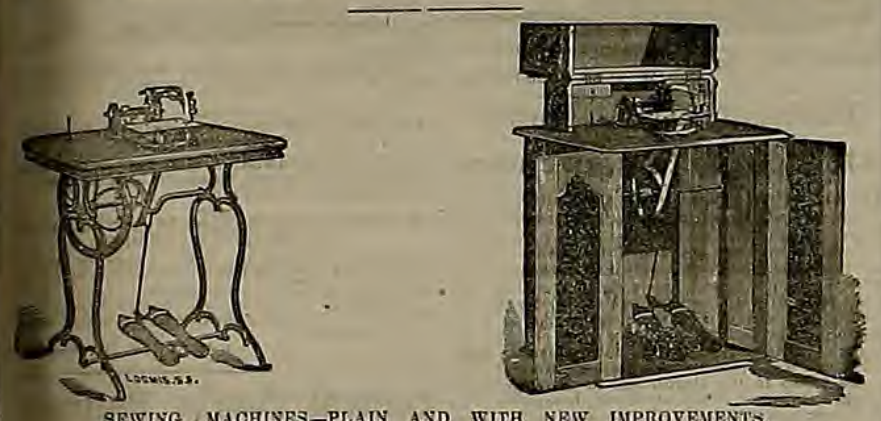
ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

Were Awarded to the

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

....AT....

The London Fair, and at the Paris Fair.



SEWING MACHINES—PLAIN AND WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

The Very Best Family Sewing Machines,

THE WORLD OVER. THEY ARE THE ONLY PERFECT MACHINES FOR

STITCHING, CORDING,
BINDING, QUILTING,
HEMMING, TUCKING,
FELLING, GATHERING, and
EMBROIDERING.

Call and See the New Improvements.

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco,

J. H. HAYDEN, Agent.

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AND—

Ambrotypes

....AT....

JOHNSON'S

First Premium Gallery.

No. 649 CLAY STREET...SAN FRANCISCO.

OVER THE GROCERY STORE.

ALL STYLES OF FANCY CASES OR LARGE SIZES proportionately low, and warranted the best.

Photographs for $3 per Dozen.

Large-sized Photographs the same heretofore taken at Ten Dollars for the first copy, will hereafter be Three Dollars only; extra copies, One dollar. All larger or smaller sizes in proportion.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG

To guarantee and solicit the highest order of work at our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery bearing of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with A. P JOHNSON cut in it.

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

S. W. Corner of Battery and Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Richards & Whitfield.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

S. W. Corner of Clay and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description, of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER at short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,

and 613 Front street.

NEW SEEDS.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET;
Spanish Onion;
Green Flesh Melon.

Just received. Apply at FARMER OFFICE. 3

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞ Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,

206 Bush street,

Opposite the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel.

NEW

Watchmaking Establishment.

MANUFACTORY OF WATCHES

Which are Wound and Set at the Handle,

WITHOUT A KEY,

CARL H. HAIN & CO.

À GENEVE, SUISSE.

Chs. Hine,

Agent in San Francisco, Cal.

General Assortment of Watch material and Tools. Watches manufactured to order, difficult repairing and engraving executed in the best style.

No. 511 Montgomery street,

12 Up Stairs

E. D. Bailey & Co.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

No. 408 Pine street,

Above Montgomery,

E. D. BAILEY, W. F. NORCROSS. } SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVANCES MADE ON ORES---SALES OF QUARTZ STOCK. MINING SHARES & PETROLEUM LANDS.

PARTIES WITH AMPLE MEANS ARE DESIROUS TO become interested, buy or make advances on all kinds of Ores ready for shipment to them in New York.

The same parties being well established and controlling large capital, can make advantageous sale of Mining Shares, Mining interests of all kinds, and all well established property above named.

For particulars enquire to the EDITOR FARMER, 5

HOTELS.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

AUZERAIS HOUSE,

San Jose,

Santa Clara street, bet. First and Market.

THIS NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS HOTEL WAS opened to the public yesterday, March 16th.

This Hotel has been built and fitted up to meet the wants of the traveling public and the citizens of this section of the State.

The AUZERAIS HOUSE has been prepared with all the modern improvements for convenience, comfort and elegance.

Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced (this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Porbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be le to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKE & LAMBERT,

Manufacturing Chemists,

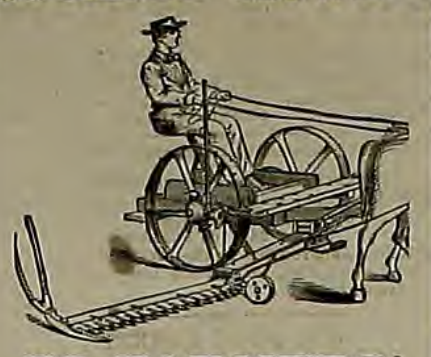
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office. 23t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT.

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!

BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

Buckeye Mower,

Buckeye Reaper,

Haine's Illinois Header,

....AND....

Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,

Are by far the best Machines that are made.

For sale only in San Francisco by

HAWLEY & CO.,

9 Corner of California and Battery streets.

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,

BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,

Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,

Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,

Haines' Illinois Headers,

MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADERS,

RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,

Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

The Best Machines for Harvesting

Now in use on this Coast.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,

Corner Front and Market

11-3m And corner California and Battery streets.

1865. 1865.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of California and Davis Streets.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a large assortment of all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

OHIO REAPER,

(called the "New York" or "Seymour & Morgan,") combined Machine, with great improvements, having a STEEL Cutter Bar. Can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper in TEN MINUTES; cuts within an inch of the ground or two feet high.—Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on any side hill, where horses can travel.

☞ ONE THOUSAND ☜

Of these Machines are in use on this Coast, which we consider THE BEST PROOF of their SUPERIORITY over all other Machines.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

15 3m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY."

THE ABOVE MENTIONED MACHINE HAS BEEN

GREATLY IMPROVED

The past few months, both in its

EASE OF ACTION AND RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION,

Adding at least one-third to its former virtues, at the same time the former

SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY

Of this Machine has been improved than otherwise.

"ECONOMY"

still holds the

FRONT RANK

AMONG

ALL WASHING MACHINES,

Notwithstanding the many improvements made in the past year,

JOHN M. HORNER,

Inventor and Patentee, Mission San Jose.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH SUgar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.

[Every Proclamation of the President of the United States is now considered of so great moment that we believe it our first duty to make it known, with this view, therefore, we give the following upon which the life, liberty, and estate of so many depend.

This Proclamation will at once show to those who have opposed the Government the position in which they stand. It is a document based upon the principles of eternal justice, both to our country and those who have rebelled against it.

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1865.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the President:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress the rebellion, and to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in said rebellion; and

WHEREAS, many persons who had been engaged in said rebellion, since the issuance of said proclamations, waited or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

WHEREAS, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim of amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and hostility to the Government of the United States, since the date of said proclamations, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

Therefore, To the end that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and peace, order, and freedom be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I do hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all their rights and of property, except as to slaves, and except in the cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, providing for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in the rebellion have been instituted, but on condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear and affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by, and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which had been made during the existing rebellion, in reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left Judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military general officers of said pretended Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel in the Army or Lieutenants in the Navy.

Fourth—All who left their seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered the resignations of their commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States to evade the duty of resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have been engaged in any way treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated at West Point or in the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—Persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States on the high seas; and all persons who have made raids on the United States from Canada, or have been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—Persons who, at the time of this proclamation seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath prescribed, and are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody under bonds to the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, and persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion, the estimated value of whose taxable property is over $20,000.

Fourteenth—All persons who have lately taken the oath of amnesty prescribed by the President's proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, or the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for the pardon of any persons belonging to the excepted classes. Such clemency shall be as liberally extended as will be consistent with the facts of the case and peace and dignity. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering said amnesty oath, to insure the benefit of it to the people and to guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, the 29th day of May, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] June 16.

Our Grain and Produce markets are void of animation. Comparatively low prices are now ruling with an excessive dull market, if we except one or two articles, viz: Potatoes and Hay, which have improved in price, and are both now commanding an advance above last quotations. Wheat and Flour boulstered and held as it has been now drags, and buyers dictate prices. On the 12th, New Wheat made its appearance on our market, not a small sample of poor Volunteer Wheat, but a round parcel of about 1000 sks choice, well matured Sonora seed, and which was taken for milling. Summer fallowed ground and Sonora seed has given us a crop in advance of speculator's time, and earlier by a few days than was expected. Considerable uneasiness and actual alarm is manifest on the part of holders.—Low and living prices are now in view, and speculators are as polite as office seekers, willing to take a few dollars per barrel for Flour less than cost. The low price that Barley commands has induced Farmers to hold back, and for past few days, as a natural consequence, our market has been poorly supplied with new, and a trifling advance has been conceded. If, however, the crop of Barley is as large as represented, the future prospects does not look as bright as we could wish.—The opening of the Southern Atlantic ports to trade will direct much available tonnage that way, and fears are entertained thus early that this will operate to affect our market rates and give speculators a monopoly.—Many fears are expressed in regard to our Potatoe crop. The early Potatoes are producing light, although from the coast we hear favorable reports not only of Potatoes but also of Barley, Wheat and Oats, the latter promises unusually good.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	4,485	Hay, bales	2,362
Barley, sacks	6,633	Wool, bales	575
Potatoes, sacks	723	Middlings, sacks	600
Beans, sacks	179	Oats, sacks	1,879
Salt, sacks	2,220	Onions, sacks	24
Flour, ½-sacks	535	Straw, bales	394
Bran, sacks	730	Corn Meal, sacks	643
Buckwheat, sacks	40	Corn, sacks	85

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour, ₱ bbl—	
California old	3 75 @ 4 00	Superfine	12 00@12 50
" new	2 50 @ 3 00	Extra	14 00@14 50
Do Oregon	3 75 @ ..	Oregon superfine	12 00@12 50
Do Chile	.. @ ..	Chile (dull sale)	.. @ ..
Barley ₱ lb—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Old	1⅝ @ 1¾	Domestic Feed	75 00@80 00
New	1 @ 1⅛	Eastern ₱ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Oats ₱ lb—		Hay, ₱ ton	12@14 00
California	1¼@1¾	Bran ₱ ton	25 00@27 00
Oregon	1 1-2	Middlings, ₱ ton	30 00@35 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 37 @ 3 00	Rye, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50@ 5 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	1 12 @ 3 12	Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50
Straw	5 00 @ 8 00	Potatoes, old	4 25@ 4 75
Onions	2 00@ 2 50	" new	5 00@ 5 50

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	none	Dry Hides	11 50@ 12
do Best Spring clip	22½@..	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	20@ ..	Sheep skins, wool on	25@ 50
do Short Staple	@ ..	do do plain	10@ 15
do Burry	13@ 15	Goat skins	each 25@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	90@1 00	Refined Tallow	9@ 12
do 2nd hand	50@ 60		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals	34@ 36	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	16@18
do Eastern	30@36½	" Eastern ₱ lb	.. @..
Eggs	₱ doz 45@47	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	.. @..

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—June 16.

FRUIT.

Apples,	₱ box $5@$6	Crab Apples	₱ lb .. @ ..
do cooking	.. @ ..	Peaches	.. @ ..
Pears, Bartlett	.. 15@ 25	Limes	₱ doz 37½
Vicar of Winkfield	.. @ ..	Oranges, ₱ 100	$4@$5
Duch'se d'Angouleme	@ ..	Lemons	per doz .. @ ..
Winter Nelis	.. @ ..	Pine Apples	each 50@1 00
Flemish Beauty	.. @ ..	Bananas	.. @ 12
Easter Beurre	25@ ..	do	₱ bunch .. 2 50@5 00
Seckel	.. @ ..	Grapes, white	₱ lb .. @ ..
Fall Butter	.. @ ..	Syrian	.. @ ..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alexdria	.. @ ..
Magdalne	.. @ ..	Catawba	.. @ ..
cooking	.. @ ..	Hamburgh	.. @ ..
Strawberries	₱ lb 20@35	Los Angeles	.. @ ..
Raspberries	40@60	Common	.. @ ..
Gooseberries, common	7@10	Cherry Plums	@ ..
do English	@ ..	Yellow Gage	.. @ ..
Currants, red & wht com	30 40	Damsons	.. @ ..
Cherry-currants	.. @ ..	Peach Plums	.. @ ..
Blackberries wild	.. @ ..	German Prunes	.. @ ..
Lawton Blackberries	.. @ ..	Yellow Egg-plum	.. @ ..
Cherries, No. 1	40@50	Almonds Cals	.. @ ..
Bigarreau	50@75	Filberts	.. @ ..
Black Tartarian	..	Eng. Walnuts	₱ lb 35@ 40
Apricots	.. @ 50	Green-gages	.. @ ..
Nectarines	.. @ ..	Pic-nelon	.. @ ..
Figs, new	20@30	Watermelons	each .. @ ..
Peanuts African	.. @ 20	Sicilian Muskmelon	.. @ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. @ ..	Canteloupes	.. @ ..
Bloodgood Pears	.. @ ..	English Black Currants	.. @ ..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	₱ lb .. 10@ ..	Okra, Dry	₱ lb 60@ ..
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱ doz 50@75	do Green	.. @ ..
Brussell's sprouts	₱ lb @ ..	Potatoes	@ 6¼
Beets	₱ doz .. @ 37	do New	@ 6
Broccoli	₱ doz .. @ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ ..
Cabbage	.. @ 50@ 75	do Yams (S Isls)	@ 3
Cauliflower	.. @ 1 00@1 50	Pumpkins	@ 4
Carrots	.. @ 37	Parsnips	₱ doz bunches 37
Celery	.. ₱ bunch .. 12	Parsley	.. @ 25
Cress	.. ₱ doz bunches .. 25	Pickles, in jars	each 50@ 25
Cucumbers	.. doz 50@1 00	Rhubarb	.. ₱ lb .6@ 12
Cranberries	₱ gal .. @1 00	Radishes	₱ doz bunches .. 25
Dried Herbs	.. ₱ doz 1 00	do yellow	.. @ 37
Egg-Plant	.. @ ..	do black	₱ bunch .. 37
Garlics, new	.. @ ..	Red Peppers	.. ₱ lb ..
Green-Peas	.. 4@ ..	Summer Squash	.. @ 4 .. 5
Green-Peppers	.. @ ..	Squash, Marrowfat	.. @ 5
Green-Corn, cars	₱ doz 35@ 40	do Hubbard	.. @ 5
Lettuce	₱ doz 37@ 50	String-Beans	.. @ 4@ 5
Mushrooms, open grth	₱ lb 1 00	Spinage	.. @ ..
do cultivated	.. @ ..	Salsify	₱ bunch .. @ ..
Onions	new .. ₱ lb 5@ ..	Turnips	₱ doz .. @ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh	₱ lb @ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin	₱ lb 15@18	Leg Mutton	₱ lb 8@12
Sirloin & rib pieces	.. 15@12	Lamb	.. @ 15@20
Pork—rib, etc	.. @ .. 20	Pigs' Tongues	each .. 12
Veal	.. @ .. 20	Bacon, California	₱ lb .. 30
Veal Cutlet	.. @ .. 20	do Oregon	.. @ ..
Corned Beef	.. 5 @ 10	do Imported	.. @ ..
Smoked Beef	.. @ .. 15	Tongues	each .. @ 50
Pork chops	.. @ .. 20	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	.. 10@10	Hams, Cal and Oregon	.. @ 25

FISH.

[No. 33 and 34 Washington Market—Jessmore & Hayes.]

Salmon, whole	₱ lb .. @30	Crabs, large	₱ doz .. 1 00
do smoked	.. @ 12	do small	.. @.. 25
do pickled	.. ₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs	.. @ .. 75
do do	.. ₱ lb .. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	.. @ 12
Smelts	.. @ 8@10	do fresh	.. @ ..
Perch	.. @ 8@10	Shrimps	.. @ .. ₱ lb 10
Rockfish	.. @ 8@10	Flounders	.. @ .. 15
Codfish	.. @ 8@10	Sea Bass	.. @ 10
Herring, fresh,	.. @ ..	Halibut (rare)	.. @ ..
do smoked	.. ₱ lb .. @ ..	Sturgeons	.. @ ..
Tomcod	.. @ .. ₱ lb ..	Crawfish	.. @ ..
Sardines (fresh)	.. @ ..	Oysters	.. @ ₱ 100 ..
Sole-fish	.. @ .. 10	Anchovies	.. @ ..
Rockfrout	.. @ .. 10		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild,	₱ pair .. @ ..	Snipe	.. ₱ doz ..
do tame	.. 1 25@ ..	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	.. @ ..	Venison smoked	₱ lb @ ..
do Mallard	..	Quails	.. ₱ doz ..
do Teal	₱ doz .. @ ..	Pigeons, domestic	4 00
Geese, wild	₱ pair .. @ ..	do wild	..
do tame	.. ₱ pair .. $3@4 00	Hares	.. each .. 62@ 75
Chickens	.. @ .. 75@1 00	Rabbits, tame	.. 25@ 37
Turkeys	.. ₱ lb .. @ 50	do wild	.. @ 75
Hens	.. each 1 00@1 25	Squirrel	.. ₱ pair. 50@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's	₱ lb .. 45@ 62	Cheese	.. ₱ lb *25@ ..
do Eastern	.. @ ..	Lard, California	.. 30@ ..
Eggs, Cala	₱ doz .. @ 60	do Eastern	.. 25@ ..
Duck-eggs	.. @ 60	Honey, old	.. @ 30
Farallon-eggs	.. @ 45	do new	.. @ 40

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—June 16.

Hens	₱ doz $9@$11 00	Tame Geese	₱ pair 2 00@2 50
Spring Chickens	.. 6@8 00	Pigeons, wild	₱ doz 3 00@..
Turkeys	.. ₱ lb 35@ ..	do domestic	.. @..
Ducks, tame	₱ doz 9.. @10 00	Quail, per dozen	..
Ducks, wild	.. @..	Geese, wild	6 00@8 00

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—June 16.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples,	₱ box $5@$6	Quinces,	₱ lb .. @..
Apricots,	₱ lb 20@50	California Grapes	₱ lb .. @..
Pears,	₱ lb 15@25	Figs, new,	₱ lb 20@30
Plums,	₱ lb 14@20	Strawberries,	₱ lb .. 20@25
do (Dried)	14@20	do	2d crop .. 40@60
Peaches,	₱ lb .. @..	Raspberries,	₱ lb .. 40@60
do (Dried)	12@20	Blackberries,	₱ lb .. 20@25
Nectarines,	₱ lb .. @..	Gooseberries,	₱ lb .. 7@10
Cherries,	₱ lb .. 20@36	Oranges,	₱ 100 .. 4@4 50
do No. 1	40@60	Currants,	₱ lb .. 30@40

San Francisco Cattle Market.—June 16.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 5@7c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 4@6c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 15@17c ₱ lb.
VEAL—12½c ₱ lb.

OUR FRUIT MARKET.

There is not a place in the world probably at this time where Fruit commands so high a price as in the San Francisco market, unless it may be some of our interior mountain towns. In San Francisco the price of Fruit to-day, June 16th, is as follows, at retail, per pound:—

Strawberries, best 2d crop, 60c.; common, 25c.
Raspberries, best, 60c.; common, 40c.
Currants (cherry) best, 40c.; common, 25c.
Cherries, extra, 60c.; common, 25@40c.
Gooseberries, green, best, 10@12c.
Apricots, best, 50c.; common, 25@30c.
Plums, (6r, in market) 60@80c.
New Apple s 50c.; common, 25@30c.
Peaches, best, 50c.; common, 30c.

Now, let us estimate this price as they sell them in New York or Boston by the *bushel*, and what is the result:

Apples, weigh, average, 50lb per bushel. The *retail* price of the best would be *only* $25 per bushel.

Apricots, weigh 62lb per bushel; retail price $31 per bushel.

Cherries, weigh 54lb per bushel; retail price $32 40 per bushel.

Cherry Currants (see report) weigh 55lb per bushel; retail price $22 per bushel.

Gooseberries, green, weigh 60lb per bushel; retail price $6 per bushel.

Peaches, weigh 62lb per bushel; retail price $31 per bushel.

Plums, first, weigh 65lb per bushel; retail price $52 per bushel.

Strawberries, weigh 54lb per bushel; retail price $32 40c per bushel.

What do our Eastern fruit dealers think of such prices—and this is *gold* prices too—and when we estimate the difference in our currency, which is about the *one-third*—equal to the retailer's profits—we might almost say that our wholesale price in currency would be the same as we name above, which would read as follows:

Apples	$25 00	per bushel
Apricots	31 00	do
Cherries	32 40	do
Cherry Currants	22 00	do
Gooseberries	6 00	do
Peaches	31 00	do
Plums	52 00	do
Strawberries	32 40	do

These prices must appear almost fabulous to our Eastern friends, yet such are the facts here, and these are the prices for the best fruits. By reference to our full market reports, together with Messrs. Addison Martin & Co.'s reports, which are furnished us weekly, the prices for lower qualities of fruits will also be seen.

In our examination to-day we noticed Early June Apples, from the Sacramento Valley, selling readily at 50 cents per pound. The Cherry Currant, superb, from J. Lewellen's orchard, San Lorenzo, selling at 40 cts., and very splendid 2d crop Strawberries from Lusk's Garden, Oakland, selling at 50 and 60 cts. "Biggareau" Cherries, beautiful, from Suisun, and "Black Tartarian," elegant, from J. Lewellen's.

In this report it is but right and proper to say that lovers of the best and choicest fruits can always rely upon finding at Messrs. Addison Martin & Co.'s the very best in the market, and their prices always as fair and reasonable as can be found. We take pleasure in commending this firm to all who buy fruit and all who have it to sell, this being the headquarters for the best fruits.

Would you Learn of California

How all important it is for all Inventors of new Machinery, or any other new invention, that tends to benefit and improve mankind, that they should make it known as widely as possible. And yet how few of the Inventors, Manufacturers, or Selling Agents have any idea of the great opening there is for the sale of every valuable invention or improvement.

Would such persons learn where the gold comes rom, let them look to California, and if they would find large and quick sales of important articles let them offer them through California journals, then they will secure sales unprecedented in amoun and value.

To Inventors, Manufacturers —AND— Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us, and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

Having established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

Our Reading-Room.

The Reading-Room of the California Farmer should be the resort of all (*and every*) the Farmers who visit the city. Drop in for a short time and read our papers, look over the specimens of the agricultural world we have gathered here for exhibition. Mines of gold and silver we have not, but specimens from the richest and best we have in abundance. Corn and potatoes we cannot give you, but samples of the best that ever grew we can show you. Beets, cabbages and turnips we do not keep, but seeds of the best varieties at your service, and pictures of their kind for you to look at. Cigars we shall not offer to you, but we can show you the best of tobacco leaf, and furnish you with all the kinds of seed you want. Books, pamphlets and magazines we can show you, and some of the finest wax fruit you ever saw. We have everything of interest in this Reading-Room, and are happy to see our friends of the "Reaper and Plow," at all times.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Munn's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.

And many other valuable Books at lowest price.

THE FIFTH INDUSTRIAL FAIR OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, TO BE Held in August, '65.

The Mechanics' Institute having determined to hold their Fifth Industrial Fair during the coming season, the Executive Committee would respectfully invite all persons desirous of exhibiting Machines, Manufactures, Agricultural Products, Minerals, Ores, and Works of Art, to make application immediately, in order that the proper space may be allotted them.

The Exhibition will be opened to the Public on

THURSDAY,

The 10th of August, 1865, at 10 o'lk A. M.

The Pavillion will be opened for the reception of Goods from the 15th day of July to the 2d of August.

Agricultural and Horticultural products will be received until day of opening.

The several Transportation Companies, as on former occasions, have, with commendable liberality, consented to transport articles intended exclusively for Exhibition, free of charge, and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in like manner, will take charge of them.

All articles forwarded should be labelled "For the Industrial Exhibition," San Francisco.

All communications to be addressed to C. S. HIGGINS, Corresponding Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CHARLES M. PLUM, Chairman.

JOSIAH MOULTON,	*D. A. McDONALD,*
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20 *P. B. DEXTER, Secretary.*

REMOVAL! NEW STORE!

The undersigned have removed from their former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,
BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
And Importers of all kinds of
Wood and Willow-ware

Have for sale:

Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds,
Clothes Lines,
Strawberry Boxes,
Market Baskets,
Corn and Potato Baskets,
Oyster Baskets,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,
Feather Dusters,
Bird Cages,
Blacking, Wicking,
Steamer Chairs,
Mouse and Rat Traps,
Sieves,
Chopping Trays and Bowls,
Baskets of all kinds,
Clothes Pins,
Pastry Boards,
Children's Wagons,
Wisp Brooms,
Children's Gigs,
Skirt Boards,
Wash Boards,
Trays,
Mats,
Brushes of every description,
Whitewash and Window Brushes,
Rolling Pins,
Wooden Bowls and Trays,
Faucets,
Chopping Knives,
Churns,
Clothes Horses,
Hand Bellows,
Shoe and Stove Blacking,
Butter Ladles and Molds,
Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes,
Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Flue Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

7 NEWMAN BROTHERS, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

When it was promulgated by the Directors of the ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the thoughtless, and those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the question as chimerical, and wrote long articles replete with sophistry, claiming that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the poisons which constitute disease; a great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another. All of the empyrics joined in the chorus, and in their ignorance laughed at the new system, circulating base stories of its ill-success, and quoting imaginary cases as proofs. Time has demonstrated their dishonesty. After five years of uninterrupted success, the Electropathic system is the leading idea in medical jurisprudence, while by the old system, physicians were content to cure one in every five cases, there were those who were diving deep into the science of the curative art; among these were the electropathists; finally it was discovered that the cause of failure in most of the cases of organic disease, was entirely due to the machine. Taking this view of the case, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, after years of experiment, has perfected an Electropathic Instrument, which will cure any disease to which flesh is heir, always to be understood that the case is not so far advanced as to show a destruction of the vital tissues. We do not claim that the use of medicines may not be more advantageous in some cases, but, that in connection with medicines, it will perform a cure much sooner than without, and also that diseases hitherto deemed incurable, can be cured by this system, from early morn until late at night, this instrument is employed, imparting health and strength to all who are so fortunate as to obtain its services. Diseases, which (by the old system) took months, or even years to cure, are now cured in a few days or weeks. The cost, too, is not so great as by the old system, besides the saving of time. Connected with this system is the renowned

Electro-Manetic Baths,

than which there is no more powerful auxiliary in the world for the radical cure of disease. There is no institute in the State where the electropathic system is practiced, except at the

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.
645 Washington Street.

This Institute was established to, if possible, prevent the unwary from falling into those dens of robbery (yclept quack doctors' traps), and hereafter the scientific originators of this Institute will not be to blame if the afflicted are robbed of their money, and injured in constitution. There is also another view of the affair. The rising generation should be reared with strong constitutions, and the Directors wish to arouse their guardians to a proper sense of their duties in the premises, if possible, to prevent them from stuffing their young charges with deleterious drugs, with a chance of entailing upon the tender constitution just forming, a complication of evils, a thousand times worse than death.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of a system by which disease is so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature, that it can only be judged by its results. We know that by its energy, it forces everything of a foreign nature, from centre to surface, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, thereby preventing the poison fluids from returning to the parts affected, while the bath washes it from the surface. Here let us remark, that the Magnetic Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except in cases of cold, where fever has not run too far. In mercurial diseases, the action liquefies the mercury, which by its specific gravity, forces itself along with the currents, out of the body; the result has been obtained, by testing the water after the bath, when mercury was found. After such tests have been found, the patient is no longer troubled with the disease. The whole system is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending it. Try it, you who are afflicted from disease, or the use of poisonous drugs, and you will rejoice that you have had the courage to leave the beaten path.

It would be consuming space to no purpose, to enumerate the diseases to which this system is applicable, suffice it to say, that there is no disease, within the catalogue of human ills, but what can be cured at the Electropathic Institute. We have instructed the Resident Phpaician to warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or ask No Pay for services, when in his judgment it is within the bounds of cure.

CAUTION!

Persons seeking the Electropathic Institute, should be careful to remember the name and number.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.
645 Washington Street.

South side, between Kearny and Montgomery, over the Restaurant,

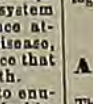
J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.
Resident Physician.

on the sign. With these remarks we leave the interest of the Institute with the Public, asking only the same generous confidence and patronage thus far awarded to it. The record shows over twenty thousand consultations, and a very large amount of suffering relieved.

Persons wishing to consult the Resident Physician by Letter, can do so with the utmost confidence. All letters must be addressed plainly J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., Box 1945, San Francisco Cal. All letters will be destroyed or returned, as directed by the writer.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. je2-tf.

FARM & HOUSE FOR SALE IN SAN JOSA.



THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR sale a fine Farm and House, situated in a very pleasant spot in Santa Clara.

The Farm contains nearly Fourteen Acres, nearly Five Acres in Fruit, Fifteen Hundred Bearing Trees, of choice kinds. Added to this is a Nursery of Two Thousand Young Trees, of the best varieties.

The soil is the best and richest—everything grows finely. The productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use.

The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go to the Eastern States. Here is a bargain.

☞ Inquire of the Editor of the California Farmer. 17

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will be dispatched on the following named days:

June 3—GOLDEN CITY.....Capt. Wm. F. Lapidge
June 18—CONSTITUTION.....Capt. J. T. Watkins

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamer.

A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff street.

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings, Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, A. M. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, December 13, 1864, and until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, and via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars to Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

The subscribers would call the attention of the Wool-Growers of California to their fine

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque County, N. Y.

We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into the State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,
AND FULLY ACCLIMATED.

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARK, PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or to Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN, of the California Farmer, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

A. H TODD.....S. W. COLE

A. H. TODD & CO., Brokers & Commission Merchants AND JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drumm,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool; Advances under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent; on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 2½ per cent; and the highest market prices guaranteed. Prompt returns. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1865. NUMBER 23.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged.

To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

List of Agents.

[Our Subscribers can send money by mail safely Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State*
Postmasters, *throughout the State are requested to act*
White & Bauer, *Washington street, opposite Postoffice.*
J. W. Sullivan, *Washington street, San Francisco*
J W. Sanborn, *Benicia.*
W. J. Sweasey, *Eureka, Humboldt county.*
Knapp, Burrell & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
C. M. Saxton & Barker, booksellers, *New York City.*
Gray, Adams & Hogg, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists Kensington Road, London,* will receive subscriptions
M. Dusacq, *Bookseller, Paris.*
W. R. Strong, *Seedsman, Sacramento.*
Barker & Co., *Expressmen, Oakland.*

The Ravages of Worms.

Colonel Warren:

Dear Sir:—I notice in your journal, as well as in various public prints, notice of the ravages of worms, usually called the Army Worm; but I have failed to receive any description of them, their habits on their munching. We have indeed an unusual variety and quantity of destructive worms in our valley, some of whose ravages has now past away.

On the 25th of May there were millions of small caterpillars running in every direction, seemingly in a great hurry; on the 26th their hurry abated; on the 27th were dorment, hanging by one end in a chrysalis form; on the 29th and 30th, they came out red and brown butterflies, some few lit on flowers, though generally flying, apparently without design, and now generally disappeared. We have another form of worms, lazily coiling themselves in the shade of tender plants, or rolling themselves in the leaves. These work principally on cabbage, lettuce, small carrots, poppies, etc., etc. We have a third kind you so plainly describe in your issue of the 9th; length, brilliancy of color, etc., they are about three and a-half inches long; they have worked on yearling grape vines generally, and after a very few days disappeared, having done small damage, but all these fall far short of the Army Worm.

Between the years 1825 and '35, I have seen them four times; twice have I fought them successfully, once by my hogs, and once with oxen and spade, the other two times they were in an uninhabited part of the prairie. Permit me to be particular as the Army Worm is as completely under the control of man as was General Sherman's army, with this difference, they could be easily stopped by ditch, Sherman's could neither be stopped by *ditch* or *bank*. The first Army Worm I ever saw, was probably in 1825 or 26: I had a cow lot of just two acres, herding some three hundred head of cattle two summers. I prepared with great care and planted it with potatoes, which grew to an enormous size, tops being three feet high, and falling together so that the rows were entirely obliterated. The locality was near the western line of Missouri, in latitude 37° 30′, at Harmony Mission. The lot was visited almost hourly. The vines had so fallen together that visitors had to content themselves by a view from the fence. When the young potatoes were about the size of an English walnut, a gentleman called on me to inquire what was the matter with my potatoes, he had discovered a yellow and brown spot the size of a bed blanket, naming the locality of the spot. I answered carelessly, that is where I took clay for the building of a chimney. After a moment's reflection, I saw my answer was wrong, so in about 2½ hours I went to see for myself, lo! and behold, instead of the size of a bed blanket it was half an acre. I found on examination there were millions upon millions of worms, from the smallest atom up to full grown size as large as 2½ inches, of the thickness of a common lead pencil, advancing in the form of a crecent, marching southwest; the breadth of a crecent about two feet, no stragglers, fore or aft, and crowded together as close as possible, eating every twig, branch, or leaf with the greatest avidity; their nippers could be plainly heard 50 feet distant. In 24 hours from the first discovery, there fell a cold sprinkle of rain, which caused them to lie dormant some 20 hours, at the expiration of which time the sun shone out, and in less than one hour they finished the field, and then attempted to cross a lane. I had about one hundred head of hogs, which I led in the field, they commenced on them, and in less than one hour they eat them all except a few thousand that crossed to another field of potatoes, and in a few hours disappeared. The potatoes whose tops and stalks was eaten, were ruined. I have good reason to believe that they multiplied and grew at the rate of from five to six generations per hour. I watched the place for ten years after, and none appeared.

And now for the battle with oxen and spade. I had 20 acres of wheat, as handsome as ever grew, when the grain was forming, and some of it beginning to harden, on Monday I walked through it in various ways, and did not see a worm; on Wednesday, some workmen from the top of a building remarked, that the wheat was changing color; on Saturday noon I was informed that I would be under the necessity of thrashing on Monday, to which I demurred, saying that I had been all through it on Monday, and it would not be fit to cut before three weeks. I was urged to go to the top of the house and be convinced. This I did, and supposed they were right, or that something had happened to the grain. (Its locality is 7 miles east of the potatoe field). On examination, I found the grand and terrible sight of several loads of Army Worms in line of march, about 80 rods long, and about 3 feet wide, and from the ground to the top of the wheat, which was about 5 feet high, literally covered, as close as one could crouch against another.

I immediately thought of an old story related to me when a little boy, which happened on Long Island, of the mode to stop their ravages.

I went to my smith-shop, ordered two coalters from the plows altered, that they should be set in the axletree of a cant, slanting backwards, the body and wheels were thrown from the cant, and the coalters inserted about 16 inches apart, and with three yoke of oxen and three men to ride on the axletree. We cut the 80 rods in one draft, about 18 inches deep, and the whole was thrown out with spades, in perhaps two hours. The worms came on and tumbled in the ditch, filling it some ten inches on the side in which they fell in, and some 16 inches on the opposite side, making great exertions to get out, but failed. Not one attempted to get out on the side in which they fell in.

That night there fell a heavy, cold rain, and in the morning early I went to see what state the worms were in. I found the ditch empty, I then went down to the lower end, expecting to find them in piles washed down by the rain, but found none, except the heads and skins. They had all bursted with the rain. I went back to the upper end of the ditch, and found a few scattering ones, hanging under fence-rails, approaching the chrysalis form. My wheat had parts of grain, and a few whole shriveled grains, yielding, about six bushels per acre. Yours, S. B. Brigot.

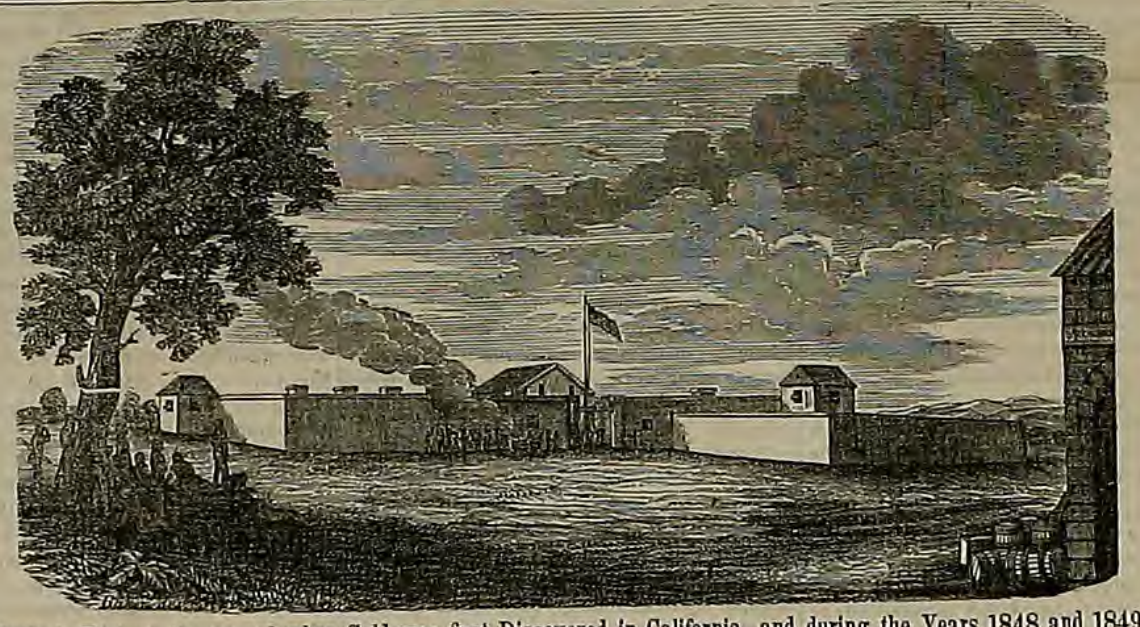
Oil Smellers.

"In the oil regions, a new class of beings have sprung into existence, but whether they oozed up along with other 'indications,' or came naturally, we don't know. The men comprising this addition to the seers of the earth, are called 'ile-smellers,' who profess to be able to ascertain the proper spot for boring, by smelling the earth. Some of them are said to practice considerable mummery in order to mystify and impress their employers."

We clip the above from an Eastern exchange, to show that however *smart* they may be "Down East," we have right smart chaps out here in California. We have lots o' chaps here that have got smellers so cute, that they don't have to go into the county to examine the ground; they meet here on Montgomery street, every day, and put their noses together, then take a piece of paper "draw a map" with roads all ready made right to the very spot, and with their very smellers draw the "ile" out of the well, in bottles already marked, crude oil, deodorized oil, etc. They do this all in one day, even though the location is a thousand miles distant, and they never saw the land. Them "Down Easters" or Yankees, musn't think they *nose* as much as Californians; we have oil wells out here that boil up not only "ile," in liquid form, but it comes up in "ten gallon cans," all sealed and ready for market, and these springs have regular hours for all kinds of flows: from daylight to 11 o'clock, regular streams of "ile" for barreling and sending abroad; from 11 till 2, in ten gallon cans for up river trade, and from 2 to 6 in all kinds of lamps, chandeliers, etc., for home and city trade; late discovery of the latter threaten to destroy the trade of all our lamp dealers.

We are really glad that the pioneer dealers of our city, the Stanford Brothers, have recently imported a new and splendid style of lamps and chandeliers, so totally different from any before known, that they have got the start of them oilwell folks, and their trade won't be at all effected by these oil well lamps made "down below."

The Mexican Ten-Million Loan.—The friends of Liberty to Mexico can now aid that country by taking that loan, and thus enable them to throw off the Maximillian power and be free. Hon. Samuel Brannan has been appointed to negotiate this loan, a very proper appointment, and we hope it will be readily taken.



Sutter's Fort, as it appeared when Gold was first Discovered in California, and during the Years 1848 and 1849.

Our Illustrations—Sutter Fort in 1849.

We present the reader with a *fac simile* of this memorable fort as it appeared in 1849. It was thus when we first saw it on our way to the mines with our company.

This once formidable place was the Happy Home of the venerable Pioneer, Sutter, who as the generous proprietor, ever stood ready at his gateway, to feed, and clothe, and aid the stranger, and shelter the wayfarer.

That fort no longer exists, not a vestige remains, the land has passed into other hands, and he the once proud and happy owner of a vast and almost boundless domain, has been stripped of all, and today is in sadness and sorrow, mourning over the ashes of that other memorable spot, Hock Farm in ruin. The event which we notice in another column, is so singular that we are induced to present this illustration at this time, as we repeat in sorrow, Sutter's Fort and Hock Farm are now eventful names. But they are both made more so by their ruins. How appropriately can the once happy proprietor feel the truth of these words:—

"And scenes long past, of joy and pain
Come wildering o'er this aged train."

[For the California Farmer.]

The Day is Dawning.

The day is dawning, the clouds are breaking, our long night of darkness is passing away, we begin to see streaks of light in the East, betokening the approaching dawn. Shall we not hope and rejoice that our troubles are drawing to a close—that a new era of existence is in store for us. That we shall indeed be a free people, with no dark stain of slavery to mar our escutcheons, but a free and happy people, whose motto shall be Liberty and Right. Onward, ever onward, for truth and progression, never faltering, but strictly adhering to the path of duty so clearly marked out for us; we have seen the glorious result of Freedom against Slavery and oppression; that right shall prevail against might, for in the soul that is seeking for right shall the power of inspiration carry on to greater deeds, than the will of man alone can comprehend. The secret machinations of men seeking to overthrow the just laws of God, in destroying a government founded on principles of right, and justice, and freedom to man, counted to their cost, that a righteous cause shall prevail; that the All-seeing eye was not blind to their devices, but allowed them to rush madly on to their own destruction. We have seen the flag of our country dabbled in blood under Washington and Lincoln, while struggling against slavery and oppression, but trusting in God for our deliverance, have been blest in the noble banner of liberty being raised in purity over our whole nation, in proud defiance of its enemies, to float in glorious freedom to the astonished gaze of other nations, as a warning for them not to trifle too far with a free and enlightened people. They have been eagerly watching the result of a free Government against subjected power, and have been awed into silence and respect at the wonderful result. Though the head and heart of this nation have been ruthlessly assailed, yet she lives to show the world that she is stronger to-day than before that awful sacrifice; she has become a united power, from that moment a consecrated power of determined will, and uniting with one voice they proclaim the future, a free and independent nation, denouncing slavery, tyranny, and oppression wherever found. Where is Southern Chivalry now? Where are the leaders of this Great Confederacy? Where, O, where are titles and crowns of the nobles and lords, that scorned the Yankee mudsill for his honest toil? Echo answers, WHERE! But the leaders have found that chivalry has a hollow sound, since the prison-walls grate so harshly on their high-toned ears, which have been so used to flattery. Had not ambition for power taken so deep a hold upon their souls, they could have easily foreseen the result of their folly, but being blinded by their own importance and love of power, they brought about the very thing they were fighting against—the freedom of the slave and bondage for themselves as traitors, to be tried, condemned and hung as conspirators and assassins of a beloved President of a free people; a President so good and true, so just and lenient to his enemies; firm for justice and liberty, defending the right. His name shall stand recorded on our history's page, immortalized in the great drama of our country's struggle. Ages to come will nations point to that sacred name, as the one chosen of God to preserve this nation from destruction, to preserve this beautiful fabric of Union and Liberty, bequeathed to us by those who bravely fought to free themselves from the yoke of bondage and oppression. Shall we not be true to this glorious Union by being true to ourselves and our God.

M. J. Upham.

Petaluma, June 12th, 1865.

Another New Union Paper.

The *Amador Dispatch* has been changed to the *Union Advocate*, and is now published by R. M. Briggs, Esq., at Jackson.

Mr. Briggs as editor and proprietor, sends forth his No. 1 and his salutatory. It is a long and able address, setting forth the causes that led to his assuming the editorial chair, etc. It is an able editorial, after alluding to the war and its close, he speaks of the future prospects of our country as follows:

"Who can grasp the stupendous of events of the past four years? Who at this day can realize its mighty results? Turn to the record of past achivements, and they pale before the victories of the Union. Battles hath been fought upon a scale at which the mightiest living nations, have turned pale and trembled—strategy hath been employed, beside which the acts of the greatest heroes of the past, seems as but the conception of children. Principles have been established, immutable and eternal as the word of Him who spake creation into being, and bade the stars hymn the eternity of His existence. Names hath been engraven upon the proudest monuments of our country, that will "bid defiance to the tooth of time and razure of oblivion."

As the dun smoke of war shall be swept away, the mighty and restless energies of the nation will again flow on in its former channels—our commerce will again whiten every sea, our proud old banner will carry abroad over the dark waters to every clime and every people the story of its triumph, and be hailed and respected as the reflex of a mighty power, the grim traces of the terrible war through which we have passed will gradually be blotted out by the industry and improvement of man. Cities and marts will arise, where none existed before the quickening of the nation, and ere another decade shall have been gathered into the garner house of the past, but few of its terrible traces will remain.

Industry will reap its harvests, peace will have its victories, and enterprise rear her mighty fabrics. The iron horse will paw the earth on the shores of the Atlantic, and with a speed outstripping the storm, annihilating space, unwearied, ever fresh, perpetual in its principles, bidding defiance, and laughing to scorn the disorganizing laws of destruction, dragging by its fiery sinews half the commerce of the world, will slake its thirst in the vast waters of the Pacific. States, cities, towns, villages and hamlets will spring up along the pathway of the iron stead, and where desolation and solitude now reign supreme, the busy hum of man will go up, and the music of civilization break the silence of all the past. From the deep caverns of the earth the precious metals will be gathered, and sent forth to do its work of charity and crime in the great world beyond. Deserts will bloom, and solitudes be enlivened, the very poison of the great interior basin will become articles of commerce, and add its wealth to the stream that shall flow out from that vast region, which heretofore had been a terror *incognito* to the people and the government. When we contemplate the fact that no hand will again be raised to check the onward march of the nation, what visions of future might and power rises to the mind. The government of a free people, stretching from sea to sea, its teaming millions will move on, restless as the tide of the ocean, free as the winds of heaven. Who, yea, who can predict the future glory, majesty, and grandeur of this mighty republic?"

This is the right kind of metal—success to our new Union advocate.

Gen. Sutter's Home, "Hock Farm," Destroyed by Fire.

The Work of an Incendiary.

We most sincerely regret to announce so sad a calamity as the loss of this memorable place by fire, and this too the work of a vile incendiary.—We copy from the Marysville *Appeal* the following:

"The old adobe residence of General Sutter, at the Hock Farm, together with its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, 21st inst. The fire was the work of an incendiary—supposed to be a discharged soldier, who had been hanging about the premises the past few days, and who had been caught stealing and punished by being tied up. The General informs us that the fire has stripped him of everything—Home, clothing, libraries, pictures, busts, curiosities, and everything he has been accumulating the last forty years, except a medal or two and his family portraits. When we asked the General how much we should state his loss to be, he replied, evidently restraining tears, "It cannot be estimated in dollars and cents." Money cannot replace the thousands of articles gathered together during a life time. The General had a large library, consisting of many volumes, in four languages. The fire also extended to a barley field, consuming a considerable quantity of grain. The fine locust park about the premises was not materially injured. There was no insurance on the buildings."

We cannot find words sufficiently strong to express our sorrow for the loss which has overtaken this venerable Pioneer in his old age. It seems as if Fate had resolved to try him to the last.

For sixteen years he has been laboring to secure from Congress a title to his lands, and after sacrificing all he had to effect this, just as he had hoped to enjoy a little quiet, Fate has swept away his cherished home and all the valued mementoes of a long life.

If there ever has been a case that would appeal to the hearts of Californians for their true sympathy, it is now. Here we see this venerable Pioneeer, who might have been worth millions had he been a selfish man, now in his old age, homeless and destitute, but we trust, not friendless. We believe there will be a spontaneus outburst of noble and sympathetic actions all over this State, in his behalf, the result of which action will be to make his last days the best and happiest days of his life.

We are glad to say that as soon as the sad news reached this city, a plan was suggested to a gentleman who has ever been ready to act in the cause of Benevolence, and we hope in a day or two to see a movement which shall place General Sutter and family beyond the reach of misfortune in a *pecuniary* point of view, for the remainder of their lives. May God speed so noble a work of true charity.

— It is stated that a patent has been taken out for manufacturing sugar from milk and whey.

— An inch in depth of rain is equal to 101 tons per acre.

Taxidermic.

CIRCULAR

On the Subject of Collections of Animals Injurious to Agriculture.

The State Agricultural Society of California at its meeting in February, 1865, appointed a Scientific Board of officers to examine into and report on the various natural productions of the State, both living and mineral, with their relations to Agriculture. Those appointed to investigate the Animal Kingdom were Dr. J. G. Cooper as general Zoologist, to examine into the higher classes, and Dr. H. Behr as Entomologist, to study especially the subject of the insects injurious to Agriculture. Both these gentlemen have devoted several years already to the study of these subjects in California, as far as their time permitted, and now offer to give their services gratuitously for the purpose of obtaining and disseminating information on these branches of knowledge so important to the farmer.

For the purpose of collecting as much additional information as possible, which is to be embodied in their annual report for the public benefit, they now issue this Circular of Instructions with reference to collecting specimens and observations on the habits of the animals of the State. Every farmer and others living in the country, has opportunities for obtaining valuable collections of this kind, and it is proposed to publish the contributions of each person under his own name, whenever new and correct information is furnished. It is also intended to place all specimens on exhibition in the museum of the Society with the names of the donors attached. A list of such donors will be kept, and the publications of the Society forwarded to them.

METHODS OF COLLECTING AND PRESERVING SPECIMENS OF VERTEBRATED ANIMALS.

It is proposed to give here some brief instructions on this subject, and then to mention those animals most interesting either to naturalists or to farmers. Settlers on this coast are too apt to overlook the distinctions between our animals and those of the Atlantic States, or to attribute the differences to the climate and other circumstances, thinking like the early European emigrants that the new species are degenerate forms of the species they left behind them. On the contrary if there is any degeneracy it is in the eastern animals, for those nearest allied on this coast are usually of higher development.

On this account none should be overlooked, and it is impossible to determine beforehand how important some obscure and despised animal may prove to be to the interests of Agriculture when its habits are closely investigated. All should be collected, classified, preserved in museums, and their history fully recorded, so that our growing Agricultural population may learn that nothing was created in vain, and that the laws of nature properly understood, may be made to contribute much more to man's comfort and interest than if he blindly opposes them and tries to regulate things by his own fancies.

All animals not too large, may be preserved in alcohol entire, and this is the best mode for new and rare species that require dissection and study, though not suitable for such as are to be mounted afterwards in museums. The present high price of alcohol in all forms, will prevent the general use of this mode except for rarities. Reptiles and fishes, however, are generally very difficult to preserve in any other manner. All specimens put into alcohol should have a hole cut in the belly to allow it to soak through them, and if large, the intestines may be removed, or the skin may be taken off with the head and feet attached and put it alcohol, where it will keep some weeks without injury and may be mounted afterwards. Quadrupeds, smaller than a squirrel, are best for examination entire, taking the precaution to cut a hole or two in them. For vertebrated animals the alcohol should be diluted with one-third water, and full a third of the capacity of the vessel containing it be left above that occupied by the specimens. If kept in it more than a month the alcohol should be changed once. Insects require the *strongest* alcohol.

Nearly everyone knows the common mode of skining a rabit. To preserve specimens nearly the same plan is used, except that great care should be taken to peel off the skin without stretching or tearing it, and not to make such a long incision below, unless the animal is larger than a fox, in which case it is best to cut from the chin to the tail, and down the inside of each limb so that the skin may be spread out and dry thoroughly. All fat should be carefully scraped off, or removed by rubbing with ashes, sand, plaster or absorbent paper, which will extract all the oil, with the assistance of the sun's heat. When the skin is peeled down to the feet, these must be cut off from the body, leaving more or less of the bones with the skin, according to size. Those above a cat in size will require the soles of the feet to be cut open and all soft parts removed from between the bones. The smaller kinds can be preserved by drying, after removing the leg muscles and cutting off the leg bones about the middle. On reaching the head, the skin may be completely removed with the lips, or the skull if small kept in it. In this case it is usual to cut off the back part of the skull and remove the brains, eyes, and all other soft parts, leaving the skin attached near the nose and end of lower jaw. The best, cheapest and most convenient preservative of skins for museums, is the common arsenic of druggists, which may be moistened with a little alcohol or water, to prevent its dust from being inhaled, and then applied like paste with a rough brush, or piece of cotton tied to a stick. Many use it dry, sprinkling it with a common dredging or pepper-box. No more need be used than sticks readily to the skin when moist, and it must reach every part of the inner surface, bones included.

Small skins which are inverted like a glove in skinning may now be loosely filled with cotton, dry hay, tow, or other *vegetable* matter so as to restore somewhat their natural shape, filling the cavities of the skull before turning the right side out, wrapping a little around each leg bone, and then the cut may be sewed up by a few coarse stitches. The thread may also be passed through the skin of each foot so as to keep them in a neat position, and the fur being smoothed over the specimen may be laid on a shelf to dry, or when travelling, enveloped in a roll of stiff paper until dry. It retains the shape given to it until wanted for mounting, when it is steamed to make it pliable.

Large skins may be spread out flat, and when dry, rolled into a bale. The skull should be preserved whole for those, being boiled until the flesh is easily separated, then cleaned, and the brains removed through the opening at the base.

All specimens should be measured before skinning, and the length of body, head, tail, ears, fore-foot, hind-foot, height at shoulder, color of eye, and any other notes desired, together with the locality, name, date, collector's name and number corresponding to his notes on its habits, etc., written on card or strong paper and tied to the specimen. Skulls must be numbered to correspond with their skins. Specimens in alcohol should be labelled with a piece of parchment, cloth, leather, etc., and the ink dried well before putting them in, or a piece of wood or lead with a number attached corresponding to one in the collector's note.

A little alum and tartar emetic added to alcoholic specimens increases their chance of preservation, and prevents its being drank by those whose love of liquor overcomes all scruples, such persons being not very uncommon in districts where liquor is scarce and specimens particularly valuable.

Though arsenic preserves the *skin*, yet if any fleshy parts are left about it they may be attacked by insects, and the fur also is liable to the attacks of moths. To keep out these, after thorough drying the skins should be packed in tight boxes with a piece of camphor tied in a rag or paper with them, or dry tobacco freely sprinkled among them. For museums a solution of corrosive sublimate or other poison is used, sprinkled on the fur and the thick parts about the head and feet moistened with it. Camphor or flax-powder are however the best for specimens in tight boxes.

The tails of animals may be skinned by drawing the vertebræ out slowly, or fastening the stump of the vergebræ firmly, slip a noose over it and gradually pull it toward the end of the trail drawing the skin with it. After powdering with arsenic the bones may be returned in the skins of small species. In larger kinds it is sometimes necessary to split down the skin of the tail part of its length.

A great assistance in skinning animals is to suspend the body by a hook, so that both hands are at liberty. For small kinds a common fish-hook will answer with the barb broken off and a cord attached a foot or two in length. This may be inserted among the bones near the tail after the skin has been partly detached.

Other implements required are the following:

1. A sharp knife of almost any shape, but the Surgeon's scapel without a jointed handled is the best for small kinds, and the common butcher knife, which is of similar shape, for large ones.

2. A strong sharp pointed scissors, and for large skins a shears is often useful.

3. Triangular Glover's needles for sewing up skins; two or three sizes.

4. A pair of spring forceps, such as are used by Surgeons, though not essential are very useful.

5. A tape measure, three to six feet long.

6. A fine saw, or coarse flat file, to notch small bones before breaking them, so as to make them break evenly. Some use sharp edged nippers for this purpose. Large bones may be broken roughly and the ends smoothed off.

BIRDS.

The general principles for skinning birds are the same as for quadrupeds. The measurements to be made are, the length from tip of bill to end of tail; the length of the last joint of the wings; and the distance from tip to tip of wings. These may be indicated on the label by figures only, as is always understood that the spread of wings is the greatest, and the length of wing the smallest measurement. Note the color of the eyes, feet, bill, cere or membrane at its base, bare skin on head, etc., and the sex, which may be ascertained after skinning by examining the body, when the ovaries of the female containing minute eggs, or the testicles of the male, will be found near the kidneys. Also date, locality, name, collector, etc.

When a bird is shot, all large holes must be plugged with cotton or paper, and this also inserted in the mouth and throat so as to prevent the flow of blood or other fluids. Blood on the feathers may be absorbed by sprinkling with plaster of Paris, ashes, dust or sand, shaking off all that does not stick; then make a cone of paper large enough to put the bird in, head down, and to twist up the other end over it, taking care not to injure the tail-feathers. This will secure the smoothness of the feathers when the body stiffens.

In cool weather it is best to postpone skinning for twelve to twenty-four hours, in order to allow the blood to coagulate, so that it will not flow so freely and the fat hardening also gives less trouble. Some use a ring of paper pinned around the body to obtain its exact girth, so that it can be stuffed out to the same dimensions afterwards.

Before skinning put fresh plugs in the mouth, nostrils, and large shot holes. Take the measurements and notes required. Then make an incision from the breastbone down to the tail, not so deep as to open the intestinal cavity, and carefully separate the skin on each side, plugging or sewing up any holes accidentally cut too deep. If blood or fluids run freely, absorb them by some dry ashes, plaster or paper, and use these so as to protect the feathers, if necessary keeping the fingers well powdered. Separating the skin from one side, the leg is soon reached; this must be drawn out by the knee-joint as far as it can, and the tendons cut where they go towards the foot.—Break off the bone within the skin, and having freed that leg, treat the other in the same way. It is most convenient in small birds to break these bones, and also those of the upper wing-joint before beginning to skin, thus having the limbs less in the way.

After the legs are freed, cut down to the tail, and separate from the body, leaving some of the vertebræ attached to support the feathers. Remove the oil-glands above the tail carefully from the skin, then insert the hook in the body and hang it up, head downwards. The skin is then easily peeled off until the wings are reached, when it must be drawn to one side until the broken end of the shoulder bones are reached, which may be slipped through the muscles, and pulled out as far as possible. The muscles must then be cut off and this wing being freed, the same process is used for the other.

The skin then slips off easily as far as the head, and if large must be supported, so that its weight may not stretch the neck. In drawing it over the head be careful not to tear it, and use the finger-nails more than the knife: The ear membranes are easily drawn out with it, and on reaching the eyes the attachment of the lids must be carefully separated from the eyeball, cutting so as to injure neither the lids nor the eyeball, as the fluids escaping gives trouble. Then cut off the back part of the skull, remove the brains and the eyes, clean away all remains of muscel, etc., from the skull, and sprinkle or smear the skin with arsenic. Fill the eye-sockets, and other cavities about the head with cotton or other stuffing, and draw the skin back to its original shape. If the neck has dried during the operation, it will need moistening before retraction.

The second joints of the wings now require cleaning from the muscles, etc. This may be done in small birds by carefully drawing the skin down over the bones, loosening it with the finger nails.—Large birds, however, need an incision under the wing, reaching the whole length of the joint, which may be sewed up afterwards by a few stitches. Arsenic must be applied freely to all these parts. The wing-bones must now be connected by a string passed through the space between the bones, or a thread sewed through the ligaments so that it cannot slip. Do not draw the wings too close together but leave as nearly the natural distance between them as is practicable. Cotton or tow may be now wound round the broken ends of the wing and leg-bones, a roll of it inserted in the neck, and enough put in the body to fill it out to its natural shape.

When the legs are tied together no stitches are generally necessary to sew up the cut. If there are large holes in the skin they should be sewed up from the inside before putting in the stuffing. In large birds it is well to sew on wide strips of rag along the inner edges of the cut made in the skin, to protect the feathers during the operation of skinning, removing the rags afterwards. Very badly soiled skins can, however, be cleaned by the Taxidermist, and provided they have not lost any feathers, are still useful. The bill should generally be tied shut by a string passed through the nostrils, and the label may be put there or on the legs. Very long necks are best stuffed by rolling up a long cylinder of paper and passing it down the throat or from the inside. The neck may then be bent down along the side of the body, and the legs bent up so as to make as compact a specimen as possible. Having smoothed down the feathers, the bird must now be pushed carefully inside of a cylinder of stiff paper of the proper size and laid *on its back* to dry. Hanging it up by the bill or feet stretches it too much. If carefully dried it retains a good shape, and may be freely handled afterwards.

Some birds, especially ducks and woodpeckers, have the neck so slender that the head cannot be drawn through it by skinning in the usual manner. In these an incision must be made on the most injured side, from the ear down far enough to allow the head to be cleaned through it. The body may then be skinned as usual, or the incision may be continued down the neck to the bare space under the wing, and the skin taken off without cutting it elsewhere. To sew this up requires care in order to adjust the feathers nicely, and the stitches must be taken from within outwards.—Some persons skin all birds in this manner, but the feathers are more apt to fall out of those birds that have them loosely attached.

The sex is best ascertained after skinning.

There is much difference in the ease with which a bird may be skinned, according to the relative toughness of skin, and adhesion of feathers. A humming-bird is more easily skinned than a pigeon, and those of the size of a robin take much less time than an eagle. To practise on the best are blackbirds and jays, those not too fat being preferable.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

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Horticulture.

The Discovery of Victoria Regia.

BY SIR ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK.

The latest English papers announce the death of this eminent traveler and author of various works on Natural History, at Berlin, on the 11th of March.

We happen to have in our possession a very interesting letter from Sir R. H. Schomburgk, giving an account of the discovery of the Victoria Regia. We had intended to publish it some time ago, but papers of a more immediate interest to a majority of our readers induced us to lay it aside. His death will give it additional value, and it cannot otherwise than be interesting to every genuine lover of plants.

It will be recollected that Mr. J. F. Allen of Salem, published a beautiful work on the Victoria Regia, with superbly colored plates by Wm. Sharp. Upon its completion Mr. Sharp sent a copy to Sir R. H. Schomburgk, then British Consul at St. Domingo. The letter is dated February, 1858, and is an acknowledgement for the copy. It will be noticed that he gives due credit to Mr. Sharp for his artistic delineation of the flowers, as well as to Mr. Allen, for his enthusiastic and faithful description of the magnificent lily.—*Hovey's Mag.*

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 16th, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I had yesterday the great pleasure of receiving your handsome present of the beautiful work, describing the "Victoria Regia;" and as it happens that an opportunity offers itself just now for the United States, I take the pen to express to you my kindest and sincerest thanks.

When opening the large package which contained this splendid specimen of art and typography, I had no idea of its contents—my friend, Sir Wm. Hooker, not having written to me. Imagine, therefore, how surprised I was to see those splendid representations of the beautiful plant I discovered in 1837.

The description, as far as the short time since I received it has permitted me to peruse the letter press, is delightful, and written with enthusiastic feelings for so worthy a subject. The plates are splendid—as well in conception as in execution. I miss in the coloring the vivid crimson, changing to a brighter hue towards the base of the petals, which are so peculiar to the flower in its native regions. In this regard it is well represented in *Curtis' Bot. Magazine*, the flower in Table 4276, the bud in 4278. The turned-up edge, and underside of the leaf are likewise much more brilliant in color than represented in your handsome plates. This naturally arises from want of intense light and congenial rays of the tropical sun, and from cultivation in a confined artificial atmosphere. The flower itself seems to sport not only in color, but likewise in shape of the coronet. The time of opening is different in nature. I never saw a flower opening during noontide, or in the afternoon, as your Salem plant did. When commencing with daybreak our journey, I frequently witnessed the first opening of the bud, pure white, as it is so nearly represented in your second plate; only that the calyx is somewhat fuller and broader. At that time the delicious odor spreads, and scents the air for a considerable distance, but at noontide the flower is nearly scentless; the first blush of the young flower appears three or four hours after opening, and appears to spread in a brilliant crimson over the inner petals. The coronet that endircles the stamens and pistil is streaked with yellow, as represented by you.

I wish you could have witnessed with me a (watery) field of these royal lillies, where frequently we had to cut ourselves a passage for our canoes, their gigantic leaves forming footing for all kind of water birds; prominent among them, the largest of all the ducks, the Anas Moschata, or musk duck, and the strangely colored and long-toed Jacana (Parra Jacana). The letter press, in explanation of your plates, abounds in kind feelings towards me, for which I am truly thankful. There is no doubt that the plant had been seen by scientific travelers, previous to my discovering it in the river Berbice. They kept however their discovery a sealed book; and only after I had made known the existence of the Royal Water Lily to the civilized world, a number of claimants came forward! Had poor Thaddeus Haenke returned to his native country, or had he sent his description of the vegetable kingdom under the tropics to any other part of Europe than to Spain, as then constituted, it would not have developed upon me to give an account of the "Victoria Regia." It requires perhaps a few words to explain the name. When I discovered the great water-lily in 1837, my traveling library only contained Sprengel's edition of Linné's System, the latest edition existing at that time (but having presented it to a friend before leaving Guiana I cannot quote the year. The water-lily before me was certainly not described in that edition, or if so—in an erroneous manner. I considered myself authorized to use the privilege of a botanical discoverer, to give the name I liked to my new discovery. I was animated by the desire to prove my gratitude for the fact, that I, a foreigner by birth, had met so much encouragement in my scientific travels from the British Government, and from the Geographical Society of London; hence the thought struck me, that this plant, the most eminent of my botanical researches in Guiana, should bear the name of her, upon whom the nation rested their hopes, that of Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria. I alluded even in my description to the resemblance the water-lily bears to a gigantic rose, and the unison of the two colors of York and Lancaster in the Victoria Regia. On the arrival of my description and drawings, Her Majesty had just ascended the throne, and my friend Dr. Lindley having ascertained that the plant formed a new genus, a deputation of the Royal Geographical Society waited upon the Queen, requesting that she would graciously condescend that my wish of naming it after her should be complied with. A great paper war has been carried on at home, about the name this wonderful plant bears in the scientific world. I claim the right to it, although according to botanical precepts my name does not stand as the author of it. It is for the first time that I have explained myself in the foregoing manner. The satisfaction of having brought the existence of this vegetable wonder to the knowledge of the civilized world, and that I conduced to give to thousands the pleasure of seeing it cultivated and in all its beauty, in Europe and the northern part of America, is a sufficient satisfaction to me.

I must not omit to observe to you that His Grace the Duke of Devonshire possessed a *water color* painting of the Victoria Regia, executed in 1840, by Bartholomew, under my directions, exhibiting the *flower* and LEAF according to natural size. I saw it last at Chiswick in 1848, but I am unacquainted whether it is still in existence.

I have described the feelings that agitated me when I first saw this wonderful plant in 1837; and I can now assure you that they were revived in all their freshness when looking over the beautiful plates full of artistic feeling, and the conceptions of a true admirer of nature's glorious productions, as represented in the work you have had the goodness to send me.

Sir William Hooker has had the goodness to send me some seeds of the Victoria Regia; strange to say, by the same opportunity that brought me your plates. I trust they may vegetate and take root in some of the fresh water lagoons of this country.

I shall be happy to hear from you, and I beg you will command my services whenever you think they would be of advantage to you.

Believe me very truly your obliged.

ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK.

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40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartetts, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100: clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Prices of Bell No. 2. are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2 which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

RUTH: A SACRED CANTATA

contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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481 Broadway, New York,
Publisher of the above Books.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

"Idlewild," "Polka Caprice," by M. Keller: "Morning Prayer," by W. F. Muller; "Summer House of Roses," galop, by Mrs. Parkhurst; "Le Piri Polka;" "West Point March;" 25c each. "Ometepe Waltz;" "D'Armetes Waltz, "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Bernard, 40c each. "We are coming Father Abraham," "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Brilliant Variations," by Charles Grobe, 50c each. "Shall we know Each Other There," for Guitar, by Bloomer, 25c. "Sunny Side," set of 20 easy arrangements for the piano, 10 by James Bellak, and 10 by Mrs. Parkhurst, 15c each. Mailed free.

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"Land of the Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plumley; "Your Fortune is too Small for Me," Comic Song, Maurice; "I will Wait at the Gate for Thee," E. Holden; "We parted with a Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by one the Stars of Evening," "The Flowers Bloom in Linden Vale," S. Lawrence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland; "There is a Beautiful world," "Shall we Meet Beyond the River?" "The Angel's are Hovering Near," "The Year of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs. Parkhurst: "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R. Thomas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, Why am I so Happy?" S. C[illegible]ster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," Lowry, 25 cents each, mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, Ag't,
481 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by

ALLEN & SPIER,
SAN FRANCISCO

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....JUNE 23, 1865

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the FARMER OFFICE. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion, and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS.

On reason of the present uncertainty of our mails and post office arrangements, we would request those of our patrons who remit us money in letters, to do so through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or register them, then they will come safely and promptly. Letters are so long delayed and so repeatedly lost that we make this request—we will cheerfully bear the extra expense.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

WE have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Transactions of Agricultural Societies.

WE would ask of those Societies in the Atlantic States and Europe, to whom we send our Journal, to send us the transactions of their several Socities, so that we may give the benefit of their perusal to visitors, from the several States, who are callers at our Reading-rooms. By this means we can lay before them the progress of Agriculture in their former homes, and thus advance the interest of both Atlantic and Pacific States.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

WE want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture*, for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such a cause can ever be successful in such a work.

Persons desiring such position must apply personally.—None can secure places except by a personal interview.

Patent Rights.

IT has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

ANNUAL FAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE FAIR at Sacramento commences September 11th, and continues through the week.

The Fifth Industral Fair of the Mechanic's Institute of San Francisco, will commence August 10th.

SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT FAIR commences September 26th, and will continue three days.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Contra Costa Agricultural Society commences on the 19th September next, and continues four days.

If Secretaries of the different Societies will send in the time of holding their Fairs, we will cheerfully insert the same, and give such notices as will aid in diffusing the knowledge inquired for respecting the time of holding Fairs.

OUR NEW VOLUME, 24.

One number more and we shall commence VOLUME TWENTY-FOUR. May we not ask those who are indebted to us to send us voluntarily the amounts due us for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. May we not expect from those to whom we have sent bills, that they will send to us before the coming month. How much better and happier such persons will feel when the *Fourth of July* comes to know they owe no *Newspaper* bills—they cannot feel *independent* if they *owe the Printer*.

"LORQUIN, THE NATURALIST."—We call attention to the store of Lorquin, the Naturalist, 522 Pine street, above Kearny. The collection of Birds, living and those stuffed and prepared to look as if *living*, together with Shells and numerous specimens in natural history, rare and curious, will make a visit to his place one of interest and pleasure. Mr. Lorquin is an artist of merit, courteous and affable, and worthy of patronage. Call and see him, and take from "Natural History" a lesson of truth and beauty.

The Court of Rome; or, San Francisco in 1890

Imperial Rome, in her palmiest days, never excelled the grandeur of the *San Francisco* that is to be in the future. Every year bears evidence of progress in each department of art, science and literature.

Our streets and thoroughfares are being widened, old buildings removed to give place to better and more stately structures; railroads in our streets; the fire telegraph; our public buildings, churches, school-houses, court-houses, etc., everything marks progress.

The yield of our mines will soon be fabulous, while our valleys and hillsides will roll in their abundant products, that shall load ships to every part of the world, and bring back to our shores the treasures and works of art from every clime.

No one can go to the suburbs of our extending city, and not feel that she is *stretching her arms into the sea*, to enlarge her borders, while over the hills, Palaces and gardens rise rapidly, giving certain indications of future wealth and greatness. *Twenty-five years hence*, those that now reside here, and shall then live to see our city, will think of *Imperial Rome*.

Let reflecting men see the buddings of the coming day: Art Unions, Libraries, Picture Galleries, Gardens, and Villas will grace and beautify every portion of this, the then mighty emporium of the Pacific. One million, two millions of people, with wealth untold, Wharves and Docks where lay Steamers and Clipper Ships from all parts of the world, bringing hither the richest fabrics and the most costly goods, to a people who will lavishly pour out wealth to enjoy them.

In that day, a voyage to Europe and round the world, will be but a trip of a month or so, and a visit to New York and back, will be a pleasant tour of a couple of weeks, upon the *double track* Pacific Railroad. These are but a faint picture, the reality will more than surpass it, for *San Francisco* has a bright and glorious destiny.

The literature of the Pacific coast is the talisman that shall tell whether we deserve true riches or not.

The riches of our *Mines*, however great, the abundance of our Harvests, however valuable, together with the genius of our Mechanics and Artizans, may all be placed in one scale; these, unless we have a sound literature, a pure religion, and a well educated people that will overbalance all these, we are poor indeed.

One of the best means of educating the people is Public Libraries of well selected books, and fortunate indeed is it for our city that we have some noble ones, yet we want more.

We want a FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, where the hard-working man, the mechanic and day-laborer, whose scanty means barely gives support to a large family, can obtain a book "without money, and without price." A Free Public Library would prove a blessing to our city. Who among our rich men will move in the matter? All honor to those who lay the foundation stones for such a monument.

While speaking of books, we notice that one of the largest established book dealers on the Pacific coast, A. Roman, Esq., left with his family on a visit East. What a glorious opportunity now to start such an enterprise, and employ Mr. Roman to make a selection of books, as a beginning. Who will found the CALIFORNIA FREE LIBRARY?

While speaking of this house, in order that our readers at home and abroad may form some idea of the Book Warehouse of Roman & Co., we would here state, that they generally keep a stock of from $60,000 to $100,000, and their stock consists of from 50,000 to 60,000 volumes of standard and miscellaneous works—Medical Theological, and Scientific Books; 20,000; books for the juvenile libraries some 5,000 volumes; of Agricultural Books, 1000 volumes; and on Military Books, 1000 more. This house have also, an edition of the Great Webster Pictorial Dictionary of 500 volumes. We know of no Book and Publishing House on this coast that can surpass the house of Roman & Co. They have been established ten years in the trade, and to their credit be it spoken, they have never been engaged in the trade of *yellow-covered literature*. Their aim has been higher, it was to elevate the masses.

Whatever may be done, either for the public, or for private libraries, we are happy to know that the House of Roman & Co. are now receiving extraordinary large invoices of new and rare books, and it is the intention of Mr. Roman while East, to purchase, and collect, and send to this State, the largest and best selected stock of books ever yet offered to a reading people. This is good news, and his mission is a noble one, for he goes to prepare the weapons for a people to fight their way to true greatness, to prepare them for future prosperity, which is in store for the coming years. Most sincerely do we wish a prosperous and safe journey and return to our literary friend and his family.

Officers of Agricultural Societies,

How can an officer of an Agricultural Society perform his duty to the Society well and faithfully, unless he shall give a portion of his time to the reading of agricultural books, papers, and magazines, and in writing to, and conversing with practical men upon the subject.

Every officer of our agricultural Societies in this State should be a subscriber to the FARMER. We do not say this merely to solicit their patronage, but it is right and proper they should be kept advised of the action of all other Agricultural Societies in this State, and also abroad, so they can be prepared to act well their part. Besides, there are many subjects written upon and discussed, which would give them a fund of information attainable no where else.

We would remind such officers of Ag. Societies, that the FARMER will give them week by week much that will be of practical benefit to them, and we hope to have the pleasure to enrol the names of all such officers as intend to do their duty well and truly, and thus make all the Societies under their control prosperous.

College Complimentaries

We have received a very courteous invitation to attend the public exercises and exhibitions of the Santa Clara College, at Santa Clara, from the President and Faculty. Also, invitations from the Lady Superior of the College of Notre Dame at San Jose. We shall avail ourselves of the opportunity to attend and enjoy, what will be as usual, a most interesting exhibition.

These exhibitions take place on Monday and Tuesday, 26th and 27th.

The exercises commence at College Notre Dame at 9 o'clock, A. M., distribution of premiums, 2 P. M. Exercises at Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Monday evening, and all day Tuesday, and evening, arranged thus so as to make it convenient for visitors to attend all in the two days.

The exercises at these two influential and distinguished Colleges, are always of the highest interest, and call together large audiences. Parents and friends from all parts of the State are present, and the occasion is one of very great pleasure and interest.

The San Jose train of cars run early in the morning, and return late, friendly so as to enable our citizens to enjoy these delightful festivities.

It is to be hoped, that as the season is pleasant, our citizens who feel an interest in the cause of education will be sure to attend.

We have also received complimentary cards of Invitation from the St. Ignatius College of this city, to attend the Annual Exhibition which takes place on Wednesday and Friday, the 28th and 30th of June, at the College on Market street. The exercises will commence on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.; on Friday, at 7½ P. M.

The public exhibitions of this College, are always of a most interesting character, and draw very large audiences. The present year the students are very numerous,—about 500, and the exercises will be of unusual interest.

We have received an invitation of the Grand Marshal to join in the festivities of the Fourth. We shall be very happy to do so, and shall with our whole heart and mind, for we believe we shall have a celebration, such as never has been had in our country before.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—Messrs. Dyer, Badger & Rokohl have, with a most commendable spirit, prepared a lot of American flags of all sorts and sizes, from 5 cents each to $50 or $100. They intend to do all in their power to furnish every citizen with a flag. Let the whole community patronize them. Hurra for the stars and stripes. This firm sell very cheap.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED.

WANTED, at this Office, A YOUNG MAN, of very active habits, a good Penman, quick at figures in making estimates, etc.

None need apply who cannot bring the best of testimonials, and whose habits are strictly temperate, nor one who cannot give his whole mind and time to the business of the Office.

A YOUNG MAN, not over Twenty Years of age.

Apply only at the hours of 5 to 6 P. M.

To a young man conversant with the Science of Botany, and familiar with Plants and Seeds, and has a taste for Natural History, a permanent position can be had for years. 17

TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ABROAD

Exchange of Seeds, Books, Etc.

HAVING established large and spacious Reading Rooms, in this city, which contain Libraries, Cabinets, and hundreds of Newspapers, all free to those who wish to enjoy the benefits thereof, we now ask coöperation from all Agricultural Associations in the Old States and Europe, for the *Exchange of Seeds, Specimens, Books, Etc.* We shall be happy to reciprocate any and all favors, and comply with any direction made to us connected with such an enterprise.

☞ NEW MUSIC.—Funeral March to the Memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Martyr President, by Mrs. PARKHURST, the popular composer. The *Home Journal* says: "This is a fine composition, well worthy the reputation of its writer." *One Thousand Copies are sold weekly.* Price 30 cents, with vignette 50 cents. Mailed free. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New York. 23-3t

Farmers and Horsemen Attention!

SAVE YOUR HORSES!

Bone Spavin, Ring Bone and Splint Speedily and Permanently Cured, or no Pay, by

MEAD'S MAGIC MIXTURE.

A GREAT DISCOVERY! which has already Cured over Five Thousand Horses.

TERMS—Five Dollars; or a Package, with full directions, will be sent, prepaid, for Five Dollars.

COUNTY RIGHTS, One Hundred Dollars.

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MICROSCOPE,

Is a neat little Imported Instrument, of

High Magnifying Power

And is so arranged that it can be carried in the pocket, or attached to a watch-chain, and is very simple, requiring no focal adjustment, therefore can be readily used by every one, even by little children.

It reveals the claws of a fly's foot, tubular structure of hair, and thousands of other objects. It is also useful for examining Seeds, small Flowers, Minerals, living or dead insects, etc. etc.

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FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY,

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This magnificent collection has been culled from the first SCHOOLS OF ANATOMY IN THE WORLD, and contains innumerable preparations of every portion of the Human Frame; also, full length Figures, which dissect into the most minute proportions. Prominent among them is the

Life-like "Florentine Venus,"

Which takes into SEVEN HUNDRED PIECES. Here may be seen every

Nerve, Artery, Muscle and Bone,

Of the wonderful fabric, "THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN." This truly beautiful figure is the wonder and admiration of every beholder, and is universally pronounced to be the acme of Anatomical Science and Skill. The evils resulting from

TIGHT LACING

Are shown and illustrated by a FULL LENGTH, TRUTHFUL AND LIFE-LIKE FIGURE, proving the prejudicial effects frequently following this absurd practice.

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Five in number, curiously show the customs of by-gone ages.

☞ Important LECTURES every evening at 8 o'clk.

☞ Every attention has been paid for the comfort of visitors.

Catalogues describing the thousand interesting objects in the Hall, may be had at the door.

☞ Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission, One Dollar. 23

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In Regard to the Celebration of the Coming

4th of July!

IT IS NOW AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT OUR coming Anniversary will be celebrated in this State in a style of magnificence never before attempted on the Pacific Coast, and in order that every human being shall be enabled to participate in the Grand National Demonstration, DYER, BADGER & ROKOHL, Auctioneers, corner of Montgomery and Pine streets, have determined to supply the people of this Coast with AMERICAN FLAGS at such prices as shall convince all that it is our determination to distribute 200,000 National Banners before the approaching Fourth of July.

Scale of Prices for the Trade and Societies:

8-inch Flags, Five Cents each.
10-inch Flags, Six Cents each.
13-inch Flags, Ten Cents each.
18-inch Flags, Fifteen Cents each.
24-inch Flags, Twenty-five Cents each.
36-inch Flags, Thirty-five Cents each.
42-inch Flags, Sixty Cents each.

Bunting, Silk and other Flags, of all sizes, supplied at the very lowest market prices.

Orders from the country, enclosing funds, will have prompt attention, and will be forwarded by Express or as otherwise directed.

23 DYER, BADGER & ROKOHL.

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STOMACH BITTERS

The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties.

Invigorate the System.

Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutricious blood, and nutricious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthy play.

Strengthen the System.

The best means of imparting vigor to the broken-down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Debility, from whatever cause arising, may be cured, and strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted, may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effects, bodily and mentally, they are a positive specific.

A Word to the Aged.

In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged

Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, and acts like a charm upon the spirits.

For Females.

Thousands of Females resort to it as a remedy for hysterial fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mental powers, as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed by any reaction.

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Purchase only of reliable dealers. Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents,
Battery st., cor Clay,
23 San Francisco.

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at fair price, or will be loaned on fair terms on aplication to the Editor of Farmer.

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GREAT

MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

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The Horace Waters Grand, Square, and Upright

PIANOS,

Melodeons, Harmoniums, Organ Melodeons,

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CABINET ORGANS,

Are known as First-class Instruments, warranted for Five Years. Prices reasonable,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Second-Hand Pianos and Melodeons at Bargains.

PRICES, FROM $60 TO $295.

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The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—[N. Y. Evangelist.

We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality.—[Christian Intelligencer.

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Horace Waters Pianos.—[Churchman.

The Horace Waters Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material.—[Advocate and Journal.

Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the best made anywhere in the country.—[Home Journal.

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THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

Contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old, of the choicest kinds, for Church, Sunday School, Revival, Missionary, Temperance, Prayer, and Conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings.—Prices, bound 90 cents, $80 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, $1, $90 per 100. Postage 15 cents.

"WATERS' CHORAL HARP."

A new book for Sunday Schools. It contains 160 pages and about 200 choice tunes and hymns. It is one of the best books ever issued. Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $25 per 100. Bound 35 cts., $30 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cts, $35 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, No. 1,

Contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns; styles and prices same as "Choral Harp."

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, No. 2,

Contains 192 pages. A new volume, different words and music from Bell No. 1. Prices same as "Choral Harp." Nearly 1,000,000 of these Bells have been issued.

Bell Nos. 1 and 2 can be obtained in one volume, price bound, 60 cents, $50 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt 70 cents, $60 per 100. Both Bells and Choral Harp bound in one volume, 85 cts, $75 per 100. Cloth bound embossed gilt, $1, $90 per 100. Postage 10 cts.

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

A new singing book for day schools and seminaries.—It contains 228 pages of choice songs, duets, rounds, catches, trios, quartets, and choruses, including 32 pages of the elements of music. Prices, paper covers 35 cts, $30 per 100; bound 40 cts, $35 per 100; cloth bound embossed gilt, 50 cts, $45 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK

Contains 96 pages. Price 15 cents, $10 per one hundred.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM

Contains 32 pages. Price 5 cents, $3 per one hundred.

RUTH.

A Sacred Cantata. Price, paper covers, 25 cts, $20 per 100; bound, 30 cts, $25 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

Contains 64 pages. Price 8 cts, $5 per 100; 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

"THE DIADEM."

A new Sunday School Hymn and Tune Book, containing 128 pages of very choice Music, mostly new, for Sunday School and devotional meetings. This work is of a higher order than any S. S. book yet published. It is edited by S. J. VAIL, one of our most popular music composers. Price, paper covers, 30 cts, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cts, $3 60 per dozen; cloth covers embossed gilt, 40 cents, $4 25 per dozen. Mailed at the retail price. Sample copies mailed for one-half the retail price to Superintendents of Sunday Schools, Principals of Seminaries and Public Schools, and Clergymen.

"THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST."

A new Hymn and Tune Book of 128 pages of new and standard hymns and tunes, for revival and devotional meetings, Sunday School and Church worship generally. This book is just what is needed by all the Churches in their social meetings for conference and prayer.—Price, paper covers, 30 cts, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cts, $3 60 per dozen; cloth embossed gilt, 45 cts, $4 75 per dozen. Mailed at the retail price. Sample copies mailed to Clergymen at one-half the retail price.

HORACE WATERS,
23 481 Broadway, New York.

The National Currency.

The wind is changing, changing, changing. A little time since, we could not find in our whole State a single newspaper that was willing to strike manful blows in favor of our NATIONAL CURRENCY.

We "went it alone," but believing we *were in the right*, we have battled on, and now, as our prophecies are beginning to be fulfilled,—as the little fellow said, all "coming to Pa" Oh, how jubilant some newspapers are,—oh, yes! oh, yes! come into court and advertise the 7-30 Loan. What a wonderful difference it does make with *some papers*. A single advertisement, how they can expatiate upon the value of the 7-30 Loan—never mind, repentance at the eleventh hour may do you good.

We are glad however, to see even at this late day, such papers as the *American Flag* come forth whole footed on the subject. Wonder how the *Flag* would talk if the *Alta* would come out in favor of a National Currency? The *Bee* too, of Sacramento, talks currency, and the *Mercury* of San Jose, are in favor of the National Currency—well, good—Gold and the 7-30 Loan takes the sting of the little *Bee* raises the *quick-silver* in the *bulb* of the *mercury*. All right gentlemen, come over, by the 4th of July you will see Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, aye, the whole fraternity, coming and crowing loud in favor of a National Currency, the establishment of National Banks in California, and the repeal of the Specific Contract—and the reason of so general a coming over, will not be because they wish to aid our Government, but because *our Government is able to help itself*, and they come over to be with the great popular movement—the *re sumption of specie payments*, which is nearer at hand than people anticipate. Remember Fourth of July is near at hand.

To the splendid efforts of that great financier, Secretary Chase, and his able successor, McCullough, and the wise and masterly skill of the great Bankers, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, our country has been carried through her great pecuniary crisis, and will soon stand superior to all the world in ability and wealth.

Items and News of the Day.

The attempt to grow cotton at Kern River Island gives promise of success.

We learn that Professor Whitney, the State Geologist, will have ready for the Annual Report of the State Agricultural Society, an essay upon the physical geography of this State. This must prove highly interesting to all.

Wm. Carey, formerly of Placerville, has erected a first-class flouring mill at Kingsbury grade, Carson Valley. It is estimated that 30,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested in Carson Valley this season. *Well done Carson Valley!*

DISTINGUISHED PERSON EXPECTED.—The Hon. Speaker Colfax from Washington, has telegraphed that he will be in our city to join in the festivities of the Fourth.

Miss King, sister of the lamented Starr King, will arrive on the new steamer Colorado, of the Pacific Mail Co.'s Line. Miss King is heralded as one of the best elocutionists of the present day. Of this she will give proof on the day of the celebration, when it is expected she will read the poem of the day.

The colored people of our city are making arrangements to join in the festivities of the coming anniversary of the Fourth.

Edward Mott Robinson, Esq., a very wealthy and distinguished merchant of New York, one of the firm of W. T. Coleman & Co., and owner of the fine line of clipper ships to this city, died in New York City, his death is but just announced by telegraph.

FRAUD ON THE REVENUE.—more cases of fraud on the revenue has just been detected in our city. *Tobacco and playing cards*, well, very good subjects to induce fraud, and both inciting causes, but it is rarely the case however, that people go to *milliner shops* to procure *tobacco*. That was where a large lot of the tobacco was found, at a *milliner shop* on *Stockton street*.

GOLDEN GATE TREASURE AGAIN.—That *sunken treasure* has arisen again in our courts, and at last finally disposed—gone as usual. *Nunc vale*.

A cargo of *moulding sand* said to be superior to that imported, has just arrived from the sand pit at Mount Diablo, for J. G. Ills, stove and grate foundry. The superiority of this sand, consists in its freedom from sticky quantities, yet retaining its compact form without adhering to the moulds. Mr. Ills has fully attested the value of this sand. Thus another article for the manufacturer without sending abroad for it.

The railroad from Suscol to Napa City is completed, and will be opened on Monday next with appropriate ceremonies. This shortens the trip to Napa, and the fashionable resorts of Calistoga Springs, the Geysers, and Clear Lake. Now our citizens should improve the occasion.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

We have received the following new books:

"How to Get a Farm, and When and Where to Find One," this will be a popular book, it is compiled by the author of "Ten Acres Enough." This book is intended to show how "homesteads" may be had by those desirous of securing them, with the *law* on *Free Homes*, and many practical suggestions to farmers. The book also gives many practical experiences from those that began with nothing, and ended as owners of valuable farms. This is a valuable book.

"In Door Plants, and How to Grow Them," a London book by E. A. Malitg, with illustrations.

The "Parlor Gardner," with illustrations, published by Tilton & Co., Boston.

"One Farm of Two Acres," a little book of some 50 pages, being an essay contributed by the celebrated Miss Martineau, to the "Once a Week," a very interesting little book.

A book of "Golden Deeds," being a collection of them, of all times and all lands, by the author of the "Heir of Radcliffe." This is a gem of a book.

The above received from Roman & Co., Book Store.

Special Note.—Our farmers, and all those who desire to peruse these works can find them in the library of the FARMER Reading Rooms, where they can be *read free*.

AUSTRALIAN BISCUIT OR CRACKERS.—We have had placed upon our editorial table, a sample of Wilke's Sydney, (Aus.,) made crackers, such as was bought by the Captain of the German Barque, *Harburg*, for the cabin and steerage passengers. This bread is said to have cost 4½d, or equal to nine cents per pound. We know not the source from whence it came, nor the purpose of its being put upon our desk, *but this we do know*, that upon taking it up and breaking it, we found quantities of very ugly vermin, looking like miniature armadillo, with their long snouts and mailed coats. We give this as a *fact* in "natural history," or rather the *unnatural history* of feeding passengers with wormy and sour bread. As we neither know the vessel or the owners, nor captain, we independently report upon wormy bread, as a *committee of one*. The vessel was a *barque*—the little animals in the bread were large enough and ugly enough too, to *bark* for themselves.

Special

We ask special attention to the Circular of the State Agricultural Society, being the Essay of Prof. Cooper, on animals injurious to Agriculture.

The valuable Treatise on Rheumatism, the Discovery of the Victoria Regia, the letter of Judge Bright on the "Army Worm," and letters in our Home Department on "Education of Children," "Slavery," etc, all of which contain matters of vital moment.

We hope every friend of Freedom, Human Progress, and Human Happiness, are preparing for the coming 4th of July, so as to make it one of the most joyous and grateful evidences of our thankfulness at the prospects of peace and prosperity to our beloved country.

New Advertisements.

We call attention to the following *New Advertisements* in our columns:

Oliver Ditson & Co., Musical Warehouse, Boston, Mass.

Microscopes, Granville Mead, Thomsonville, Wisconsin.

Horse Medicine—"Mead's Magic Mixture,"—Thomsonville, Wisconsin.

Hostetter's Bitters—Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco.

Anatomical Museum—Dr. Jordan, at new Hall on Pine street, San Francisco.

American Flags—Dyer, Bedger & Rokohl, San Francisco.

PREMIUMS FROM THE FARMER.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR COLLEGES.

We desire to procure Views of all the Colleges and Seminaries of note, in our State, and we know of no better way than for us to offer Premiums to those Artists who shall be connected with the Drawing Departments. We therefore offer the following:

For the best Pencil Sketch, of *three offered*, of the Buildings only—a richly chased Gold Thimble.

For a Drawing of the Buildings and Grounds, a Ladies' Rich Needle Case and Materials, worth doubly the First Prize

For a Crayon Sketch of Buildings and Grounds—a Prize the value of the Second offered.

For an Oil Painting—a Prize worth double the latter—an Opera Glass, or a Japan Writing Desk.

For the Second Crayon Sketch—an elaborate Photograph Album.

To Inventors, Manufacturers
—AND—
Wholesale Dealers.

Now is Your Time to Advertise.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER

As a medium of making known your business. Early advertising will bring you early purchasers. As our Paper circulates over the entire State, and all the region of the Pacific Coast, you will find it for your interest to advertise with us, and we shall endeavor to convince you that "it will pay." You will do well to give us your business

WARREN & CO.,
Publishers of the Farmer.

Would you Learn of California

How all important it is for all Inventors of new Machinery, or any other new invention, that tends to benefit and improve mankind, that they should make it known as widely as possible. And yet how few of the Inventors, Manufacturers, or Selling Agents have any idea of the great opening there is for the sale of every valuable invention or improvement.

Would such persons learn where the gold comes from, let them look to California, and if they would find large and quick sales of important articles let them offer them through California journals, then they will secure sales unprecedented in amount and value.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY INTEREST.

The owner of one of the best Daguerrean Galleries in our State, with the best run of business, with fine work room, handsomely furnished, display rooms and everything to make it attractive and profitable, desires to find a partner, an active partner, a real working partner, for the business department, so that the business, which is constantly increasing, may be retained, and another and important branch added to it, which the present proprietor cannot do without a good practical, working, business man.

For particulars, and all appertaining to it, address EDITOR FARMER. All Letters confidential. 1

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—J. D. Arthur & Son, corner California and Davis streets.
AMBROTYPES—A. P. Johnson, 649 Clay street.
AXLE GREASE—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.
AQUARIUM, ETC.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.
BUCKEYE MOWER—Hawley & Co., corner California and Battery streets.
BEAUTIFUL EDEN FOR SALE—Farmer Office.
BOOKS—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.
BRUSH MANUFACTURERS—Newman Brothers, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.
CUTLERS AND BELL HANGERS—Will & Fink, No. 613 Jackson street, near Kearny.
COTTON SEED—Large quantities for sale at Farmer Office.
COAL OIL, LAMPS, ETC.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.
CORDAGE MANUFACTORY—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS—Wm T. Coleman & Co., corner Front and California street.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—Leland Stanford, Pres.
CAL. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.
CASHMERE GOAT TO SELL—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.
EXCHANGE—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.
FARMER OFFICE AGENCY for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs.
FARMS FOR SALE—California Farmer Office.
FARMING MACHINES—Hawley & Co., corner of California and Battery streets.
Treadwell & Co., corner of Front and Market and corner California and Battery streets.
GRAPE VINES—C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.
GROCERIES—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.
Wholesale Warehouse, 425 and 427 Battery street.
GRASS SEED—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.
HOTELS—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia. E. P. Weinmann proprietor.
Napa Hotel, Napa. J. S. Hogan. Proprietor.
Auzerais House, San Jose, S. W. Churchill, Proprietor.
HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW—R. Feuerstein & Co., 212 Front street.
INSURANCE—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.
NATURALIST—E. F. Lorquin, 322 Pine street, above Kearny.
NOLAN'S GARDENS—Beautiful Plants, at Nolan's, Oakland.
PRODUCE AND GRAIN COMMISSION—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
PIANO FORTS, ORGANS, ACCORDEONS, ETC.—Kohler's Warehouse, Sansome street and Washington street Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S. Francisco Siberia Ott, (S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.
PIANOS FOR SALE—Warren & Co, Farmer Office.
PICTURES—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.
PACIFIC M. S. Co.—Oliver Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.
SOAP FACTORY—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.
SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.
SEEDS—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.
SHEEP FOR SALE—Apply to Col. Warren, California Farmer Office.
WASHING MACHINE "ECONOMY."—Sample Machine at Farmer Office.
WOOL GROWERS—Merino Bucks for sale—Godchaux & Blackburn, and Farmer Office.
TRAVELING—Cal. S. N. Co., corner of Jackson and Front Pacific M. S. S Co., O. Eldridge, agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.
UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN—The best Loan in the world For sale everywhere. Buy it by all means.
WATCHMAKING—Chs. Hine agent, 623 Montgomery st.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
WINES—G. Groenzinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

FRENCH COLLEGE—
At San Francisisco, for Males,
Prof. J. Mibielle, Principal.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—
Commences Wednesday, July 19, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commences Aug. 1, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commences the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commences August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commences July.
Miss M. Lammond, Principal.

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commences July.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commences last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commences July, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commences last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 six per cent.

Gold Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property.—The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to
One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on $1,000 note.
One dollar per day on $5 000.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865, 15

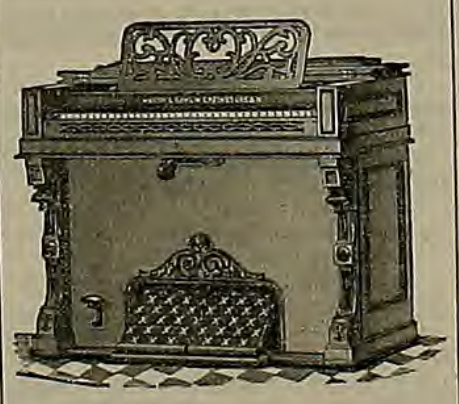
ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

Second Series all sold. Commenced on Third Series, Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE.
19 Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.



SEND TO

A. KOHLER,

MUSIC DEALER,

No. 424 Sansome street, San Francisco,

FOR AN

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

NO FAMILY,
CHURCH OR HALL
Should be without a Cabinet Organ

THEIR MODERATE PRICES PLACE THEM WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

☞ Send the MONEY, and particular care will be taken that you get a PERFECT INSTRUMENT.
☞ NO CHARGE for Packing and Shipping. 17

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

Groceries and Provisions,
..AT..
WHOLESALE,
..BY..
BOWEN & BRO.

Wines, Liquors, Ship Stores, &c.

On account of the large increase in our business, we have LEAST THE LARGE THREE STORY BUILDING, No. 425 and 427 BATTERY STREET, near Washington street, in connection with our STORE ON MONTGOMERY STREET, WHERE WE CAN FURNISH FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, WITH THE BEST SELECTED GOODS AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, in quantities to please, and delivered free of charge.

BOWEN & BRO.,
Nos. 425 and 427 Battery Street,

In the store formerly occupied by ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO

RETAIL HOUSE, CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

MEXICAN COTTON SEED.

ONE TUN

Mexican Cotton Seed,

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE

AT

Very Reasonable Rates

IN LOTS TO SUIT BUYERS.

ADDRESS

Cal. Farmer Office.

Fruit Trees,
GARDEN PLANTS,
—AND—
FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,
—AND—
Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Garden, Flower, and Grass Seeds,
ALL CHOICE IMPORTED KINDS.

Always a large supply of TOP ONIONS; a general crop of PEAS; extra early DWARF BEANS of all kinds.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI.
23tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Home Miscellany.

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

More than building showy mansions,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes and lofty steeples,
More than station, power and sway—
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty, swelling titles,
More than fashion's luring glare,
More than mammon's gilded honors,
More than thought can well compare—
See that home is made attractive
By surroundings pure and bright—
Trees arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot.
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest songs;
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

Make your home a second Eden,
Imitate her smiling bower;
Let a neat and simple cottage
Stand among bright trees and flowers.
There what fragrance and what brightness
Will each blooming rose display!
Here a simple vine-clad arbor
Brightens through each summer day.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam;
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home.
Such a home makes man the better,
Pure and lasting its control;
Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Education of Children in California

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir:—The Education of Children is now more than ever a puzzling problem, if by education we mean the development of the whole humanity, not some arbitrarily chosen part of it. How to feed the imagination with wholesome food, and teach it to despise French novels, and that sugared slough of sentimental poetry, in comparison with which the old fairy tales and ballads were manful and rational; how to counteract the tendency to shallow and conceited sciralism, engendered by hearing popular lectures on all manner of subjects, which can only be learned by stern, methodic study; how to give habits of enterprise, patient accurate observation which the counting-house or the library will never bestow; above all, how to develop the physical powers without engendering brutality and coarseness, are questions becoming daily more and more to be solved in an age of enterprise, travel and emigration like the present.

For the truth most be told that the great majority of men who are now distinguished by commercial success, have had a training the directly opposite to that which they are giving to their sons. They are, for the most part, men who have migrated from the country to the towns and cities, and have had in their youth all the advantages of a sturdy and manful hillside and seaside training, men whose bodies were developed, and whose lungs were fed on pure breezes long before they brought to work in the city the bodily and mental strength which they had gained by mountain side and stream. But it is not so with their sons. Their business habits are learnt in the counting-house,—a good school doubtless, as far as it goes, but one which will expand none but the lowest intellectual faculties: will make them accurate accountants, shrewd computors and competitors, but never the originators of daring schemes, men able and willing to go forth to replenish the earth and subdue it; and in the hours of relaxation how much of their their time is thrown away for the want of something better than frivolity, not to say secret profligacy, parents know too well, and often shut their eyes in despair to the very evils they know not how to cure. A large class of young men and women are growing up effeminate, and wasting their time on one mania after another. What is wanted is a methodic and scientific habit of mind, and a class of objects on which to exercise that habit, which will favor neither the speculative interest nor the moral sense, and those the physical sciences will give, as nothing else can give.

If we wish rural walks to do our children any good, we must give them a love for rural sights, an object in every walk, we *must* teach them—and we *can* teach them—"to find wonder in every insect, sublimity in every hedgerow, the records of past worlds in every pebble, and boundless fertility upon the barren shore," and so by teaching them to make full use of that limited sphere in which they now are, make them faithful in a few things, that they may be fit hereafter to be the rulers over much. It would be an anomaly to find a student of nature addicted to the vices that cast so many dark shadows on our social life. I do not think there is an instance of a naturalist being a criminal, the most genial natures are of the most homely sort, cultivators of nature in some form or other, things that breathe purity, and quiet, and peace. When will our public men, our ministers, teachers, parents and the press, awaken to a sense of the necessity of directing the minds of the young in the proper channels of thought and observation. What safeguard can be thrown around the young to keep them from the temptations of life, equal to a love and acquaintance with Nature, in all her beautiful ramifications. C.

— It is stated that a patent has been taken out for manufacturing sugar from milk and whey.

— An inch in depth of rain is equal to 101 tons per acre.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Treatise on Rheumatism.

COLONEL WARREN.

Dear Sir:—As your paper seems to be the only medium through which the Farmer can obtain any really practical ideas, I beg leave to offer a Treatise on the Rheumatism, by one of the first medical men of the age, Dr. Benj. Ridge, M. D., F. R. C. S., etc., of London. As you have so recently published some valuable hints to Mothers and others, by Dr. Jackson and Dr. Blake, I am sure the large class who suffer from this scourge will hail with pleasure any information which will enable them to obtain relief.

Yours, respectfully, X.

Rheumatism—Its Varieties, Causes and Treatment.

Every rheumatic person knows that when he gets his periodical attack everybody with whom he comes in contact has some remedy to offer him, and that too, is always a specific, but like everything else, everybody's remedy does not suit everybody else.

Rheumatism is as old as the hills, and its treatment as numerous. It is *Acute*, *Chronic Inflammatory* and *Non-inflammatory*. It has its origin in engorged conditions of the blood in the arteries, and congestive conditions of blood in the veins. It is superficial or deep-seated; it gets into the joints, the coverings of bones; revels in the muscles, and in the skinny membranes dividing them; gets under the skin and along the surfaces.

Some persons suffer from it in their upper, some in their lower extremities; whilst a third class have it in the immediate centres, in the form of lumbago and sciatica. It is caused by three distinctive actions, according to the three divisions of the alimentary canal: acidities of the stomach; improper acid appropriation of food in the small intestines; ill-conditioned acid state of the large intestines; and, again, from actual want of these acid conditions, when each and all parts of this tract are in an alkaline or inflammatory state. It is caused by *over-dryness* or *moisture* of the atmosphere, from checked perspiration in those who exude freely, and attacks those who may be said never to perspire. In some, certain directions of the wind produce it; in others, certain seasons, whatever these may be, no matter it comes. Certain diets, which produce it in some people, have no such effect on others. Every condition of the atmosphere generates or receives it, so great is the variety of constitutional idiosyncrasy. The greatest care will not prevent it in the true rheumatic subject, though it may mitigate its pains and penalties; whilst the greatest carelessness will not bring it on in constitutions that resist it.

Every internal medical remedy has been used—the alkalies, the acids, the neutrals, aparients, anodynes, narcotics, and warm gums, such as the guaiacum, and every alterative; whilst the mercurials have had their full share in increasing all the sufferings of this universal disease. Every external remedy in the shape of hot or cold applications, oils, linaments, and unctions; every kind of bath, hot and cold or medicated, has been used; yet with all these and many more matters of causes, effects and treatment, positions, and favorite localities, rheumatism reigns supreme; and Farmers perhaps more than any distinct members of the community suffer from it.

I will tabulate the result of my own experience, and bring all the above matters into some form, by which it will be seen in a great measure why success or failure attends every vaunted remedy given, simply as matters of opinion and accident.

FIRST—RHEUMATISM OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES,

Including head and neck, shoulders, arms and hands, chest and ribs, or all parts above the crest of the hips, of whatever kind, deep-seated or superficial, may be called *Stomach* or *Acid Rheumatism*.

General conditions of Stomach.—Over-acid, indicated by a large, flabby, generally white, or furred, or foul tongue.

Remedies.—The alkalies combined with alterative stimulants in the following forms: Take

Carbonate of Soda, 2 drs.,
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 1 dr.,
Antimonial Wine, 1 dr.,
Sal Volatile, 1 dr.
Water added to 6 ozs.—mix.

A *fourth part* to be taken *twice* a-day *after* meals, to correct this state of the stomach.

If the tongue is white, and not much furred, add to the above mixture, Tincture of Henbane, 2 drs. If the pains do not subside, and Colchicum Wine, 2 drs.

Diet.—Fresh cooked meats—roast, broiled or baked; beef-tea; gravy soup; dried fish; roast poultry or game; fresh vegetables, well cooked—if potatoes, mashed; light bitter beer, if the person has been accustomed to malt beverages; tea and coffee, but with little milk or sugar.

General Remarks.—Clothing—Next to the body a merino and cotton garment, the latter fabric rather predominating, is better than all wool or flannel. The outer clothing to be warm, and directly labor is done, put on a thick garment to keep in the heat. Evaporating too quickly is a prolific source and cause of the disease.

A good soap-and-water sponging as often as it can be done—every morning if possible—and an after dry rubbing to produce warm reaction. This should be done with speed so as not to expose the parts too long, while all the lower extremities should be kept covered up.

N. B.—Avoid under these conditions, boiled and salted meats, mutton broth and cheese (which are poisons), milk, eggs, wine, and spirits, raw vegetables, pickles, and all those things which make acids in the stomach. The bowels will be found to be sufficiently opened by the alkali of the above mixture, neutralising the excess of acid in the stomach, and acting as an internal effervescing draught.

SECOND—RHEUMATISM OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES,

Including loins, (lumbago) hips, hip-joints (scriatica), thighs, knees, calves, ankles, feet, and toes, of whatever kind, deep-seated or superficial, may be called *Large Intestine Acid Rheumatism*.

General condition of Large Intestines and Stomach, over-acid, indicated by a large, flabby, generally white and furred tongue, wide towards the end, and furred down to the tip, taking the impression of the lower teeth.

Remedies.—The alkalies combined with aperients in the following form: Take of

Carbonate of Magnesia, 2 drs.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 1 dr.
Epsom Salts, 1 oz.
Colchicum Wine, 2 drs.
Antimonial Wine, 1 dr.
Sal Volatile, 1 dr.
Paragoric elixir, 2 drs.
Water added to 8 ozs.—mix.

A *fourth* part to be taken once or twice a-day.

Diet.—The same as before.

General Remarks.—Clothing and treatment the same as the above to the lower extremities:—Above all things, *never put the feet in hot water*, they can be kept clean by a spongeful of soap and water used daily. The lower limbs to be treated as the upper and a warm reaction produced by dry rubbing afterwards.

N. B.—It will be here distinctly seen that the rheumatism from the same causes in the upper and lower extremities is differently treated and herein has arisen much of the want of success from this simple discrimination. Alkaline correctives *without aperients* for the former; alkaline aperients for the latter. It is no use to purge for the former, and no use simply to correct for the latter. Should the rheumatism under these conditions be general, and occur both in the upper and lower extremities, which it does frequently, then both remedies should be used alternately at the discretion of the patient, taking care both to correct and purge according to circumstances. The system should be supported by all fresh diets, which in their ultimate reduction cause little acid, avoiding boiled and salted meats as above. It is of no avail to starve these rheumatisms, but that, whilst the system is corrected of old matters, it should be well nourished by new. In lumbago and sciatica, there is no more valuable remedy than the *hot sand-bag*, applied to the back and loins at night. A good friction with any form of liniment will benefit lumbago and sciatica. Castor oil friction to the joints and limbs generally is the best liniment I know of, and has with the above treatment cured many.

I shall now speak of rheumatism from the opposite causes to the foregoing.

THIRD—RHEUMATISM IN THE UPPER EXTREMITIES,

As before, from opposite causes or *want* of acids in the system, which may be called *Stomach Inflammatory* or *Alkaline Rheumatism*.

General conditions of Stomach—Want of acid in the stomach, indicated by a very clean, often red tongue, which is generally contracted and pointed when protruded.

Remedies.—The acids and anodynes. Form of mixture—take of

Dilute Sulphuric Acid, 1 dr.
Syrup of Red Poppies, 2 drs.
Paragoric elixir, 2 drs.
Colchicum Wine, 2 drs.
Water to 6 ozs., and mix.

Take one or two table-spoonsful every three or four hours.

Diet.—Boiled meats, fish and poultry, mutton broth, milk, eggs, rice, and other farinacious puddings made with milk and eggs, and all other diet that in its ultimate results produces acid reactions.

General Remarks.—Clothing, the same as before stated for Acid Rheumatism. The body to be kept warm, but not bathed or sponged. Avoid going into the cold air as much as possible, or sudden changes from the house into the cold.—During an attack of this kind choose it as the time for all house-work. *Avoid* putting the feet in hot water.

FOURTH—RHEUMATISM IN LOWER EXTREMITIES,

As before from want of acid, which may be called *Large Intestine Inflammatory* or *Alkaline Rheumatism*.

General conditions of Large Intestines—Want of acid reaction, indicated by a clean tongue generally, but very red and contracted, and studded with red spots at the tip.

Remedies.—The acid and anodyne form of mixture with aperients. To the above mixture add 1 oz. of Epsom Salts, previously dissolved in 2 ozs. of boiling water, take three table-spoonsful at bedtime, often enough to relieve pain, but not to open the bowels too much.

Diet—The same as above, avoiding all wine, spirits and beer for a time.

N. B.—Thus the acid and anodyne medicines are used solely for the former *without aperients*, the acid and anodyne medicines for the latter *with aperients*.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are two distinctive classes of rheumatism, which must be so distinctively treated, the only true guide to these being the appearance of *the tongue*, without which as the pains are very similar they could not be readily distinguished. This is a sufficient reason why everybody's rheumatism is not alike or to be treated alike, as totally opposite causes are at work, and why so many good remedies are not only thrown away, but often used to the great injury of the patient and aggravation of the disease. The *acid* or *congestive* form of rheumatism is the most common, forming, I should say, ninety per cent. of all the cases. The *alkaline* or *inflammatory* rheumatism is often complicated with other disorders, and should the treatment of the former be used for this latter, very serious mischief will arise. In using any of the common remedies, therefore reflect on the *four cardinal points*, as previously stated, and use your own remedies according to the foregoing instructions. Frictions with or without oils and liniments, as well as hot or vapor baths, may be used in all cases of *acid rheumatism*, that is with a white or furred state of the tongue, but it will be found that these will not only not avail, but be positively injurious in the *inflammatory* or *alkaline rheumatism*, indicated by the red tongue.

Chronic Rheumatism is always benefited by warmth and the pains immediately lessened, whilst warmth increases the pains of a new or acute rheumatism. Still warmth is absolutely necessary, and if perspiration in bed can be borne for a few days in a perfectly helpless state of this disease, the morbid elements may be sweated out of the system.

Rheumatic subjects should abstain from spirits or wine; these are not necessaries, but luxuries of life, and can be entirely dispensed with. A reasonable study of these few hints will not only benefit the sufferers, but if they have to take any other remedial agents than those few set down here *on principle*, it will guide them in their use. I must, however, caution all persons never to use *colchicum* by itself. When properly combined with other drugs as I have prescribed it, it does good and *no harm*, but by itself is *most hurtful*. It is this that has got this very valuable drug a bad name.

Recollect that whatever chemical constituents you may use, they must be corrective agents suited to the state and condition of the elements of of the body and blood which bear the seeds of rheumatism. If *acids* are used instead of *alkalies*, or *alkalies* when *acids* are called for, the greatest mischief occurs by aggravating the disease. If neutral agents are used when those of a direct corrective action are called for, time is wasted, and the disease gets ahead. The mechanical aids—viz.: exercise, friction or baths—must also be in accord with what they have to effect. Fresh and even cold air to the lungs is *beneficial* to the *acid*, but prejudicial to the *alkaline* rheumatisms. The human system is garden, disease its wireworm, its insect, its blight and canker and its weeds. The simple and distinctive remedies which gardeners adopt to destroy these in their vocation, we endeavor to do in ours. In both cases care should be taken lest in eradicating the one no injury should be done to the humus or soil of the other.

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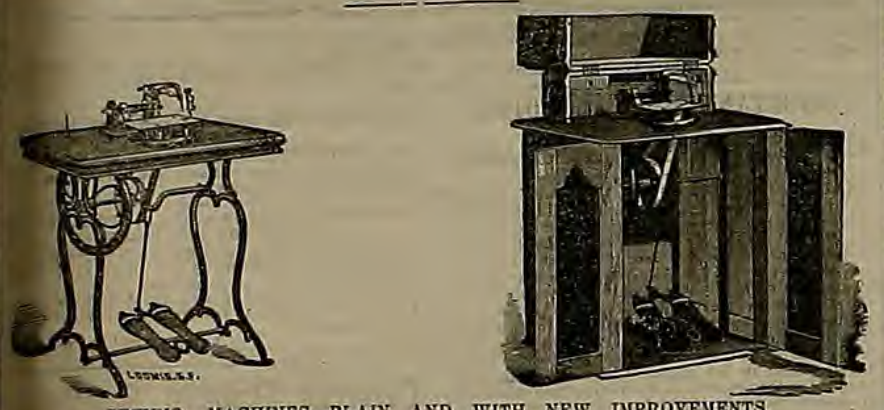

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Splendid suits of rooms for families, richly furnished and supplied with Gas, Marble Fountains, Bath Rooms, etc., are upon each floor, with ample number of handsomely furnished rooms with all needed appointments, so that the Auzerais House shall not be surpassed by any Hotel in our State.

The undersigned, by strict attention to the real comfort of his guests, hopes, by his long experience, to give ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

vol23-no9tf S. W. CHURCHILL.

SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, and notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis of their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion, that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced [this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be le to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,

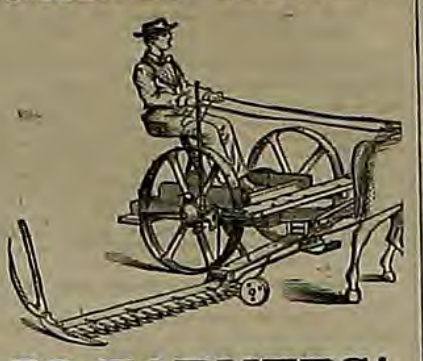
21-8 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

50,000 OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE, AT the FARMER Office.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

BUCKEYE MOWER.



TO FARMERS!

BUY THE BEST MACHINES!

2000 FARMERS IN THIS STATE WILL SAY that the

Buckeye Mower,

Buckeye Reaper,

Haine's Illinois Header,

....AND....

Aultman's Sweepstake Thresher,

Are by far the best Machines that are made.

For sale only in San Francisco by

HAWLEY & CO.,

9 Corner of California and Battery streets.

WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER,

Kirby's Clipper Mower,

BALL'S BUCKEYE MOWER,

Ball's Buckeye Combined Reaper & Mower,

Kirby's Combined Reaper & Mower,

Haines' Illinois Headers,

MABERRY'S ILLINOIS HEADERS,

RUSSEL'S THRESHERS,

Are acknowledged by the Farming community to be

The Best Machines for Harvesting

Now in use on this Coast.

For sale by

TREADWELL & CO.,

Corner Front and Market

11-3m And corner California and Battery streets.

1865. 1865.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of California and Davis Streets.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a large assortment of all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

OHIO REAPER,

(called the "New York" or "Seymour & Morgan,") combined Machine, with great improvements, having a STEEL Cutter Bar. Can be changed from a Mower to a Reaper in TEN MINUTES; cuts within an inch of the ground or two feet high.—Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on any side hill, where horses can travel.

☞ ONE THOUSAND ☜

Of these Machines are in use on this Coast, which we consider THE BEST PROOF of their SUPERIORITY over all other Machines.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

15 3m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

WASHING MACHINE

"ECONOMY."

THE ABOVE MENTIONED MACHINE HAS BEEN

GREATLY IMPROVED

The past few months, both in its

EASE OF ACTION AND RAPIDITY OF EXECUTION,

Adding at least one-third to its former virtues, at the same time the former

SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY

Of this Machine has been improved than otherwise.

"ECONOMY"

still holds the

FRONT RANK

AMONG

ALL WASHING MACHINES,

Notwithstanding the many improvements made in the past year.

JOHN M. HORNER,
Inventor and Patentee, Mission San Jose.

INVOICE OF SEEDS.

SPANISH ONIONS, HUBBARD SQUASH, FRENCH Sugar Beet, and Green Flesh Melon. Received and for sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Beautiful Eden for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Estates on the Pacific Coast is now offered for sale by reason of a desire of the owner to travel abroad and to regain his lost health—no other inducement could tempt the owner to part with it.

The Estate now offered is beautifully located in a retired valley away from any immediate neighborhood, free from noise, dust, etc., and shielded on all sides by lofty and picturesque hills giving a varied scenery, truly delightful, no season of the year without real beauty.

The whole Estate comprises a little less than ONE HUNDRED ACRES, the greater portion of it is covered with Orchard, Vineyard and Garden Grounds, comprising all that is desirable, and unsurpassed by any grounds in this State.

The Orchard covers many acres, and the Vineyards are very extensive, and everything rare and desirable in these departments are here found.

Pleasantly built and located is the Cottage residence. This with Barns, Fruit Houses, Wine Cellars, and other appurtenances make the whole complete, a highly prosperous Garden Ground around the residence with large Orange, Lemon, Fig and Olive Trees in bearing gives the whole the true "Eden" appearance.

The productiveness of the place can be estimated when we say more than Ten Thousand Dollars is annually produced from the Orchard and Vineyard, and these can be easily and greatly enlarged.

This whole Estate can be had at a bargain if soon applied for.

The approximate value is about a THREE-YEAR INCOME, and any person having ready cash of some amount, who wishes to secure one of the finest Estates on this coast, can find the present a rare chance. No person need apply who has not ready money to a reasonable amount, and none but a real purchaser. To such, one of the best chances for a Fortune is now offered, as in good hands the Estate can be paid for with the income from the product in three or four years, sure.

For particulars apply to Editor of Farmer. 20

Pleasant Homesteads For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING PLEASANTLY located Properties, situated on the opposite side of the Bay, can be purchased at very reasonable prices and easy terms if applied for soon.

No. ONE.—A Handsome Two-story Cottage, with seven rooms and seven closets, hard-finished, and every convenience inside, Small Buildings, Chicken House, Good Water, Gardens, and a very fine view of the Bay. Price about $3,000. Buildings perfectly new.

No TWO.—Very similar Cottage, with eight rooms, and same good finish and conveniences inside and outside, and same views—price the same. Both the above have excellent soil in the garden, and some fruit trees ready for bearing. The fences are fine around the grounds, each about one acre.

No. THREE.—A large House, built some three years, large Garden and about 150 Fruit Trees in bearing yielding a handsome income yearly. All these three Dwellings are within three minutes of the cars. Price, similar These are really worthy special attentions. For all particulars inquire of the Editor of Farmer.

....ALSO....

A neat Cottage with eleven acres of land all covered with Fruit Trees, and small vines in abundance such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, etc. The income from the ground has been about $2,000 a year. The owner wishing to leave will sell at $5,000. A fine location and everything desirable—it will be sold at a bargain.

—LAND.—

A Fine Building Lot all planted with Trees, about 500 of the best quality and in bearing. The Fruit alone will pay for the place in three years.

OTHER LOTS OF LAND.

We have several Fine Lots of Land, open; also some stocked with Fruit Trees, that can be offered on the most favorably terms to those who wish to secure desirable Homesteads.

Inquire for all the above of the Edito of Farmer. 19

A Farm for Sale.

260 Acres.

CONSIDERED THE BEST IN EVERY respect of its size in the county. More than One Hundred Acres under fence, about Fifty Acres has been in crop. The soil is good; a Farm house with six rooms, Barn 50 feet square, a Granary with store house and other buildings, a tasteful Flower Garden round the house, with picket fence, a young Orchard, a Culinary Garden, Four Yoke of Work Steers, and about twenty other Cattle; about fifty to sixty Sheep; Hogs and Poultry a considerable quantity; convenient small lots inclosed round about the house; a splendid spring of water, sufficient for Milling or other machinery; also, a good spring of fresh water, and house over it; two Plows, one good Harrow, a Wagon and other Farming implements, a considerable number of Carpenter's tools, most of the Household Furniture.

Its is a good situation for a Mill, Store or Tavern.

All will be sold in one lot for CASH in order to save trouble. No person need apply who has not the cash to pay down, as the parties intend to leave this locality.

Price Four Thousand Dollars.

Reference to its excellence can be made to Wm. White, Esq., of San Jose.

For further particulars apply at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7

Two Splendid Farms for Sale.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE, IMMEDIately, in one of the best localities in our State—one of the best chances ever offered for an immediate purchaser, parties wishing to close business contracts.

One Farm of 30 acres, and Orchard, worth $6,000, will be sold for about half that sum.

A large Farm, 5,000 acres, worth $15,000, will be sold for $10,000 or less. Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Fine Farms for Sale.

YOU WHO WANT GOOD FARMS CAN SECURE them by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. The following can now be had:

FOUR VERY FINE FARMS in the splendid San Joaquin District, within a few miles of Stockton, all very productive.

Several STOCK RANCHES in various parts of the State, from $1,500 to $25,000; in all these, good and permanent settlers can find bargains. Address by letter, or in person, for particulars to Col. Warren, Editor of the Farmer. 23

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

9 New York.

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] June 23.

The Produce Market for the past week has been very tame, with the exception of a slight advance in price of Barley, all other articles of Produce have declined.—The general receipts, though not heavy, have been ample for the demand. Flour made of New Wheat is on our market, and, at market rates of Wheat, it can be manufactured and sold at a profit for $7½@$8 ₱ bbl, our city millers have therefore done but little with New Wheat. The stock of high priced Old Flour yet on hand is being worked off in every channell, and doubtless this is causing the inactivity in the Wheat market. An operator in one of our interior towns, last week, brought a parcel of choice New Wheat here for sale, and the price offered would not cover cost. He had it ground into Flour, and sent back to the point from whence it came, and doubtless made a profit. The course of speculation is at present an up-hill business, particularly in Flour. If New Wheat is not used here it will be in the country, and sent here in way of Flour to compete with the old held at prices far above what new will cost. Speculation—the heartless speculation in the Staff of Life, and that which has caused so much distress among the poor, is about at an end, and it now remains for those who have been oppressed to look to the source from whence this distress came. F.r s and others who have been misled by false representations, and tools of speculators, will not need be advised for the future. We have reason to believe, however, that our Produce Market will be oppressed, and that the usual course will be adopted this year, as in the past, by speculaters when low and loosing prices rule. If Farmers will hold instead of selling they can in a great measure control or keep our market steady and protect themselves.

The demand for Sacks the past week has been heavy and an advance is noticable in price.

New Potatoes are in better supply, and prices have receded.

Hay is less active.

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	4,455	Hay, bales	2,362
Barley, sacks	6,633	Wool, bales	791
Potatoes, sacks	858	Middlings, sacks	25
Beans, sacks	179	Oats, sacks	1,879
Salt, sacks	2,220	Onions, sacks	24
Flour, ½-sacks	535	Straw, bales	394
Bran, sacks	730	Corn Meal, sacks	643
Buckwheat, sacks	40	Corn, sacks	116

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour ₱ bbl—	
California old	3 75 @ 4 00	Superfine	12 00@12 50
" new	2 50 @ 3 00	Extra	14 00@14 50
Do Oregon	3 75 @ ..	Oregon superfine	12 00@12 50
Do Chile	.. @ ..	Chile (dull sale)	.. @ ..
Barley ₱ ₺—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Old	1¾ @ 1¾	Domestic Feed	75 00@80 00
New	1 @ 1¼	Eastern ₱ bbl	8 00@ 8 50
Oats ₱ ₺—		Hay, ₱ ton	12@14 00
California	1¼@1¾	Bran ₱ ton	25 00@27 00
Oregon	1 1-2	Middlings, ₱ ton	30 00@35 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 37 @ 3 00	Rye, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50@ 5 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	1 12 @ 3 12	Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50
Straw	5 00 @ 8 00	Potatoes, old	4 25@ 4 75
Onions	2 00@ 2 50	" new	5 00@ 5 50

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon	none	Dry Hides ₱ ₺	11 50@ 12
do Best Spring clip	22½@..	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium&low	20@ ..	Sheep skins, woolen	25@ 50
do Short Staple	@ ..	do do plain	10@ 15
do Burry	13@ 15	Goat skins, each	25@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new	90@1 00	Refined Tallow	9@ 12
do 2nd hand	50@ 60		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cals. ₱ ₺	34@ 36	Cheese, Cals ₱ ₺	16@18
do Eastern	30@34½	" Eastern ₱ ₺	.. @ ..
Eggs ₱ doz	45@47	Farallon eggs ₱ doz	.. @ ..

Retail Prices at Washington Market—June 21

FRUIT.

Apples, ₱ box	$3@$5	Crab Apples ₱ ₺	.. @ ..
do cooking	.. @ ..	Peaches	.. @ ..
Pears, Bartlett	.. 15@ 25	Limes ₱ doz	37½
Vicar of Winkfield	@ ..	Oranges, ₱ 100	$4@$5
Duch'ss d'Anguleme	@ ..	Lemons, per doz	.. @ ..
Winter Nelis	@ ..	Pine Apples, each	50@1 00
Flemish Beauty	.. @ ..	Bananas	.. @ 12
Easter Beurre	25@ ..	do ₱ bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	.. @ ..	Grapes, white ₱ ₺	.. @ ..
Fall Butter	.. @ ..	Syrian	.. @ ..
LouiseBonne de Jersey	..	Muscat de Alex dria	.. @ ..
Madelaine	@ ..	Catawba	.. @ ..
cooking	.. @ ..	Hamburgh	.. @ ..
Strawberries ₱ ₺	20@35	Los Angeles	.. @ ..
Raspberries	40@60	Common	.. @ ..
Gooseberries, common	7@10	Cherry Plums	@ ..
do English	.. @ ..	Yellow Gage	.. @ ..
Currants, red & wht com	30 40	Damsons	.. @ ..
Cherry-currants	.. @ ..	Peach Plums	.. @ ..
Blackberries wild	.. @ ..	German Prunes	.. @ ..
Lawton Blackberries	.. @ ..	Yellow Egg-plum	.. @ ..
Cherries, No. 1	40@50	Almonds Cals	.. @ ..
Bigarreau	50@75	Filberts	.. @ ..
Black Tartarian	.. @ ..	Eng. Walnuts ₱ ₺	35@ 40
Apricots	20@ 50	Green-gages	.. @ ..
Nectarines	.. @ ..	Pie-melon	.. @ ..
Figs, new	20@30	Watermelons	.. each .. @ ..
Peanuts African	.. @ 20	Sicilian Muskmelon	.. @ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. @ ..	Canteloupes	.. @ ..
Bloodgood Pears	.. @ ..	English Black Currants	.. @ ..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ₱ ₺	.. 10@ ..	Okra, Dry ₱ ₺	60@ ..
Artichokes (Fr.) ₱ doz	50@75	do Green	.. @ ..
Brussell's sprouts ₱ ₺	@ ..	Potatoes	@ 6½
Beets ₱ doz	.. @ 37	do New	@ 6
Broccoli ₱ doz	.. @ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ ..
Cabbage	.. @ 50c@ 75	do Yams (8 lbs)	.. @ 3
Cauliflower	.. @ 1 00@1 50	Pumpkins	.. @ .. 4
Carrots	.. @ .. 37	Parsnips ₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery ₱ bunch	.. @ 12	Parsley	.. @ .. 25
Cress ₱ doz bunches	.. 25	Pickles, in jars	each 50@ 25
Cucumbers	.. doz 50@1 00	Rhubarb ₱ ₺	.. 6@ 12
Cranberries ₱ gall	.. @1 00	Radishes ₱ doz bunches	.. 25
Dried Herbs ₱ doz	.. 1 00	do yellow	.. @ .. 37
Egg-Plant	.. @ ..	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 37
Garlics, new	.. @ ..	Red-Peppers ₱ ₺	.. @ ..
Green-Peas	12@ ..	Summer Squash	.. @ 4 .. 5
Green-Peppers	.. @ ..	Squash, Marrowfat	.. @ 5
Green-Corn, ears ₱ doz	25@ 40	do Hubbard	.. @ 5
Lettuce ₱ doz	37@ 50	String-Beans	.. @ 4 5
Mushrooms, opn grit ₱ ₺	1 00	Spinage	.. @ ..
do cultivated	.. @ ..	Salsify ₱ bunch	@ ..
Onions new ₱ ₺	5@ ..	Turnips ₱ doz	.. @ 25
		Tomatoes, fresh ₱ ₺	@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ₱ ₺	15@18	Leg Mutton ₱ ₺	8@12
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@18	Lamb	15@20
Fork—rib, etc	.. @ 20	Pigs' Tongues	each .. 12
Veal	.. @ 20	Bacon, California ₱ ₺	.. 30
Veal Cutlet	.. @ 20	do Oregon	.. @ ..
Corned Beef	5@ 10	do imported	.. @ ..
Smoked Beef	.. @ 15	Tongues	each .. @ 50
Pork chops	.. @ 20	do smoked	75@1 00
Mutton chops	10@12	Hams, Cal and Oregon	.. @ 25

FISH.

[No. 33 and 34 Washington Market—Jessmore & Hayes.]

Salmon, whole ₱ ₺	@30	Crabs, large ₱ doz	1 00
do smoked	@ 12	do small	25@ ..
do pickled	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs	75@ ..
do do	₱ ₺ 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	@12
Smelts	@10	do fresh	@ ..
Perch	@10	Shrimps	₱ ₺ 10
Rockfish	@10	Flounders	@15
Codfish	@10	Sea Bass	@10
Herring, fresh	@ ..	Halibut (rare)	@ ..
do smoked	₱ ₺ ..	Sturgeons	@5
Tomcod	₱ ₺ ..	Crawfish	@ ..
Sardines (fresh)	@ ..	Oysters ₱ 100	..
Sole-fish	@ .. 10	Anchovies	@ ..
Rockfish	@ .. 10		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	.. @ ..	Snipe ₱ doz	..
do tame	1 25@ ..	English	3 00
do Canvas-back	.. @ ..	Venison smoked ₱ ₺	@ ..
do Mallard	..	Quails ₱ doz	..
do Teal ₱ doz	..	Pigeons, domestic	4 00
Geese, wild ₱ pair	.. @ ..	do wild	..
do tame ₱ pair	3@4 00	Hares each	62@ 75
Chickens	75@1 00	Rabbits, tame	25@ 37
Turkeys ₱ ₺	.. @ 50	do wild	.. @ 75
Hens each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel ₱ pair	50@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's ₱ ₺	45@ 62	Cheese ₱ ₺	25 ..
do Eastern	.. @ ..	Lard, California	30@ ..
Eggs, Cals ₱ doz	.. @ 60	do Eastern	23@ 30
Duck eggs	.. @ 60	Honey, old	.. @ 40
Farallon eggs	.. @ 45	do new	.. @ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—June 23.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples, ₱ box	$5@$6	Quinces, ₱ ₺	.. @ ..
Apricots, ₱ ₺	25@40	California Grapes ₱ ₺	.. @ ..
Pears, ₱ ₺	10@20	Figs, new, ₱ ₺	40@60
Plums, ₱ ₺	25@40	Strawberries, ₱ ₺	30@30
do (Dried)	14@20	do 2d crop	30@40
Peaches, ₱ ₺	.. @ ..	Raspberries, ₱ ₺	30@40
do (Dried)	12@20	Blackberries, ₱ ₺	20@25
Nectarines, ₱ ₺	.. @ ..	Gooseberries, ₱ ₺	10@15
Cherries, ₱ ₺	25@35	Oranges, ₱ 100	4@5 00
do No. 1	40@60	Currants, ₱ ₺	25@40

San Francisco Cattle Market—June 21.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 5@7c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 4@5c.
do 2d do 3@4c.
MUTTON—5@7c ₱ lb. LAMB—12c@
PORK—undressed, 10c; dressed 15@17c ₱ lb.
VEAL—12½c ₱ lb.

Consumption of Fruits in the San Francisco Markets.

We have been favored by Messrs. Addison, Martin, & Co., with statistics of the sales of some of the leading fruits, with prices, the present season thus far, which will give our readers a true idea how *luxuriantly extravagant* we are in this city in fruits.

Cherries.—There has been sold for the last 60 days, from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. per day, the average price 50 cents.

Strawberries.—When the price was $1 00 per lb. the sales were from 500 to 750lbs. daily. Messrs. Addison, Martin & Co., have sold 700 lbs. on Saturdays, at retail. These two leading fruits increase in quantity as they decrease in price.

Currants.—Of the first, about 1,000 lbs. daily, at 25@40c.

Gooseberries—1,000 lbs. at 8@10c.

Apricots.—The supply this year is small, quality poor. To-day a lot of fine apricots came in from Suisun, about 3,500 lbs., and sold for 30@40c.

Strawberries and Cherries may be termed the leading early fruits, and strawberries and peaches the great *staple* fruits.

We will here give the lovers of good fruits a word to please them.

The prospects for fine *peaches* has not been so good for many years; this fruit will soon come in large, luscious, and abundant, so lovers of *peaches* let your mouths water, they shall not water in vain.

Apples, pears, and *plums* will be abundant and very fine.

From Oregon, our advices are that they will have the largest and finest crop of fruit ever known.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool rcular

NEW YORK, May 1st, 1865.

The depression in the Wool and Woolen Goods Market noticed in our last report continued through the early part of April, but within the past fortnight Manufacturers apparently believing that prices, for the present at least, had reached the lowest point, have operated with more freedom than for some weeks before; and the few *business* days we have had since the assassination of our beloved and respected President, have been very active ones, and a recovery of about 5c. a pound has been established on most grades.

The firmness in the market has been increased by the improved demand for manufactured goods and the rapid advance in the price of Cotton; at the close, however, Cotton is receding again, and the nearness of the approaching heavy clip, with the reduction in the expenses of Government, and a fair prospect for a lower premium on Gold, lead many to think that there will not be any further advance in rates.

California Wools have been very quiet; the new clip will be later in coming forward than last season.

Pull Wools have sympathized with the great depression in Flannels, and have moved off slowly.

Foreign Wools.—There was something done in Fine Wools, Capes and Mestizos towards the end of the month, but no very large transactions; prices are still depressed abroad.

We have reported the following sales during the past month: Fleeces, 1,700,000 lbs, 55@80c., Pulled, 90,000 lbs, 60@75c.; 150,000 lbs. California, c.; 15,000 lbs Tub, 82@88c; 50 bales River Platte; 100 bales Entre Rios; 700 bales Valparaiso; 100 bales Rabbat; 450 bales German; 300 bales Odessa; 50 bales Scoured Odessa, 97@120; 17 bales Persian; 170 bales Smyrna; 400 bales Mestizo, 33@34c; 15 bales Crimean; 160 bales Russian, 22c.; 100 bales African; 700 bales Cape, 39@43c.

In Boston—Fleeces and Pulled, 1,000,000 lbs., 50@85c.; 2,500 lbs Canada, 102@115c.; 500 bales Cape, 37@42c.; 60 bales Mestizo.

At Auction—450 bales Cape, 36½@40c.; 132,000 lbs Fleeces, 65@76c.

In Philadelphia—Fleeces, 250,000 lbs., 56@85c.; 50,000 lbs Tub Washed, 80@104c.; 70 bales Donskoi.

Receipts of Domestic Wool in New York during the month, 3,715 bales.

The imports of the past month, as published, are—from Liverpool, 97 bales; London, 632; Taganrog, 14; Antwerp, 15; Odessa, 873; Constantinople, 8; Adelaide, 1,108; Shanghae, 6; Matamoras, 160; Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres, 804; Aspinwall, 47 bales. Total, 3,645 bales.

PRICES CURRENT OF CALIFORNIA WOOL.

California Unwashed Fleeces, in grades, 35@48c.
California Washed Pulled, 50@60c.
California Common Washed Pulled, 25@35c.
California Washed Fall Clip, in grades, 35@45c.

TWO PIANOS FOR SALE.

TWO SPLENDID PIANOS, OF HORACE WATERS Manufactory, New York.

One Extra Finish, of Rosewood, Carved Legs, 7¼ Octave.
One plain, 6¾ octave. They will be sold on liberal terms.

16 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Our Reading-Room.

The Reading-Room of the CALIFORNIA FARMER should be the resort of all (*and every*) the Farmers who visit the city. Drop in for a short time and read our papers, look over the specimens of the agricultural world we have gathered here for exhibition. Mines of gold and silver we have not, but specimens from the richest and best we have in abundance. Corn and potatoes we cannot give you, but samples of the best that ever grew we can show you. Beets, cabbages and turnips we do not keep, but seeds of the best varieties at your service, and pictures of their kind for you to look at. Cigars we shall not offer to you, but we can show you the best of tobacco leaf, and furnish you with all the kinds of seed you want. Books, pamphlets and magazines we can show you, and some of the finest wax fruit you ever saw. We have everything of interest in this Reading-Room, and are happy to see our friends of the "Reaper and Plow," at all times.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books always for Sale at the California Farmer Reading-Rooms.

American Florist's Guide.
American Poulterer's Companion.
Allen on the Culture of the Grape.
Barry's Fruit Garden.
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.
Copeland's Country Life.
Cultivation of the Cranberry.
Downing's Fruit Book—new edition.
Downing's Cottage Residences.
Emerson's Florist and Flower Companion.
Fessenden's Complete Farmer.
Field on Pear Culture.
Flint on Grasses.
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.
Flower Garden—by Breck.
Fruit, Flowers, and Farming—by Henry Ward Beecher.
Farrier and Stud-Book.
Grasses and Forage Plants—by Flint.
Holly's Country Seats.
Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation—splendidly illustrated.
Harbison's new Bee-Book.
How shall I choose a Cow?
Leibeg's Complete Chemistry.
Langstroth on Bees.
Lindsay on Morgan Horses.
Modern Horse Doctor—by Dr. Dadd.
Munn's Practical Land Drainer.
Sheep Husbandry—by Randall.
The Wheat Plant, its Culture and Diseases—by Flint.
Youatt on the Horse.
Youatt on the Dog.

And many other valuable Books at lowest price.

THE FIFTH INDUSTRIAL FAIR OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, TO BE Held in August, '65.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HAVING DETERMINED to hold their Fifth Industrial Fair during the coming season, the Executive Committee would respectfully invite all persons desirous of exhibiting Machines, Manufactures, Agricultural Products, Minerals, Ores, and Works of Art, to make application immediately, in order that the proper space may be allotted them.

The Exhibition will be opened to the Public on

THURSDAY,

The 10th of August, 1865, at 10 o'lk A. M.

The Pavilion will be opened for the reception of Goods from the 15th day of July to the 2d of August.

Agricultural and Horticultural products will be received until day of opening.

The several Transportation Companies, as on former occasions, have, with commendable liberality, consented to transport articles intended exclusively for Exhibition, free of charge, and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in like manner, will take charge of them.

All articles forwarded should be labelled "For the Industrial Exhibition," San Francisco.

All communications to be addressed to C. S. HIGGINS, Corresponding Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CHARLES M. PLUM, Chairman.

JOSIAH MOULTON,	*D. A. McDONALD,*
JAS. R. DEANE,	*C. S. HIGGINS,*
A. A. SNYDER,	*DAVID DWYER,*
W. W. HANSCOM,	*H. K. CUMMINGS,*
EDWARD NUNAN,	*J. W. REAY.*

20 *P. B. DEXTER, Secretary.*

REMOVAL! NEW STORE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR former place of business, No. 303 Battery street, to the large and spacious double Store,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery Street,

Where they are now prepared to welcome their friends and patrons.

Newman Brothers,
BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
And importers of all kinds of
Wood and Willow-ware
Have for sale:
Brushes of every Description,

Twines of all kinds,
Clothes Lines,
Strawberry Boxes,
Market Baskets,
Corn and Potato Baskets,
Oyster Baskets,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,
Feather Dusters,
Bird Cages,
Blacking, Wicking,
Steamer Chairs,
Mouse and Rat Traps,
Sieves,
Chopping Trays and Bowls,
Baskets of all kinds,
Clothes Pins,
Pastry Boards,
Children's Wagons,
Wisp Brooms,
Children's Gigs,
Skirt Boards,
Wash Boards,
Trays,
Mats,
Brushes of every description,
Whitewash and Window Brushes,
Rolling Pins,
Wooden Bowls and Trays,
Faucets,
Chopping Knives,
Churns,
Clothes Horses,
Hand Bellows,
Shoe and Stove Blacking,
Butter Ladles and Molds,
Cloth and Hair Brushes,
Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes,
Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Children's Chairs,

And all other articles kept in Wooden-Ware Stores; to which we call the attention of buyers, as we sell cheap for cash. Fine Brushes, from one to twenty inches, always kept on hand.

7 NEWMAN BROTHERS, 406 and 408 Battery street, near Clay.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW AND valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value) are now offered for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

NO. 1. THE MECHANIC'S SPIRIT LEVEL.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This Implement will be of great value to Contractors and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. Builders will do well to examine the model.

NO. 2. IMPROVED CLOTHES REEL AND BAR.

Patented January, 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery, or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

NO. 3. A CORN CULTIVATOR.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and on the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

NO. 4. A MUSKETO BAR.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

NO. 5. HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER.

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights.

NO. 6. SEED-SOWER.

This is a new inventions, and one of great importance to all who sow grain, or any garden seeds. The working model can be seen at the Farmer's Reading-room.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

WHEN IT WAS PROMULGATED BY THE DIrectors of the ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the thoughtless, and those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the question as chimerical, and wrote long articles replete with sophistry, claiming that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the poisons which constitute disease; a great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another. All of the empyrics joined in the chorus, and in their ignorance laughed at the new system, circulating base stories of its ill-success, and quoting imaginary cases as proofs. Time has demonstrated their dishonesty. After five years of uninterrupted success, the Electropathic system is the leading idea in medical jurisprudence, while by the old system, physicians were content to cure one in every five cases, there were those who were diving deep into the science of the curative art; among these were the electropathists; finally it was discovered that the cause of failure in most of the cases of organic disease, was entirely due to the machine. Taking this view of the case, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, after years of experiment, has perfected an Electropathic Instrument, which will cure any disease to which flesh is heir, always to be understood that the case is not so far advanced as to show a destruction of the vital tissues. We do not claim that the use of medicines may not be more advantageous in some cases, but, that in connection with medicines, it will perform a cure much sooner than without, and also that diseases hitherto deemed incurable, can be cured by this system, from early morn until late at night, this instrument is employed, imparting health and strength to all who are so fortunate as to obtain its services. Diseases, which (by the old system) took months, or even years to cure, are now cured in a few days or weeks. The cost, too, is not so great as by the old system, besides the saving of time. Connected with this system is the renowned

Electro-Manetic Baths,

than which there is no more powerful auxillary in the world for the radical cure of disease. There is no institute in the State where the electropathic system is practiced, except at the

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

645 Washington Street.

This Institute was established to, if possible, prevent the unwary from falling into those dens of robbery (cyclept quack doctors' traps), and hereafter the scientific originators of this Institute will not be to blame if the afflicted are robbed of their money, and injured in constitution. There is also another view of the affair. The rising generation should be reared with strong constitutions, and the Directors wish to arouse their guardians to a proper sense of their duties in the premises, if possible, to prevent them from stuffing their young charges with deleterious drugs, with a chance of entailing upon the tender constitution just forming, a complication of evils, a thousand times worse than death.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of a system by which disease is so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature, that it can only be judged by its results. We know that by its energy, it forces everything of a foreign nature, from centre to surface, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuem, thereby preventing the poison fluids from returning to the parts affected, while the bath washes it from the surface. Here let us remark, that the Magnetic Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except in cases of cold, where fever has not run too far. In mercurial diseases, the action liquefies the mercury, which by its specific gravity, forces itself along with the currents, out of the body; the result has been obtained, by testing the water after the bath, when mercury was found. After such tests have been found, the patient is no longer troubled with the disease. The whole system is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending it. Try it, you who are afflicted from disease, or the use of poisonous drugs, and you will rejoice that you have had the courage to leave the beaten path.

It would be consuming space to no purpose, to enumerate the diseases to which this system is applicable, suffice it to say, that there is no disease, within the catalogue of human ills, but what can be cured at the Electropathic Institute. We have instructed the Resident Physician to warrant a perfect and permanent cure, or ask No Pay for services, when in his judgment it is within the bounds of cure.

CAUTION!

Persons seeking the Electropathic Institute, should be careful to remember the name and number.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

645 Washington Street.

South side, between Kearny and Montgomery, over the Restaurant,

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

Resident Physician.

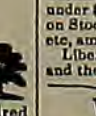
on the sign. With these remarks we leave the interest of the Institute with the Public, asking only the same generous confidence and patronage thus far awarded to it. The record shows over twenty thousand consultations, and a very large amount of suffering relieved.

Persons wishing to consult the Resident Physician by Letter, can do so with the utmost confidence. All letters must be addressed plainly J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., Box 1945, San Francisco Cal. All letters will be destroyed or returned, as directed by the writer.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. je2-1f.

FARM & HOUSE FOR SALE IN SAN JOSE.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR sale a fine Farm and House, situated in a very pleasant spot in Santa Clara. The Farm contains nearly Fourteen Acres, nearly Five Acres in Fruit, Fifteen Hundred Bearing Trees, of choice kinds. Added to this is a Nursery of Two Thousand Young Trees, of the best varieties.



The soil is the best and richest—everything grows finely. The productions from this place will pay for it in three years, besides all needed for home use.

The owner is desirous to sell immediately and go to the Eastern States. Here is a bargain.

☞ Inquire of the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 17

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

For New York, via Panama.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will be dispatched on the following named days:

July 3—SACRAMENTO, Capt. E. S. Farnsworth.
July 18—GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. F. Lapidge.

From folsom street Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

Cabin Passengers will be booked for Atlantic Steamers.

A Baggage Master will be sent through each trip.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE,
Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
11 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
CHRYSOPOLIS and YOSEMITE

Will leave on alternate days for SACRAMENTO, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Broadway wharf.

Steamer CHRYSOPOLIS, Chadwick, Master, will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Steamer YOSEMITE, Poole, Master, will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Other steamers will also leave for STOCKTON every day at 4 o'clock, p. m. (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings Every Day.

Steamer YOUNG AMERICA, Littleton, Master, and Steamer SWALLOW, Summers, Master, will leave Sacramento on alternate days, at 6 o'clock a. m.

ONE TRIP A WEEK FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFF, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamers LARK and GEM will leave for the above named places on SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock, a. m. from the Storeship, foot of K street, Sacramento.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v17-13 J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864, UNtil further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Newcastle,
At 6:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Leave Newcastle for Sacramento,
At 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The 6:30 a. m. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville and all parts north, and at Newcastle with the stages of the California Stage Company, for Grass Valley, Nevada, etc., via Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, to Virginia City.

The 10:30 A. M. down train will connect with cars for Folsom.

On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:30 A. M. and Newcastle at 10:15 A. M.

LELAND STANFORD,
19 tf President C. P. R. R. Co.

TO WOOL-GROWERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

FINE FULL-BLOOD MERINO SHEEP

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be one of the finest flocks of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino Ewes, and the Bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataqua County, N. Y.

We have now

A Selected Number of Bucks for Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the Bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE, AND FULLY ACCLIMATED.

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our Bucks at stables in this city.

For information concerning the Clip from our flock this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to CLARK, PERKINS, Wool Sorters and Packers, San Francisco, or Christy & Wise, Wool Merchants, or to Col. WARREN, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to either L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
Rancho Paso Robles,
11 San Luis Obispo County, Cal.

A. H TODD..... N. W. COR.

A. H. TODD & CO., Brokers & Commission Merchants AND JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment and the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Front
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Advances under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Advances on Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc., amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1865. NUMBER 24.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & CO.

Office—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery.
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $5; for six months, $3. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged.

To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number or $6 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

The Wool, Wine and Stock Journal.

We regret to notice, by other journals, that this periodical has ceased publication. It has been published for two years and has done good service to the cause it represented, but it appears by the card of the proprietor that it has expended *thousands* more than it has received. Such a report does not speak well for those whose interests it advocated, and it is much to be regretted that in a State so large as ours there was not public spirit enough to give it a permanent prosperity. Our State is large and should give support not only to such a Monthly but also to a Horticultural Monthly; but as both these have been tried earnestly and only to *lose money*, this settles the question of such a prospect. Better would it be for our State were there a dozen Agricultural papers, each would call out new energies and prompt our people to *read* more, *think* more and practically *work* more and *better* and with *greater* results.

We desire to give notice also, so that all may understand, that this office had no connection at all with that publication, and we have been greatly surprised at repeated times, to learn that it was supposed that the FARMER office was the same, and that journal was published at this office and they connected together.

There never was any connection of this office and that of the Wine, Wool and Stock Journal—they were two entirely distinct journals—and we wish the patrons of the FARMER and the public so to understand it.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER, with the next issue, enters upon its *Twelfth Year*, and is the only Agricultural Journal on the Pacific Coast, and we earnestly invite all these interests to our columns.

Female Collegiate Institute, Napa City.

This College which opened its New Session January 3d, has an admirable large brick edifice, of three stories high, with airy and lofty college rooms for study, and every convenience of improved desks, etc., so necessary for a good College. The College is also in one of the most commanding positions, near the center of Napa city, with a beautiful prospect on all sides. The rooms for students are most excellent. W. S. Turner, Esq., the able Principal, and his excellent lady, with able teachers, make this College one of the best in our State. It is a real "Home" for pupils, and to this we can cordially invite parents who desire to place sons and daughters for a thorough education, in a pleasant location, in a county where they can be faithfully cared for.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GREELEY.—Messrs. Derby & Miller, No. 5 Spruce street, have just published a portrait of Mr. Greeley, engraved on steel by Mr. Richie, after a photograph by Brady. As an engraving, it is of the highest character, superior, perhaps, to any similar work ever executed in this country; and as a likeness it has not only the faithfulness of the photograph, but has the most desirable thing in a portrait—the best expression of the subject. A better picture of Mr. Greeley, says the Tribune, we are sure, will never be engraved, for this is absolutely without fault. A few proof impressions, on India paper, we understand, will be sold for $3; but the ordinary price is only $1. As it is of Imperial size, the price is an exceedingly low one.

The National Agricultural Department has just received a letter from parties in New York who propose, if the Government will give them some encouragement and protection, to produce sugar from the sugar beet, which shall be equal in quality to southern production and not more expensive. They propose to purchase a large tract of land in Southern Illinois, and to secure experienced agriculturists from Belgium, where this experiment has been successfully tried, and to invest $100,000 in it.

The following are the numbers of persons which the celebrated European cathedrals will hold: St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000; cathedral at Milan, 37,000; St. Paul's, at London, 25,000; Ste. Sophia, at Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; cathedral of Pisa, 13,333; St. Mark of Venice, 7,000.

Our National Currency.

As the United States Treasury Notes are now a large part of the pecuniary food of the people, or as "*Greenbacks*," as they are called are so much interwoven with all the interests of our country, we have taken from the New York Tribune some of the statistical tables which have appeared in that journal in a series of letters under the head of the "Biography of Greenbacks." The Tribune says:

As a general summing up of this branch of our subject, and the purposes of permanent and easy reference, we append the following statement, showing the different descriptions of national securities that have been issued wholly or in part by this Bureau. We have thought it well to include in this table the Government issues executed by the New-York Companies also:

Description.	Amount.	Impressions.
"On demand" notes	$60,030,000	7,273,000
7.30 notes, issue of August, 19th, 1861	56,600,000	76,800
7.30 notes, first series, issue of October 1, 1861	86,923,500	95,529
7.30 notes, second series, issue of October 1, 1861	1,710,100	7,084
7.30 notes, blue issue of October 1, 1861	8,303,500	7,455
	$153,607,100	186,868
Oregon war coupon bonds	3,472,500	24,700
Coupon bonds of 1881	43,812,000	61,797
Registered bonds of 1881	24,158,500	12,493
Legal tender notes	417,800,880	14,308,357
Postage currency	20,192,956	6,680,364
5-20 bonds, first series coupons	100,000,000	188,372
5-20 bonds, second series coupons	100,000,000	207,076
5-20 do, third series coupons	100,000,000	181,897
5 20 do, fourth series coupons	139,409,250	266,860
5-20 registered bonds	87,079,300	40,106
Certificates of indebtedness	368,956,241	169,197
Fractional currency	6,934,691	1,661,856
10-40 coupon bonds	138,650,000	262,000
10-40 registered bonds	151,500,000	50,700
5 per cent. two year notes	264,227,000	246,800
5 per cent. one year notes	47,790,920	460,187
6 per cent. three-year notes	28,800,000	44,000
Total	$2,196,391,338	25,053,630

This exhibit shows the extent of the manufacture of paper money carried on in this Bureau from August, 1863, up to June 1st of the current year.

THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Under the General Appropriation Act of the XXXVIIIth Congress, the office of the United States Treasurer is reorganized so as to embrace five separate and distinct Divisions. Each of these Divisions is under the supervision of or charge of a Superintendent or Chief of Division, who is appointed by the Secretary, on the nomination of the Treasurer, and who is directly accountable to that officer. These Divisions are severally known as the Cash Division, Division of Issues, Redemption Division, Loan Division, Division of Accounts, and Division of National Banks. Independent of these several Divisions is the Cashier's office, which is in charge of a Cashier and Assistant Cashier, who occupy the chief offices of trust under the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer. The three first named of these Divisions, as their names imply, are immediately connected with the distribution and redemption of the public moneys.

To accomplish this work the combined skill and labor of nearly six hundred men and women, and upwards of six hundred machines, have been almost continuously required. As furnishing an item of mechanical interest, we subjoin a tabular statement showing the distribution of this large force throughout the several divisions of the Bureau. It is as follows:

Description of labor, etc.	Machines.	Hands employed Male.	Female.
Forging and Machine Shops	12	40	—
Pattern and Model Room	4	4	—
Paper making	4	4	—
Ink making	6	5	—
Engraving Rooms	6	30	—
Transfer Room	18	—	—
Printing Room (dry)	84	30	—
Printing Room (wet)	96	108	150
Press room for Notes	8	—	25
Paper Finishing Room	6	—	—
Numbering	22	—	30
Ruling	1	—	2
Sealing and Separating	22	—	50
Surface Printing	8	—	—
Trimming	10	—	50
Engines	10	—	—
Total	313	221	307

Total number of hands employed, 522.

The consumption of paper is nearly one million sheets per month, and of ink about four tuns per month. The highest rate of wages paid to employes in this Bureau is paid to the pictorial engravers—as much as $3,000 per annum being paid in some cases. The superintendents of the several divisions receive from $700 to $2,000, and the females from $1 50 to to $2 per day, according to their work and general capacity. The girls employed in the plate-printing room, of whom there are about one hundred and fifty, are paid $1 per day.

The aggregate monthly disbursements for labor of all kinds performed in this Bureau amount, on an average, to $33,000, or about seventy dollars for each person employed.

We give this brief sketch of the operations of the National Treasury to show our readers the enormous money operations which are necessary to carry on the war at the present time—few persons could have any conception of its magnitude without such data.

Special Attention.—Whoever may desire a valuable Stock Farm, should look to our columns—one is offered of extraordinary inducements. Whoever would like to purchase a Splendid Orchard or Vineyard, a perfect "paradise of a Home," and one from which a fortune can be made, should look to our columns, to the "Eden for Sale." We have also many fine Farms and pretty places for sale, to which we call special attention.

Letter from the Mountains.

SLINKARD VALLEY, Cal., Dec. 22, 1864.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

I suppose you seldom hear any news from this corner of California, and I will therefore give you some items. I live between the counties of Mono and Alpine, in a small valley called Slinkard's, and within four miles of West Walker river, and two miles from the town of Silver King, which village is on the East Carson river.

We have had considerable snow this winter, and sleighing is excellent now. I picked up my gun yesterday, and scaled the mountain on the east and about one mile from my ranch, where the snow lay about two feet in depth, while I was standing and gazing over the Valley of Walker river, I was startled by the growls of bear in the mahogany brush below me. Not feeling very safe to attack them with a shot gun with only rabbit loads in it, and having no other kind of ammunition with me, I thought I would go back to the house and make some preparation for them. The next morning, father, two young men who stop with me, and myself, armed with two double-barreled shot guns, a Sharp's rifle and a six shooter, started up the mountain, and when we gained the summit the sun was shining beautiful. We crept along with great care looking with all eyes into all the caves in the large rocks, for there is where we expected to find them "holed" for the winter. We made one trail through the brush, single file, for that is the way we had to go on account of the drifted snow—one had to take the lead and break the trail; we passed entirely through, so we had to lower ourselves down and start back through again, for finding them is what we started in for, and there was no backing out. When we had gone some distance we noticed a large drag in the snow, which had been made for some days; so we followed it over rock and brush until we came where it had gone into a large crack between the rocks; we peeped in as far as we could for the darkness and could see nothing, so I hallooed at the door with the expectation that the inmate would come out and see who was there, but he only answered inside with a growl. If we had known that we would have come out as well as we would go in, or been as lucky as Davy Crockett, we would have crawled right into his door, so we just listened to his groaning for a while, and left him to rest until some future time.

So, Mr. Editor, if you have a better bear story to publish that is a reality, print it and send it over here.

As I am a farmer and live on a very rich piece of land, and like to aid my country and fellowman, I want you to send me a few of the scattered seeds that you have for trial, and let me test them in the mountains. I am preparing for a large barley crop the coming season. I raised this year 3,300 pounds of barley to the acre; in fact every thing I planted did well. As soon as I can get hold of some money I will send it to you for my garden seeds and also for your paper. Anything you may send will be thankfully received and paid for. J. M. NELSON.

[Our friend shall not only have the FARMER, but we wish him to induce all his neighbors to have it also. We will send him and them the new seeds, and fill his orders soon as they come.]

Messrs. Kerby, Byrne & Co.

SUPERB SILKS—FINE LINENS.

There can be found at the Sales Rooms of Messrs. Kerby, Byrne & Co., a splendid pile of rich, heavy watered Silks and Satins, Moire Antiques, etc., one large pile worth from $6,000 to $10,000, and we do not believe there has ever been such a "Silken Pile" of superb Dress Goods, ever before offered in our city. They are of the most elegant styles, and what will be most interesting to our Ladies, is the *fact* that they are now selling at prices *even below* those places that make such a hue and cry of "Selling Off."

NEW LINEN GOODS.

The same house are now opening one of the finest stocks of Linen Goods ever yet shown in our State, consisting of every variety of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc., Brown and White Goods of every style, Sheetings, Shirtings, etc., with Linen Cambrics, Handkerchiefs, etc., and these were all specially manufactured to order for the patrons of this house and made to meet the wants of the people of our State.

It is one of the specialties of Messrs. Kerby, Byrne & Co., that their goods are principally made to their order and of course adapted to the wants of our own people, and there is no establishment in our State that gives that particular attention to meet Patron's wants as does this House.

COFFEE GROWN IN NEW ENGLAND.—The species of coffee known as Java, has been successfully grown in the old Bay State. We most earnestly ask Californians, if in the cold and bleak State of Massachusetts they can grow coffee, what should prevent the growing of it in our State?

Catalogues of Nurserymen.—Those who have Trees and Garden Plants for sale, should send their Catalogues to our Rooms for general use.

Idlers—Drones.

We recently noticed a very correct censure which appeared in our dailies, which was bestowed upon a class of *idlers* who loiter at the corners of our streets, making them oftentimes impassable. The writer suggested the importance of a *Special Police* to keep the streets clear and we agree with the writer, for it certainly has become a very great nuisance, so much so, that decent people turn out into the street rather than come in contact with them.

We do not believe there is another city in the world where so many idlers, *loafers* and do-nothings would be permitted to obstruct the streets. A very little observation will convince any one who can read character that this class of people live by their wits, instead of work; they don't like to work, they had rather sponge a living out of somebody. There is but one way to cure this evil: let the authorities arrest all who have no business and put them to *work* on our public buildings, this would give them a chance to recover. We hope the evil named can be cured.

We would suggest to the many hundreds of "Do Nothings" in our city, those who having been exploded by wild-cats, etc., that there is an opening now on the "Pacific Railroad," where *laborers* are wanted and where all who are willing to *work* for a living can find employ.

FEEDING GOLD FISH.—We have been told by persons who keep Gold Fish, that they do not require to be fed; and we have seen it stated by others, that Gold Fish will soon starve to death unless they are properly supplied with food. Perhaps some of our readers who have had experience will answer our correspondent's question. It is possible that he is not aware of the necessity of changing the water frequently. Though 8-9ths of all water is oxygen, the gills of fishes have not the power of decomposing water and appropriating the oxygen which is chemically combined in its constitution. Their life is sustained by free oxygen which the water absorbs from the atmosphere, and as soon as this is exhausted the fishes cease to breathe. Hence the necessity of either frequently changing the water, or forcing air into it by an air-pump.—[Scientific American.

We saw a Gold Fish kept in an aquarium with plenty of aquatic plants, three years without feeding. It did not perceptibly increase in size all that time, but seemed always "gay and happy."—[Gardener's Monthly.

[A case in point: A lady in our city had some very choice fish, finely mottled and marked, which she prized very highly, they were indeed as beautiful fish as we ever saw. This lady was in the habit of feeding them on farina once in about two weeks, and changed the water daily. Recently one of the most beautiful suddenly died, upon opening the "pet" fish it was found to be very fat, inwardly. Will those who have experience in raising Gold Fish tell us if the *feeding* was the cause of its death?—EDITOR FARMER.]

COURTESIES RECEIVED.—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary card to the opening of the California Art Union, of which we speak in another column.

We acknowledge also an invitation to the Young Men's "Social Literary Society," which we notice in another column.

We received a complimentary card for the Grand Military and Civic Ball at Sacramento, on Monday evening of this week, and in our notice of it in our last we unintentionally neglected to acknowledge the courtesy. We are pleased to know that it was a truly grand affair, and completely successful.

LOS ANGELES COTTON IN FRANCE.—We take the following extracts from a letter from J. Morenhaut—Consul of France in Los Angeles—to the Wilmington Journal, of the 24th inst:

A few months ago I sent to France five samples of cotton cultivated in this county. The owners were M. M. Wilson, Temple, Workman, Watson, and another person whose name I do not know. These samples were carefully examined by order of His Excellency, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in France, and the result of said examination, which has been officially communicated to me, is as follows:

"The samples coming from Los Angeles marked Nos. 1 to 5, are all of an identical quality, as far as can be judged by this small invoice.

"The cotton still attached to the seed is *Court soie*, short cotton.

"The fiber is pretty nervous, but a little rougher and less regular than the short silk cotton of America.

"This cotton, cleared of the seed and well prepared, would fetch about the same price as the short silk cotton of the United States, from 340 to 350 francs the 50 kilogram (from 62 to 63 dollars the 100 pounds.)"

It is stated that the cotton above referred to is equal to that of the same kind produced in the slave States. Several hundred acres of cotton will be planted in this county the coming season; on the coming in of the crop, the question of continuance and expansion in the culture of cotton will be thoroughly settled. From the trials which have already been made, it is pretty certain to prove a success. It will greatly increase the staple products of this portion of California.—[Los Angeles News.

JACOB ZECH'S PIANOS.—The new advertisement of J. Zech, Esq., is worthy particular notice, as a California manufacture. He has triumphed, grandly as he well deserves.

Horticulture.

The Clinton Grape.

PROF. NORTH, of Hamilton College, in a late agricultural address, gives the following account of the origin of this grape, its habits, etc., which, as it comes nearly from the fountain head, is both interesting and valuable. We will merely prefix that we have cultivated this grape upon our premises, and found it a vigorous grower and abundant bearer—the bunches not being very compact, and the berry about the size of the Delaware. It remains long upon the vine, and a few visitations of Jack Frost helps its quality considerably. It is hardly fit for the table, but is regarded on all hands as one of the very best for wine. For preserving, jellies, etc., it is also excellent. Persons who have old trees, which are in a measure useless, should train Clinton vines upon them, and if let alone would soon yield an abundance of fruit. But to Professor North's statement:

"The Clinton grape, described in our standard fruit books with no account of its history, was so named from our village, and originated in the horticultural amusement of a student at Hamilton College. The original Clinton grape is growing over a tall elm on the east side of Dr. Curtis' house, on College Hill. It was planted there in 1821, forty-three years ago, by Hugh White, of Coboes, then a Junior in college. Having a fondness for gardening and tree culture, he planted a quantity of grape seed two years before, in his father's garden in Whitesboro'. Out of the many hundreds that came up, Mr. White selected one that looked more promising than the others, and planted it east of the house of Dr. Noyes, with whom he then boarded. The seedling vine proved to be a rampant grower, and wonderfully productive; with bunches long, compact, quite uniform; with berries small, a very dark purple when ripe; quite palatable early in September, yet improved in flavor by the frost. As a grape for making wines and jellies, the Clinton is quite a favorite in latitudes where the Catawba will not ripen. It has come to be a popular grape with the masses, who have no special objection to a little foxiness, when the vine is so thoroughly hardy, and the crops so unfailing and abundant. It is the glory of the Clinton grape that it takes care of itself, and asks no odds of any one. The more you let it alone the more abundantly it bears.—[Germantown Telegraph.

HOW TO PLANT APPLE TREES.—"One who plants trees" writes from Winsted, Conn. He makes the following quotation from an article in the Tribune, upon which he comments:

"Be sure to set none but good healthy trees, and be certain what kinds you plant. Be sure that the roots are never exposed to the sun or wind. Be careful that they are not planted deeper than they originally stood in the nursery. Place the roots as nearly as possible in their original position. If you have no hay or straw for mulching, use small bushes, briars, bogs, sods, or stones. Never use raw manure under or near the roots of young trees. If the top is too heavy for the roots, cut it back until the tree will stand firm without staking."

[We give the foregoing, although we have printed the same directions a hundred times. It shows, however, that others agree with us.—ED. FARMER.]

NEW VEGETABLES IN ENGLAND.—Princess Royal Pea is prized here for its productiveness and dwarf habit, and Beck's Dwarf Green Gum Bean is a most productive and rich-flavored little sort exactly suited to a gentleman's table. The Chusan Marrow, a new kind introduced this year, is bearing here. It is much more shrubby in habit than any other, is of a striped green color, of the same shape as the old kinds, and bears freely, the plant not occupying so much ground; it is as delicious as the Custard Marrow. Melville's Variegated Kale is also grown here, and in large shrubberies is a highly ornamental plant. Tom Thumb Lettuce is a firm and very small Cabbage Lettuce, not at all coarse for salads; and Wilson's Prolific Cucumber is a most abundant bearer, and just the sort for amateurs. Mr. Ascough speaks very highly of Dean's Early Prolific Potato, a small haulmed-kind, only five or six days later that the Ashton, of medium size, but a wonderful cropper, and of excellent flavor.—[Cor. of London Cottage Gardener.

GRAFTING GRAPE VINES.—S. R. Daven, Woborn, Massachusetts, wants to know if he can successfully graft Delaware cions upon wild vines. The answer is yes, though that variety is a little more difficult to grow than some others. A gentleman in Brooklyn set a cion of the Iona in a wild vine, and got a growth in one year of over thirty feet.

Almost any vine of strong growth can be grafted with another variety.

SORGO—*Where is its Northern Limit of Growth?*—We stated in a late report of proceedings, that sorgo would not be likely to succeed north of 43°. A correspondent in Wisconsin says we are mistaken, as he has made this year a thousand gallons of sirup, and he lives on the line of 44°. The canes were grown from seed ripened there the previous year. Some of the cane was fit to work on the 15th of August. I began making sirup the 25th; much of the cane is from 10 to 14 feet high; most of it matured its seed. The White Chinese and Imphee is most trustworthy.—[Debates of the New York Farmer's Club.

SPLENDID EVERGREEN AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—We call especial attention of all who wish beautiful evergreen and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, plants, etc., to the fine collection of Messrs. Francois & Bulletti, whose advertisement appears in our columns this week. This firm have a very fine display of their evergreens, near the Postoffice, to which we invite attention. Messrs. F. & B. have a very fine lot of fruit trees, of all kinds, samples of which can be seen at same place.

Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Deparment, Washington.

We are indebted to Hon. Isaac Newton, the head of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, for valuable Documents, per last mail. From his Annual Report to the President of the United States, we extract the following important data which we know will interest our readers; and we also ask them to see the views entertained by him in relation to the condition of our country now, and the value of the Agricultural interest in building up the Nation:

The distributions from the experimental and propagating garden during the year have consisted principally of grapes, strawberries and other small fruits. About 30,000 articles have been disseminated through the usual channels. * *

The celebrated Yeddo grape from Japan, received through the kindness of the honorable Mr. Pruyn, has been largely propagated, and distributed into various localities in order to test its adaptability to soils and climates. It is yet too early to decide as to its value, but the many inquiries received concerning it prove that it is attracting attention, and the coming season will go far to prove whether or not it is worthy of extended culture. Second only to the introduction of new varieties of plants is that of testing the respective merits of those already in cultivation. For this purpose every effort is made to procure specimens of all known kinds, so that they may be grown under similar conditions, in order that their peculiarities may be accurately noted, and those most worthy of culture ascertained. * * *

The distribution of wheat in 1863 gave such general satisfaction, and caused so much inquiry, that I determined this year to extend its dissemination still further, and accordingly imported several hundred bushels, which have been scattered through every loyal State. Very superior varieties of oats from Sweden, and other grains, have been distributed. Of wheat and other grains there have been sent out over 38,000 bags, holding nearly a quart each, making over 1,000 bushels.

The whole number of packages of seeds of every kind sent out has been over 1,000,000; of these about one-half were distributed through members of Congress; nearly 200,000 to agricultural societies; 35,000 to statistical correspondents, and nearly 300,000 to the people of the country applying directly for them. * * * *

The balance of the appropriation for the service of this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, remaining unexpended on the 1st of December, 1863, was $1,758 81. A special appropriation was granted March 14th, 1864, to supply various deficiencies, amounting to $4,770.

The following amounts were appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, viz: per act of June 25, 1864, $153,101; per act of July 2, 1864, $3,704 05, to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to pay a debt incurred by the Commissioner of Patents in preparing the agricultural report for 1861, etc., and $300 to restore the salary of the chief messenger; and per act of July 4, 1864, $3,500, to pay the rent of additional rooms for the use of the department, making a total of $150,604 05.

There has been expended from December 1, 1863, to November 30, 1864, inclusive, $11,233 35 leaving an unexpended balance of $95,899 51.

Of the special appropriation of $20,000 "to test the practicability of preparing flax and hemp as a substitute for cotton," there has been expended $4,939 60, leaving a balance of $15,060 40.

In conclusion, I beg most respectfully to suggest that there never was a time in the history of this country when its agriculture was so important to its development, and so essential to its continued progress; or when the government should so freely and generously extend to it every possible aid and encouragement. In the full measure of its limited means, this department is doing everything which earnest endeavor and assiduous labor can accomplish; and it has, I trust, so far commended itself to the confidence of the people that their honored representatives will continue to afford the liberal aid and encouragement it has heretofore received at their hands.

The continuance of the war has imposed upon this great interest of our country a twofold obligation. It has first withdrawn from agriculture its effective force of men and animals, converting them, moreover, into non-producing consumers, in addition to the largely increased demands of our growing manufactories, of the mines, and of the cities, whose teeming millions must be fed, as well as the immense immigration, the increasing tide of which is flowing rapidly to our shores.

Nor are these the only claims upon our agricultural interests which it has successfully met. Commerce looks to it as its main support. It must not be forgotten that our surplus grain—that which is grown in excess of home consumption—freights our merchant ships, and is the chief commodity with which, at present, we discharge the obligations necessarily incurred abroad.

And it is not improper to notice in this connection the gratifying fact that that a beneficent Providence, amid the terrible calamity with which our country has been visited, has still grown such abundance in our fields and granaries that we can feed the hungry of other nations, having enough and to spare for our increased necessity.

Let us remember that it is the love of agriculture, and those who develop and teach it, which distinguishes the civilized from the uncivilized nations of the earth.

As a great and Christian people, whose beneficence heretofore has brought upon us the blessings of those who were ready to perish, we may well strain every nerve that again, if need be, we may become the Almighty's almoners to the nations of the earth.

I venture to hope that the next annual report of this department will embrace the agricultural statistics of the whole United States, to be forever and uninterruptedly thereafter "one and inseparable," prosperous and free.

Beet Sugar in Germany.—How greatly the important manufacture of beet root sugar continues to prosper in the States of the Zollverein may be judged by the following figures, condensed from a recent official report: In 1863 there were 250 factories in operation, which used up more than 36,000,000 cwts. of beet root. Twenty years ago only 5,000,000 cwts. of beet root were worked up into sugar. Then 18 cwts. of beet root were required to produce one cwt. of sugar; now only 12 cwts are needed. The duty levied produced, in the aggregate, $9,000,000. The enormous profit derived from the cultivation is well known. In Austria alone 18,500,000 cwts. of beet root are grown, and 14,500,000 cwts. are worked up by 125 factories; and 32 of those each use above 140,000 cwts. of roots annually, one using as much a 408,000 cwts.

The Banner of Ulster says: "The Irish potato crop of 1864 is perhaps the finest that has been turned out of the ground for a quarter of century. The blessing of abundance will prove most advantageous this year, not only to the people as food, but to the farmers as additions to their material for the stall-feeding of cattle."

During the month of October, 1864, there were only 82,683 tuns of Guano—value £756,070—imported into Great Britain—against 187,383 tuns—value £2,009,675—in the corresponding month of 1863.

The Food of Life.

[The following admirable Essay is worth reading a dozen times over, as it contains sterling truths, however seemingly severe the criticism may be upon New England habits and character it is no less just. But the wise and truthful reader will see clearly that the early habits of the people were the cause of it. A true knowledge and practice of the great science of Physiology has and will eradicate such habits. We hope the just censure the writer inflicts upon those who never bestow a thought upon "Home," or who never desire to add to its comforts or to make it beautiful, will awaken attention to it. How can it be expected that the children of a family can be orderly or love that which is beautiful, intellectual or social, who have never had the "food" offered them that produces such results? Let any one go over this State and visit many places called "Home," and they are certainly more barren of real comfort than many New a England Farmer's barn. The barn was one of their utilitarian hobbies, and that built up New England in spite of all the slurs which have been heaped upon the Yankees. All honor to Timothy Titcomb for such wholesome truths.]

If a man will call up his acquaintances, one by one, and mentally measure the results of their lives, he will be astonished to see how small those results are. He will also see that they are, under ordinary circumstances, in the exact proportion to the amount, and in correspondence with the variety, of the food they take in. It is astonishing to see how little it takes to keep some people, and how very little such people become on their diet. A man who shuts himself up away from all social life, and lays by his reading, and declines all food that addresses itself to his sensational and emotional nature, and refuses that break of life which comes down from heaven, and feeds himself only with relation to the accomplishment of some pretty work, will become as thin and scrawny, mentally and morally, as the body of a half-starved Hottentot. It is the one curse of rural life that it does not have a sufficiency and a sufficient variety of food. The same scenes, the same faces, the same limited range of books, the same dull friends, exhausted long ago—no new nourishment for powers cloyed with their never-varying food—these are what make rural life, as it is usually lived, unattractive and most unfruitful. The fruits—the issues—of this life cannot be greater than the food it gets, and the food is very scanty. It is not necessary that it should be so, and sometimes it is not so; but the rule of common rural life is insufficiency of mental food, and consequent poverty of manifestation.

The utilitarian habits of New England, originating in necessity, and far outliving the circumstances in which they had their birth, have tended more than any other cause to make New England character unlovable. The saving of half-pence to add to one's store, and the denial of one's self and children of that which will delight the famished senses, and stir the thin emotions, and enlarge the range of experience, is the direct way of arriving at meanness of life. There are those who will not allow their families to cultivate flowers, because flowers are not useful, and they involve a waste of time and land. They will not have an instrument of music in their houses, because music is not useful, and it involves an expenditure of money, and the throwing away of a great deal of time. They will not buy pictures, because pictures are not useful, and because they cost money; so that many a rich man's parlor is as bare of ornament as a tomb would be. They will not attend a lecture, because, though it might furnish them with mental food for a month, it would not bring their shillings back to them. They will not attend a concert because a concert is not useful. They will not hire a minister who posesses fine gifts that would enrich them mentally, morally, and socially—because they cannot afford it. So they take up with ministerial dry nursing, and one another's dry experiences, as spiritual food, in order to save a few more dollars.

There are a few of the severer virtues that will live upon a diet of this kind. Endurance, industry, a negative purity, thrift, integrity—these can live, and do live, after a sort, on a plain and scanty diet, and these, as we know, abound in New England. But generosity, hospitality, charity, liberality—all those qualities that enrich the character, and all those virtues that enlarge it and give it fullness and beauty and attractiveness, are always wanting among the class that sacrifices everything for use. More cannot be got out of any life than is put into it. Modern chemistry analyzes soils, and ascertains exactly what they need to make them produce bountifully of any kind of grains and fruits. Wheat cannot be grown on land that does not contain the constituents of wheat; and if it be desirable to grow wheat, those constituents must be added to the soil. If any mental soil does not produce those vital manifestations and results which characterize a large, rich, and attractive life, then the constituents of that life must be introduced as nutriment.—[Lessons in Life, by Timothy Titcomb.

An Exhibition in Prussia.—The following announcement is made: "In the second half of the month of May, 1865, will be held at Stettin, under the direction of the Pomeranian Agricultural Society, a general cattle show, as well as a general exhibition of agricultural, silvicultural and horticultural machines, implements, utensils, and products, which will be open to exhibitors of all countries. Competition will be free and prizes awarded. Free carriage of unsold articles to the railway stations from which they were forwarded to the exhibition has been secured on all the lines of the North German Railway Union, and, there are grounds for expecting, will be secured on the other German railways also. No Charge will be made for exhibition room. All the machines, implements, utensils, and products, will be insured against fire at the Society's expense."

Oakland Seminary for Young Ladies.

Mr. G. M. Blake.....Principal.
Mrs. I. G. Huggins.....Associate Principal.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on

MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1865.

For Catalogues and other particulars apply to the Principal, corner of Eleventh and Washington streets, Oakland.

Catalogues can also be obtained at the Book Stores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. 23tf

California Grass Seeds.

EVERY VARIETY OF NATIVE GRASSES, the seed of which can be saved, will find a ready purchaser for the seed, on application a the Farmer Office,

EDUCATIONAL.

Santa Clara College.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 29th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a preparatory Department

TERMS:

Entrance, or Matriculation Fee, $15, payable only once.	
Board and Lodging, including Fuel and Light, the use of the Swimming Pond and Gymnasium per week	$4 75
Tuition in all Branches—Modern Languages excepted—per week	1 75
Washing and mending of articles washed, per week	1 00
Stationery: Paper, Ink, and Pens, per week	25
Medical attendance and Medicines (unless Parents wish to incur the risk of paying the full bill) per week	25
Total per week	$8 00
Total per session of forty-four weeks	$350
For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy, and of Chemicals, per month	$2 00
Modern Languages, viz: Spanish, French, German, Italian, per month, each	5 00
Piano, with the use of Instrument, per month	8 00
Flute, Clarionet, or Brass Instruments, each per month	5 00
Violin	8 00
Vocal Music, per month	2 00
Drawing of any kind, per month	6 00
Vacations, if spent in the College	35 00

School Books are furnished at Store Prices.

GRADUATION FEES.

For each Academical Degree	$10 00
Commercial Diploma	5 00

N. B.—In cases where there are more than two brothers each additional one pays only $200 per session.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 3

Miss Lammond,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF

BENICIA SEMINARY,

HAS THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT she has purchased the Seminary for Young Ladies known as the

CALIFORNIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

formerly under the control of Mrs M. B. SWEDENSTIERNA, and has removed there with her entire corps of

Superior Teachers and Professors.

The New Term Commences

January 4th, 1865.

The location of this Institution (on the suburbs o the city) commands at once for its boarding pupils, the retirement of a country life, with the advantages of the finest professional talent from the city.

As Miss Lammond desires to make this a permanent Institution, no efforts will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to her during the past four years.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by addressing Miss Lammond, Principal of Benicia Seminary, until October 14th, after which communications must be sent to the Collegiate Institute, Corner Silver and Third streets, San Francisco.

M. LAMMOND,
10 Principal.

Academy of Notre Dame,

SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, AUGUST 23d. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a polite and useful education. Its aim is to form young ladies to virtue, accustom them to early habits of order and economy, and to cultivate in them those qualities which render virtue both amiable and attractive.

TERMS:

Entrance, to be paid but once,	$15
Board and Tuition, per session,	$250
Washing, per session,	$50
Physician's Fees (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness) per session,	$10

Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting,

Form extra Charges, but there is no extra charge for the

French, Spanish, or German Languages; nor for Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle-Work.

PAYMENTS are required to be made half a Session in advance Pupils will find it much to their advantage to be present at the opening of the Session. 2

Saint Catherine's Academy,

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THE SAINT CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, Benicia, commences the

Last Monday in August.

Terms, per annum, $280—payable, semi-annually in advance.

Music, Painting, and Drawing form Extra Charges; also, Books, Stationery, and Physician's Fees.

No deduction will be made to any pupil leaving the Academy before the expiration of the term—cases of sickness excepted.

Foreign Languages, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, form no Extra Charge.

For further particulars, efer to the Superioress of the Academy. 4

Sacramento Seminary,

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Tenth street, between F and G, SACRAMENTO.

The next Session will commence

January 2d, 1865.

For Circulars containing particulars, address
23 MR. or MRS. HARDIN PERRY.

Benicia Law School.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE BENICIA LAW SCHOOL will commence on the

FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865.

And continue twenty-one weeks. A New Class will be formed at the commencement of the Term.

It is the design o the School, by a systematic and thorough course of instruction, to afford advantages for the Study of the Law which cannot be obtained by the usual method of reading in an office.

For Circular containg full information address
J. E. ABBOTT, Benicia,
22 C. J. PLATT, for the Trustees.

EDUCATIONAL,

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

NAPA CITY, CALIFORNIA.

NAPA CITY, IN POINT OF LOCATION AND Climate, is unsurpassed in the State. It is about four hours' ride by steamboat from San Francisco, and three by stage from Benica. There will soon be a daily boat from the former place, and there are now two daily stages from the latter. There are ext nsive accommodations for Boarders in the College Building, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments Teachers reside in the Building, and will have a constant oversight of the Students who are Boaders.

GOVERNMENT.

Young Ladies will receive no calls from any except Parents and Guardians. Ladies and Misses will not leave the College grounds, except in company with their Instructors. Young Men and Lads are not allowed to lounge about the Stores, Hotels, and Saloons of the village. All pupils are required to attend Church on the Sabbath. Parents will choose the place of worship for their children.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened with a view to the permanent establishment of a Militrry Academy on this Coast. From three to four years will be requisite to complete the course in this Department. The State has furnished us the necessary equipments for such a school. The Drills will be attended to daily.

TUITION.

Spelling and Reading, per month	$2 50
Common English, with the above, per month	4 00
Higher English, with the above, per month	6 00
Latin and Greek, with the above, per month	8 00
Janitor's Fees, per month	25

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Modern Languages, each, per month	$2 00
Music, with Piano, per month	8 00
Embroidery, per month	3 00
Painting in Oil and Water Colors, per month	4 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, per week	5 00
Board with Furnished Rooms, Light, Fuel, and Washing, per week	6 50
Military Branches, per month	3 00
Sword Exercises, twelve lessons	8 00

CALENDER.

The Collegiate year is divided into two Sessions of 21 weeks each. The first Session will begin July 25 and end December 16 The second Session will begin January 2 and end May 28 The Winter vacation will be two, and the Summer vacation eight weeks long.

☞All articles of clothing should be plainly marked. Pupils will furnish their own Sheets, Pillow-cases, Towels, Napkins, and Lamps.

☞Payments, half-yearly in advance. Pupils can enter at any time, and be charged from the time of entering. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. The month sconsist of four weeks each.

For further particulars address

W. S. Turner, A. M.,
21-11 Principal.

St. Ignatius College.

(INCORPORATED APRIL 30th, 1859.)

The Fifth Annual Session of this Institution will Commence on August 22d.

THE DESIGN of the Institution is to give a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Education.

The Course of Studies Embraces

THE GREEK, LATIN, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

POETRY, RHETORIC,
ELOCUTION, HISTORY,
GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC,
BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS.

Mental, Moral, and Natural Philosophy.

The study of MODERN LANGUAGES is optional Besides the Classical there is a preparatory Department for the Younger Students.

TERMS PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Grammar Dep't. . .	$5 00
" " Higher Dep't. . .	8 00
" Preparatory Dept't. . .	3 00

No1.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Benicia.

FOR MALES ONLY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE

WILL OPEN ON THE

Fifth of January, 1865.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSful operation ten years. Its facilities for Instruction and for the comfort of pupils are ample and good. The Instruction is divided into three parts—the Elementary Course, the Preparatory Collegiate Course, and the English or Scientific Course. Especial attention is invited to the latter Course, as being peculiarly suited to those who wish to obtain a liberal education, fitting them for almost any business in life, and yet want either time or inclination to pursue the dead languages. Persons wishing full particulars will receive a circular by applying to the Principal. Reference is made to our patrons, in every portion of the State

Terms, Payable Three Months in Advance.

Pupils under Fourteen, Board and Tuition a month	$30 00
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Washing, per month	2 50

No extra charge is made for Bookkeeping, nor for the Modern or Ancient Languages. No charge is made for Bedding, Rooms, or Lights. No entrance Fee is charged.
22 C. J PLATT, Principal.

California Collegiate Institute For Young Ladies,

No. 64 Silver Street,

SAN FRANCISCO:

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITTTE WILL COMmence on WEDNESDAY, January 4th.

As the class of Boarding pupils is nearly filled, those desiring admission will find it necessary to apply early.

For further particulars, Catalogues may be obtained by calling upon or addressing
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CARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

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It has been the experience of our best gardeners and growers, and all others who plant seed, that seeds raised in California are not fully reliable and cannot be for a series of year, until more capital, experience and scientific knowledge shall be given to the busines.

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Kentucky Blue-grass;	Orchard Grass;
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With many entire new varieties of Grass Seeds and prepared Lawn Grasses never before offered.

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Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

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And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled some IRRESPONSIBLE Establishment.

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We guarantee and solicit the highest order of work our speciality.

Beware of Imposters!!

☞ The public are notified that this is the only Gallery in town of the name. Notice the marble flag-stone in the pavement with A P JOHNSON cut in it.
22

Birds' Nests.

Whatever doubts there may be about the origin of flint implements discovered in the drift, and whether man at first lived in cave, forest, or shored himself up beside some inland lake, there can be none regarding the specimens of architecture he must have had constantly before his eyes in the birds' nests that were then built. Did he want a covert to shelter in, he had but to watch the little swallow, called the sandmartin, hew out his home in the sand rock, with no other implement but its bill. If he wanted to build himself a wattled hut there was the missel-thrush, and no end of basket-making birds, to show him how to weave his materials together, then plaster them smoothly afterwards, so that when dry and hard neither the cutting wind nor searching rain could find an entrance, but left him to sleep as warm on his bed of grass or rushes as the bird whose example he followed did in its nest. Even the high-arched dome might be seen almost at his door if he but followed the magpie, which, no doubt at that undated period, came chattering at times around him in the forest fastness.

No matter how remote the period geologists may go back in search for the earliest inhabitants, there were masons and miners busy at work ages before man hewed out a cave for himself, with his hatchet of flint, in the soft sandstone. The birds were earliest carpenters, and sawed and fitted, and made joists, and laid rafters across to support their dwellings, myriads of years before the Pyramids uplifted their heads to the sky, or the builders hewed a stone of those mysterious circles that now form the ruins of Stonehenge. Frail as some of the fabrics are which these little winged mechanics rear, yet they are renewed like the flowers, that seem imperishable, making their appearance again with every returning spring.

There is, perhaps, some exaggeration in the outcry raised against taking birds' nests and young birds. Few things are better calculated to teach a boy or girl tender-heartedness than rearing a nest of young birds. True enough, a few may be killed at times through overfeeding and too much kindness, a pardonable tenderness of which many an indulgent nurse is guilty. There have been as many tears shed by girls and boys over the biers of their birds as would fill all the nests that are built during a long spring and summer, and the crying tears of childhood are the purest tears that fall. Thousands upon thousands of young birds perish every year; for, bravely as the old one will defend its brood, it has often to be absent from its nest searching for food to support them. It is then that the young are attacked, for there are hundreds of hungry enemies ever on the look-out, and many so ravenous that a nestfull of unfledged little birds is hardly enough for a single meal. The old mother has also to keep a sharp look-out after herself while abroad, for there are keen-eyed hawks on the watch, who will gobble her up in a minute if they can but get hold of her, and would be glad to finish off her whole family if there was a chance, without leaving a bone to "prate of their whereabouts." The butcher-bird makes any old thorn his larder, and there hangs up the carcasses he has killed until he is ready for a fresh joint. Ferrets, weasels, rats, and even snakes, are constantly hunting after young birds to devour them, instead of nursing and fondling them, as boys and girls do.

Several of our birds' nests are very beautiful, especially those of the goldfinch and chaffinch, which are flecked with richly colored lichen, that lies like spangles on the moss. Then the lining, of wool, feathers, and hair, is smoothly felted together, and so strong that it is as hard to tear asunder as a piece of good cloth; for these birds were felters and weavers long before hats or broadcloth were made.

The throstle builds a very neat nest, whether the outside be of straw, hay, or weeds, for it generally takes what it finds the handiest for a rough wall. This is coated over with rotten wood, or something of a softish nature, that fills up every little crevice; then comes the plastering, which is smoothed off like the inside of a basin, and quite as round; for as the thrush hatches its young earlier almost than any other of our native birds, it builds a house secure enough to keep out the wrong March wind and April rain. Perhaps, of the two basket-making and plastering birds, the missel thrush is the neatest workman, for he will weave into his nest the living branches and little twigs among which he builds, and very beautiful do they make his house look when the buds open, as his walls are covered with green leaves, and he sits in an arbor of his own making.

The skylark, which Shakspeare says, "at heaven's gate sings," makes itself a rough nest on the ground, where its eggs are often smashed and its young ones killed by the hoofs of cattle that graze in the places where it build. The little wren, for its size, builds an immense nest, very deep, and in shape like a pocket. How it contrives to feed the young which lie at the bottom of this deep nest—for it has sometimes as many as sixteen little ones to support—is one of nature's secrets which we cannot unravel. Some think the little mother pushes her sharp beak through from the outside, and that the little harvest-mouse makes openings to get at the young at the bottom of its round nest in a similar manner.

Birds build their nests everywhere, except under water, and sometimes venture so near that as to be flooded away—indoors, out of doors, in trees, and in the very hearts of the trunks, in holes of every description, on the ground, in low bushes as well as on the topmost branches of the tallest trees, under the tiles, under the thatch, in the attic, in the cow-shed, and in the faggots that are stacked for burning. It would be difficult to say where birds' nests have not been found at one time or another.

Then their eggs are exceedingly beautiful and of every shade of color, from snow white to bull's hide blackness in the markings or dottings. Some are blue as heaven, others of the most delicate pearly hue; pink, pale as the maiden-blush rose, and just as warm; greens of every shade; reds and browns of every variety;—and many a string may be seen in country cottages as beautiful to look upon as the richest-colored necklace ever worn.

Now the birds are coming back that left us when Autumn rent asunder the beautiful green curtains which Summer had hung up to shelter them while they built their nests and brought forth their young. They are once more on their way across the sunny sea, and we shall soon hear them singing in our long leagues of hawthorn hedges, which will perfume our seagirt island from shore to shore; for the birds are God's messengers—the little angels of the trees—the pretty nuns that make sweet music in the "long drawn aisles" of our cathedral-like woods, where they sing His praises who see not "a sparrow fall to the ground unheeded."—[London News.

Married and Single.—I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that, although all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a world of love at home, of which he is the sunshine. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect, to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion, for want of inhabitants.

Incident in the Life of Livingston.—Edward Livingston was a zealous free-mason, and in his Life a passage from one of his addresses as President of the Louisiana Lodge is introduced for the sake of the anecdote connected with it: "My brethren have you searched your hearts? Do you find there no lurking animosity against a brother? Have you had the facility never to have cherished, or are you so happy as to have banished all envy at his prosperity, all malicious joy at his misfortune? If you find this is the result of your scrutiny, enter with confidence the sanctuary of union. But if the examination discovers either rankling jealousy, or hatred long concealed, or even unkindness, or offensive pride, I entreat you, defile not the altar of friendship with your unhallowed offering; but, in the language of the Scripture, 'Go, be reconciled to thy brother, and then offer thy gift.'"

Here the speaker was interrupted by the sudden movement of two of the audience, who rushed into each other's arms. They were real brothers, who had quarreled, and had not been on speaking terms for several years. "No triumph at the bar or tribune," said Livingston, "could be worth the satisfaction I felt at that moment."

HOTELS.

REVERE HOUSE.

Second Street, Opposite the Court House,
Napa City,
GOODRICH & DEMMITT, Proprietors.

The Undersigned, having taken the above named well-known Hotel, and fitted the same up in superior style, would respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to furnish excellent accommodations to permanent and transient guests.

The house is built in modern style, and the rooms are large, airy and pleasant. Families can be accommodated with elegant suits of rooms at reasonable rates.

The Table and Bar will be provided with all the substantials and luxuries to be procured in this market.

The location of the house is central and convenient. A fine Livery Stable adjoins the premises, and the Telegraph Office is next door. The offices of all the stages running out of town are in this Hotel.

☞No effort will be spared to make the Revere House one of the best Hotels in the State. Public patronage solicited. GOODRICH & DEMMITT.

Napa, Oct. 1st, 1864. 13

NAPA HOTEL,

On the Corner of First and Main streets,

NAPA CITY, CAL.,

J. S. HOGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

13

SOLANO HOTEL

...AND...

LIVERY STABLE

Corner of E and First streets,

BENICIA.

The only Hotel in Benicia, and Stage House for four lines of Stages. This Hotel is now—since the decease of E. P. Weinmann—continued by

Mrs. J. WEINMANN,

Who will use every effort to give satisfaction to the many patrons of this Hotel for the last nine years. Mrs. Weinmann hopes to receive the remembrance of all who have heretofore patronized this Hotel.

19

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL

Corner Seventh and K streets,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times. Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

☞ Connected with the Hotel is a Fire-proof STABLE expressly for the care of Horses and Carriages of the Patrons of the House.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
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A Fine Farm in Yolo County.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN YOLO County is offered to a purchaser who wants a No 1 Farm immediately. This Farm contains about 1500 acres—500 under tight fence (hog proof 1,000 acres farming land, the balance good mountain land for sheep grazing, cattle range, etc, some fine timber trees, 300 acres under plow, a small Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees and 1,000 Vines—the crop, two to three tuns Grapes the present year. The quality of the Grapes is so fine that Wine of a superior quality is made from this Vineyard

This Estate is 25 miles west of Sacramento City, eight miles from the Marysville Railroad, and five miles from Putah Creek.

A good, common House, Barn, Granary, and Smoke House, all neatly inclosed.

TITLE, A No. 1, possession undisturbed ten years. Possession immediate—Terms easy—inquire of the Editor of Farmer. 5-tf

Wanted a Farm Manager.

A PRACTICAL MAN, THOROUGHLY INFORMED in farming in a dry climate on a light loam on a porous subsoil. A Scotchman with a Californian or Australian experience preferred. Experience in a dry climate is absolutely necessary. Address, "Farmer," Lock Box 943, San Francisco P. O., giving particulars of past experience. 12

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Takes pleasure in announcing to his many patrons that

THE FIRST PREMIUM

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The undersigned having been, for many years, a

Manufacturer of Pianos

in this city, and having made and exhibited the FIRST PIANO in the State, and received the

FIRST PREMIUM

over offered, he can now refer his Friends and Patrons to the many Colleges and Academies, and private citizens, as well as to Teachers of Music, who have selected his Instruments for their many excellencies, which he guarantees shall equal any Instrument made at home or abroad.

Purchasers of Pianos are invited to call at his Rooms and examine his Pianos.

JACOB ZECH,
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12 Between Sansome and Battery (north side).

JUST RECEIVED,

A Complete Assortment of every Style and Variety o

COAL OIL LAMPS

—AND—

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CHANDELIERS!

One, Two, Three, Four, and Six Lights.

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MACHINERY AND BURNING OILS,

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KEROSENE OILS,

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Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

LAURA A. MOWRY, Plaintiff, vs. SYLVESTER MOWRY, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and the complaint filed in said City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Sylvester Mowry, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons,—if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, but in this District, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of Matrimony existing between the Plaintiff and Defendant and awarding to said Plaintiff the care and custody of Ellen Melissa and George Barton, the children of said parties, and for general relief and costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp—50 cts.—Cancelled.]

SEAL

WM. LOEWY, Clerk.
By G. C. Letcher, Deputy Clerk.
Crockett & Whiting Plaintiff's Attys. 143m.

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THE

HORACE WATERS MODERN

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS

Full Iron Frame Pianos

are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials and will stand any climate. The tone is very deep, round, full, and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.

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$225,--NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS

Of different makers, for $225 do., with carved legs, $240, Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, $150, and $160.

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Tuned the Equal Temperament with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from $50 to $300. ALEXANDER ORGANS from $200 to $500.

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No. 481 Broadway, N. Y

THE DAY SCHOOL BELL.

40,000 copies issued. A new Singing Book for Schools and Seminaries, called the Day-School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 choice songs, rounds, duets, trios, quartettes, and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music, which are easy and progressive.

Among the large number of beautiful pieces may be found, "Uncle Sam's School," "Don't you hear the children coming," "Always look on the sunny side," "The little lass," and "Little Lad," "Oh, if I were a little bird," "Bird of beauty," "Pretty pair tree," "Anvil Chorus," "Meet me by the running brook," etc. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sales of 825,000 copies. Prices—paper covers, 25 cents, $20 per 100; bound 30 cents, $25 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $35 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed at the retail price.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 1,

contains 144 pages, and nearly 200 tunes and hymns, and is the most popular S. S. Book ever issued. Among the most popular pieces are "Kind Words," "Eden Above," "Christian Hero," "Beautiful Zion," "I ought to love my Mother," "The Angels told me so," "In the Light," "Rest for the Weary," etc. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents each, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100; clothbound, embossed gilt, 30 cents, $25 per 100.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2,

is an entire new work of 192 pages, and nearly two hundred and twenty-five tunes and hymns. One million of these Bells have been issued and are now ringing through this and other countries. Among the many choice pieces may be found, "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Sorrow shall come again no more," "Don't you hear the Angels coming?" "Thou, God, seest me," "Sabbath Bells chime on," etc. Price of Bell No. 2, are same as Bell No. 1. Both numbers can be obtained in one volume, price, bound copy, 40 cents, $35 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents, $45 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 prices. Mailed at the retail price.

WATER'S CHORAL HARP.

A new Sunday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful hymns and tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we know each other there?" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," etc. Price, papers covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100. Bound, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed gilt 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sunday School Bells," Nos 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over 800,000 copies.

Just published by HORACE WATERS,
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contains 96 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, including 14 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' Scripture Manual. It is well suited for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "Where liberty dwells is my country," "The Christian Hero," "Three cheers for our Banner," "Come sing to me of Heaven," Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "Freeman's Gathering," "Columbia's King forever," "Marching Along," etc Prices—paper covers, cents, $10 per 100. Mailed at retail prices.

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contains 32 pages of songs, duets, and choruses for Freedom. Among the choice pieces we would name, "Fair Freedom's morn," "O let my people go," "Over the mountain," "They worked me all the day," etc Price 5 cents single, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; postage 1 cent each

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contains 126 pages. Words by Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Prof. Call. This is an excellent book for concerts for the young. Prices—paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound 25 cents, $20 per 100.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK

contains 73 pages of tunes and hymns, designed for revival, prayer, and conference meetings. Price in paper covers single copies 10 cents, $8 per 100. Mailed at the retail price

THE ATHENÆUM COLLECTION

contains 512 pages of tunes and hymns, new and old of the choicest kinds, for church, Sunday school, revival, missionary, temperance, prayer, and conference, and all kinds of sacred and social meetings. The music in this book has life and animation in it, like "Shining Shore," "Rest for the Weary," "Shall we know each other there?" "Shall we meet beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Kind Words," "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "There is a Land of Love," "Suffer little children to come unto me," "God save the Nation," etc. Prices—single copies, bound, 65 cents, $55 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents, $65 per 100 Mailed at the retail price.

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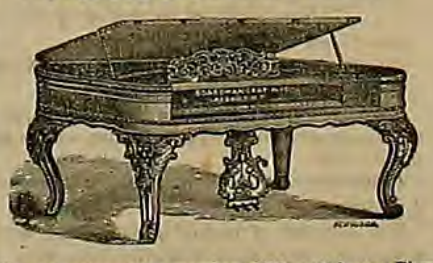

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 13, 1865.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charge for Advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER (payable in advance), is **One Dollar** for five lines, or less of space, in nonpareil type, for one insertion and ten cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore, the right is reserved to reject any advertisements deemed objectionable.

☞ Take a Copy.—Are You a Subscriber?

We have distributed many thousands of copies of this journal during the Fair Season, and we have a just reason to hope that among these thousands we shall find many persons who will desire to become subscribers to this paper, now the oldest newspaper of the kind on the Pacific coast, a journal, too, that has been wholly devoted to the Home Interests of our State. Those who desire it, in our city, can have it left at their residences by a carrier, every week. See terms at head of column.

Traveling Agents Wanted.

We want four or five good men, who are qualified as practical thinking men, to travel, take notes of Agriculture, and canvass the State in relation to its growth and progress. To men qualified for such business, men with good qualifications, a good offer will be made. *None need apply who are not familiar with the principles and practical working of Agriculture,* for we cannot believe that men that don't feel an interest in such cause can ever be successful in such a work.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING-ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

20 Clay street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

The Farmer's Headquarters.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the Farmer Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions: grains, grasses, fruits, models, inventions, minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

Farmer's Reading-room.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading-room and Museum, at the Farmer Office. Members of the Press, and Strangers, are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

Immigration Office.

New comers to California can always obtain all needed information about Lands, Farms, etc, at the Farmer's Reading room, 320 Clay street. Most cheerfully we bid all welcome to our Sanctum.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business attend to.

Patent Rights.

It has been, and will be, one of our specialties to aid all who desire to secure PATENT RIGHTS, and to give them information and assistance in preparing their papers. We can facilitate them greatly in this matter as we have all the Laws and Rules of Action touching these things. Many models can be seen at our Office and Reading-rooms, where all are invited freely.

Anniversary of the Social Literary Society.

This Society held its anniversary at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday evening last. The Order of Exercises were:

1st, An address Wm. H. Graham;

2d, Readings of the Social Voice, a Literary Paper—by S. D. Woods and C. H. Coffin, editors;

3d, Lecture, Joan of Arc—by J. Q. Adams.

[After a recess of ten minutes.]

4th, Select Readings—A. J. Cortes;

5th, Essay, Ralph Waldo Emerson—S. D. Woods;

6th, Debates upon the following:

Resolved, That Literature is more conducive to the happiness of the human race than are the Mechanic Arts.

Affirmative—by C. H. Hanford. Negative—by J. D'Arcy.

The exercises were highly interesting for so young a Society, and most creditable to them. It is well that such a place is appropriated for young men to pass their evenings, far better than to waste their time and means as is too often the cas with so many young men of the present time. A goodly number of friends were present. During the readings Mr. Warwick, the able teacher of Elocution, being present, was called out and gave one of his admirable readings in his own felicitous style; his perfect readings were a good lesson for the young men to imitate, and they will do well to copy from him.

The closing debate was somewhat spirited, several of the audience taking part. Mr. Warwick, J. C. Pelton and others participated. The audience decided that the Mechanic Arts had the most influence in giving happiness to mankind. The meeting continued until near eleven o'clock. We hope many young men may be induced to join this Society, established to improve in Reading and Debating and all Literary pursuits. A fine room and pleasant company should be an inducement.

Seed Planting.—We are glad to see the work going on briskly in the way of Seed Planting. Everybody seems to be at work in earnest.

S. W. Moore, Seedsman, on California street, is putting up orders largely. This shows that planters are now confident of a good season.

We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity in prospect. We advise all our readers to call at S. W. Moore's Seed Warehouse on California street, and examine the large collection of this House. Remember *S. W. Moore,* 414 California street.

California Art Union.

"Genius! the Pythean of the Beautiful."
"Obey
Thy Genius, for a Minister it is
Upon the throne of Fate. Draw to thy soul,
And centralize the rays which are around
Of the Divinity."

The doors of the *California Art Union* were opened on Wednesday evening last.* The meeting consisted only of the officers, contributors, the Press and a few other guests. This opening was only preliminary to the Grand Opening to the Public, which took place last evening.

The Directors and earnest friends of this Noble Enterprise have nobly worked and have been nobly rewarded by a complete success. The Directors, using the magic words "open sesame," the doors flew open, and displayed their golden treasury of Art and Genius. Never has a State in our Union made so noble a display at the commencement.

The Hall of the Art Union is over the rooms of Jones, Wooll & Sutherland, on Montgomery street, a fine and spacious hall, and well worthy the Art Union of California.

There were some one hundred and twenty pictures, from the choicest and rarest on our coast. The Directors and friends of the Union have contributed from their private galleries for this opening, and our artists have sent their choicest works. Among the contributions from private galleries we notice several from R. J. Vandewater, George H. Howard, Dr. Fourgeaud, C. T. Botts. Richard W Heath, Wm. Hooper, H. A. Cobb, Wm. Norris, R. B. Woodward, and several from the rooms of Jones, Wooll & Sutherland. Among the artists who contributed we name F. A. Butman, Thomas Hill, S. M. Brooks, S. W. Shaw, L. F. Ireland, V. Williams, and others. It is not in our power to give a description of the collection now. We intend at an early day to give ample space to so important a branch of art, and we trust that all who have a taste for the beautiful will at once become members of the Union, and thus aid this institution in its early advancement.

After an hour or more had been spent in the greeting of friends and the mutual congratulations one with the other, at the happy prospect of the opening, R. J. Vandewater, Esq., in the absence of the President, Governor Low, invited those present to the rooms below where a handsome table was spread and where the enthusiasm of friends of the Union, and the Artists themselves, "sparkled" in happy speeches and sentiment, while experiencing the pleasure they felt in thus opening to our citizens the Gallery of the *Art Union of California.*

Mr. Vandewater spoke earnestly and happily for the enterprise and has given earnest assurance of his zeal for the cause.

R. C. Rodgers, Esq., delivered an excellent address giving a brief history of the Union, to which we shall again refer.

D. C. McRuer, Esq., made a very happy speech, as also S. P. Dewey, Esq. Mr. Hittel, Mr. Avery and others were called upon, and thus with speeches and sentiment another hour was pleasantly passed away in contemplation of the glorious future of California, when our Public Hall and Galleries and "Our Homes" shall be adorned by the richest Gems of Art, and these the grand and glowing scenery of our own proud State, and from the pencils, too, of our own Artists, who we hesitate not to say may well be proud of their labor, for ere many years shall come their works will be sought for, and they shall grace the proudest Galleries of the Old World.

Last evening the Art Union was opened to the public, generally. The terms of admisson has been wisely fixed at only 25 cents, to induce attention to, and a "love of the beautiful." We were much gratified to see so many present and hope all will take the time to visit the Gallery, and thus aid this enterprize.

It was most honorable, too, we state the fact, that many citizens came forward, last evening, and became members of the Art Union. We learn that nearly *one hundred* members were added. Memberships are only $5, and this entitles each member to a ticket to the Annual Drawing.

It should be understood by all, that memberships and all the net income of the Union is devoted to the purchase of the *Pictures* of our own artists, and these are distributed annually to those who are members, by lot; thus a membership costing $5 may secure a splendid picture worth as *many hundreds.*

We sincerely hope the friends of Art throughout the State will give a generous and helping hand to this most valuable enterprise.

Triumphs of the New Year.

We are glad to herald many prospective Triumphs which dawn upon our city and State, with the opening of the New Year. First comes the Pacific Railroad, which by the recent decision of the Supreme Court secures the triumph of this work beyond a peradventure, and soon workmen by the thousands will be scattered along the line, giving earnest of the Triumphs of this great work.

Another token of progress is the securing to our city the Fire Telegraph, which will soon be in complete working order.

Our Golden Gate will very soon be guarded by our *Iron Clad Monitor;* this is another Triumph, so that while we are preparing to defend our city from the Enemy Fire, within, we are also preparing to defend our harbor from the foes without.

Again, our city and our State can now boast of an "Art Union," which has, like a "young Eagle" spread her golden wings, and sprang into existence fully grown. These and many other evidences of a new and glorious and prosperous year for our city and our State are manifest.

These evidences of prosperity are but the great heralds of progress that mark our advance. Everywhere over our city can be seen unmistakable proofs of a coming prosperity such as has never yet been experienced in our State.

Christian Good's Restaurant.—The very best restaurant in our city is at the head of the Plaza Everything you want is served up promptly, neat and fine, and it is always *good*

NEW VOLUME OF FARMER.

Next week we shall commence the Twelfth Year of the Farmer, and our *Twenty-Third* Volume. Wishing to accomplish more good by enlarging our sphere, we will now offer to all *new subscribers* the benefit of the coming weeks, so that all who subscribe now shall have the remaining numbers of this volume and the new volume beside for $5. We hope our friends will enlist *their* friends for the enterprise. A distribution of seeds will be made in January to all subscribers who desire them. They will be delivered from the office.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We call attention to the "Women of Greece," in our Home Miscellany, as worthy of note. Our Letter from New York, from M. A. S., came to hand too late for this number, will appear in our next, with a large amount of new and original matter for No. 1, XIIIth Volume, and Twelfth year of the Farmer.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE CALIFORNIA FARMER EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 320 Clay Street.

National Agricultural Report.—We acknowledge the receipt of the early numbers of the Agricultural Report from the Department of Agriculture, for 1863. By the next steamer we anticipate receiving a large number for distribution from our Reading Rooms.

Messrs. White & Bauer have sent us the two Illustrated Almanacs, by Frank Leslie. One is specially a Ladies' almanac, suitable for the Family, full of admirable reading matter and Household Gems, and the other is appropriate for the Business man, counting room, etc., and full of valuable reading matter. Both these publications are in keeping with all Frank Leslie's works, and they are always admirable. Messrs. White & Bauer are now in their new store on Washington street, and having a fine stock of Periodicals and Newspapers, are doing a fine business.

We have received from H. H. Bancroft & Co. their new Pocket Diary, a very neat and convenient work, containing almanac, tables of distance, etc.; also the Pacific Almanac, for 1865, a valuable work of reference for warehouse, store or home.

We have received copies of Pamphlets issued by the Pacific Railroad Board of Directors, being a defense against its enemies; also the Chief Engineer's Report of Recent Surveys, progress of construction, and approximate cost. These two works are valuable documents to the public, for they not only show the immense value this great work will be to the State, but they show how bitter has been the persecution of the enemies of the work, which, thank Heaven, has, and can only recoil upon the enemies of all enterprises that does not add to their own gratification. The late Decision of the Supreme Court was the death blow to the enemies of the Pacific Railroad. They can now hide their diminished heads, for the road will now progress rapidly. It will be seen that the Directors advertise for Five Thousand workmen, which looks as if the President and Directors were not afraid of the Dutch Flat folks, or *Flat Dutch* either.

Blackwood.—This celebrated work, the American edition of Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, justly stands among the greatest magazines of the age. We have received the December number with other magazines, from the Periodical Depot of G. H. Bell, Esq. This number, like all the numbers of this work, contains only the highest order of literature. Blackwood has now reached its *Fifty-ninth year,* thus commencing its career almost with the commencement of the present century. Mr. Bell's Bookstore is the headquarters for all the English and foreign Quarterlies, and the principal Magazines and literature of the present day.

We must also, in addition to the mention of Blackwood, call attention to the other English Quarterlies, for which Mr. Bell is also the selling agent. These foreign Quarterlies are the highest standard literature of the age, and no library can be complete without them. Blackwood and the Quarterlies, with the Eclectic, and a few of the rare works for which Mr. Bell is agent, will in themselves almost form a library of the best reading matter. We hope our readers will call at Mr. Bell's, and look at his extensive list of celebrated works.

Cure for Poison Ivy.—A farmer at South Creek, Penn., who has suffered very severely for many years from poison Ivy, has discovered a perfect cure in a plant called Wild Lettuce (*Lucata Elongata*), which grows on the sides of meadows, fields or gardens, from two to four feet in hight, and in Autumn the top resembles common garden lettuce. It is not found in pastures, because cattle are very fond of it. Bruise the stalks and leaves and apply them as a poultice, or bathe the spot with the juice. One application has produced a cure in cases that resisted every other known remedy. There is no danger of driving the poison into the blood.

[An ounce of Epsom Salts, dissolved in water—strong solution—is the best remedy known for poison Ivy or Oak vine. Bathe the parts affected, and after a few applications the swelling and inflamation will disappear. This remedy was discovered by Dr. W. S. King, and old Army Surgeon, while in service with an Indian Expedition, Mariposa county, in 1851. This antidote has since then been applied in hundreds of aggravated cases, even when the eyes were swollen shut, and always effected a speedy and safe cure. It also operates as a preventive, if taken in time.—Editor Farmer.]

Mission Mills.—The Mission Woolen Mills, during the last year (1864), says the Alta, turned out 30,000 pairs blankets of various colors for the trade, and 15,000 blankets for the army. In addition, they made 150,000 yards of cloth and cassimeres; 45,000 dozen over and under flannel shirts and drawers; besides uniforms for St. Mary's College and other Institutes; uniforms for the California militia, city and State; uniforms for the Russian fleet and the police force. They also introduced the manufacture of carpets.

Advertising Directory.

We ask especial attention to the Advertising Directory in our columns this week. We believe we have one of the best lists of Business Houses ever placed in a public journal, and we can always call attention to such, and can confidently recommend them to our readers. We advertise none but the very best and most reliable Houses, and therefore confidence can be placed in them and the goods they offer, or the business they transact.

Agricultural Warehouse—J. D Arthur & Son, corner of California and Davis streets.

Ambrotypes—A P Johnson, 649 Clay street.

Axle Grease—Hucks & Lambert, Minna street, between Second and Third.

Aquarium, Etc.—Miller & McKoon, 206 Bush street.

Beautiful Eden for Sale—Farmer Office.

Books—A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street.
Tyler Brothers, 632 Washington street.
Agricultural Books, Farmer Office, 320 Clay street.

Confectionery and Restaurant—Christian Good, 738 Washington street, opposite the Plaza.

Coal Oil, Lamps, Etc.—Stanford Borthers, 123 and 125 California street.

Crockery—R A. Swain & Co., N. E. corner of Sansome and Pine streets.
Haynes and Lawton, corner Sansome and Merchant.

Cordage Manufactory—Tubbs & Co. agents, 613 Front street.

Commission and Shipping Merchants—Wm T. Coleman & Co, corner Front and California street.

Central Pacific Railroad—Leland Stanford, Pres

Cal. S. N. Co—corner of Jackson and Front.

Cashmere Goat to Sell—Farmer Office, 320 Clay.

Day Goods—Kerby, Byrne & Co., Lick-House Block, No 7 Montgomery street.

Drugs and Medicines—Richards & Whitfield, corner of Clay and Sansome streets.

Electropathic Institute—Dr. J. H. Josselyn Resident Physician, 645 Washington street.

Exchange—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.

Farmer Office Agency for the sale of Farms, Patent Rights, Agricultural Books, Stock, etc., 320 Clay street, up stairs

Farms for Sale—California Farmer Office.

Furniture—J. & C. Schreiber, 406 Sansome street.

Grape Vines, Etc—A Gaffanesch, 20th street Sacramento.
C. Francois & C. Bulletti, 605 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Groceries—Bowen & Brother, corner of California and Montgomery streets.

Gunsmith—Wm. Rudolph, 216 Pacific street,

Grass Seed—Farmer Office 320 Clay street.

Hotels—Golden Eagle, Sacramento city, D. E. Callahan proprietor.
Solano Hotel, Benicia. E P Weinmann proprietor.
Revere House, Napa, Goodrich & Demmit, Proprietors
Napa Hotel, Napa, J. S. Hogan, Proprietor.

Insurance—Bigelow Brothers, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, and corner of California and Front streets.

Lillie's Safes—Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, 106 and 108 Battery street.

Periodical Depot—Geo. H. Bell, 611 Montgomery st.

Produce and Grain Commission—A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm streets.
J. B Leonard, 103 Washington street, near Davis.

Pianos, Etc—Jacob Zech (California Manufacture), 416 Market street.
Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y (Waters Improved Full Iron Frame Piano, and Music and Musical Instruments), Allen & Spear agents S. Francisco
Siberia Ott, (S D. & H. W. Smith's American Organ, and the Boardman, Gray & Co, Piano), 748 Broadway, New York City.

Pictures—Robinson & Snow, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

Pacific M. S. Co.—A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff streets.

Soap Factory—J. P. Dyer, corner Mason and Pacific.

Saddlery, Harness, Etc.—Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery street.

Seeds—S. W. Moore 408 California street,
J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.
W. R. Strong, 206 J street Sacramento.

Seed Sower—D. & H. A. Winter, 620 Market street.

Spectacles—C. Muller, 3 Montgomery street.

Traveling—Cal. S. N. Co., corner of Jackson and Front.
Pacific M. S. S. Co., A. B. Forbes agent, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorff.
Central Pacific Railroad, Leland Stanford, President.

Watchmaking—Chs. Hine agent, 3 Montgomery street

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—J. H. Hayden agent, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Wines—G. Groenzinger, N. W. cor. Pine and Battery.

Warehouse—Wm. T. Coleman & Co., corner of Front and California streets.

Subscriptions to the Farmer in Gold or Silver.

We feel called upon to refer all our subscribers, who need such a reminder, to our *Terms of Subscription,* which are Gold or Silver. Nearly two years ago we advertised to receive Treasury Notes *at par,* for subscription and for all old debts, and we continued the offer till *last August,* which gave ample time to all that desired to avail themselves of the offer, to do so; by that offer we made a loss of *thousands*—yet we were content. Our terms, since August, have been Gold and Silver, and all who remit Treasury Notes will be credited the market rates, as they can perceive our printed terms at the head of our columns as *our only terms.* When we thus advertised, many others, especially Farmers, received these notes at par, and so we agreed to do so. But this kind of payment now, in almost all cases, is simply a payment like a bankrupt of 45 or 50 cents on the dollar, and we hope none of our patrons desire to pay less than the amount due.

We give this notice now, as our *New Volume, No. 1,* commences with our next issue, and we hope those indebted to us will promptly remit and thus show their good will and prompt coöperation and patronage of the *only Agricultural Newspaper on the whole Pacific Coast.*

THE CALIFORNIA ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

Messrs. Jones, Wool & Sutherland,

No. 312 Montgomery Street,

IS NOW OPEN,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Terms of membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. 24

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

(Our Subscribers can send money by mail safely Register at the Post-office, and the money will come dire and sure.)

Wells, Fargo & Co., at all their Offices in this State
Postmasters, throughout the State are requested to act
J. W. Sullivan, Washington street, San Francisco
J. W. Sanborn, Benicia.
W. J. Sweasey, Eureka, Humboldt county.
Knapp, Hubbell & Co., Portland, Oregon.
C. M. Saxton & Barker, booksellers, New York City.
Gray, Adams & Hogg Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists Kensington Road, London, will receive subscriptions
M. Dussaq, Bookseller, Paris.
W. R. Strong, Seedsman, Sacramento.
Barber & Co., Expressman, Oakland.

The New Terms of Our Colleges.

As it will be our aim always to serve the cause of Education, we shall devote a space in our columns to the time of the new Terms of the various Colleges, Academies, and Seminaries of learning, and if the Principals of each will send us information of the same, the time of each will be placed in this column; and if they will send us their catalogues we shall be happy to distribute the same from our Reading-room, to which we invite all who are interested in the Cause of Progress in California.

We hope we shall have the earnest co-operation of all Principals and Teachers, and to receive communications for publication that will advance the cause of Education. Our journal having a wide circulation, we can thus give extended notice to our Colleges and Schools, and materially help the cause, we therefore hope a new interest in the work. We cannot keep the public advised of changes unless we are notified.

OAKLAND SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—
Commenced Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.
G. M. Blake, Principal.

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY—
For Young Ladies, commenced Jan. 2, 1865.
Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Principals.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, S. J.—
At Santa Clara, commenced the last week in August.
Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., President.

ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME—
At San Jose, commenced August 23.
Sister Marie Cornelie, Lady Superior.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
For Young Ladies, 64 Silver street, commences January 4. *Miss M. Lammond, Principal.*

SAN MATEO FEMALE INSTITUTE—
At San Mateo, Commences January 12.
Miss L. A. Buckmaster, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Benicia, for Boys and Young Men only, commences January 5, 1865.
C. J. Platt, A. M., Principal.

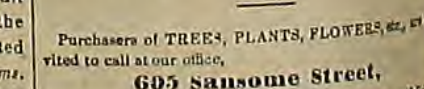
BENICIA LAW SCHOOL—
At Benica, commences Jan. 5, 1865.
J. E. Abbott, Esq.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY—
At Benicia, commenced last Wednesday in August.
Mother Louise, Lady Superior.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—
At Napa, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commenced Jan. 3, 1865. *W. S. Turner, A. M., Principal.*

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, S. J.—
At San Francisco, commenced last Monday in August. *Rev. N. Congiato, S. J., President.*

ORNAMENTAL TREES,



Fruit Trees,

GARDEN PLANTS,

—AND—

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the Public to the

Great Collection

—OF—

Ornamental Trees,
Fruit Trees,
Garden Plants,

—AND—

Flowering Shrubs.

This collection consists of all the very best

EVERGREEN TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
GARDEN PLANTS, etc.

With an extensive NURSERY AND GARDEN they are enabled to offer a MOST SUPERB COLLECTION, such as is rarely found.

Purchasers of TREES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, etc., are invited to call at our office,

605 Sansome Street,

Also at the Post Office Yard, where Evergreens and Fruit Trees can be seen.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

C. FRANCOIS & C. BULLETTI,
23tf Wholesale and Retail Dealers

A. H TODD.....S. W. COOK.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

AND

JOBBERS

OF FLOUR, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Ground Feed, Potatoes, Onions and Seed Grain of all kinds. A good assortment at the lowest market rates always on hand.

Office—No. 45 Clay street, Corner of Drumm
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Ours is one of the oldest Commission Houses in the city. Consignments of Produce solicited.

Terms for buying or Selling Grain, Flour or Wool: Amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent; $5000 and over, 2 per cent. On Stock, Hay, Fruit, Potatoes, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, etc, amounts under $3000, 5 per cent; over $3000, 3 per cent. Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Prompt returns and the highest market prices guaranteed.

San Francisco Cordage Company.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A FULL AND COMplete assortment of

CORDAGE.

Any particular size, length, or description of Cordage MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

At short notice.

TUBBS & CO.,
11615 and 613 Front street.

To The Seed Trade.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Growers, Importers and

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GARDEN SEEDS
FIELD SEEDS,
FLOWER SEEDS,
FRUIT SEEDS,
TREE SEEDS,
HERB SEEDS

And all articles connected with the

SEED TRADE.

PRELIMINARY PRICE LISTS for the Autumn of 1864 may be had of Mr. THOMAS DAY, 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
New York.

NEW DRY GOODS.

NEW

DRY GOODS!!

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO',

No. 7,

Montgomery street, San Francisco.

WE HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY receiving additions thereto, a Stock of

DRY GOODS

UNSURPASSED, if not unequaled, by that of any other Retail Store in this City.

The following are a few of the articles to be found in our Stock:

SILKS,

MOIRE ANTIQUES,
HANDSOME SILK ROBES,
PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS,
EVENING SILKS,
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILKS;

DRESS GOODS:

Genuine Irish Poplin,
French Poplin,
Ottoman,
Empress,
Challi,
Merino

And every Variety of DRESS GOODS now worn New York.

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

EMBROIDERIES,

Linens, Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels,

Hosiery,

Alexander's Best Kid Gloves,

Lace Curtains,

The Duplex Eliptic Hoop Skirt,

ETC., ETC.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,

No. 7 Montgomery, street,

1-tf Lick's Block, Near the Market street Railroad

"GOOD" THINGS

....FOR....

Christmas and New Year.

The Holidays are Coming.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE HAPPY TO ANSWER all the orders his friends and patrons shall see fit to give him, promptly and in good style.

CHRISTIAN GOOD will this year have a splendid assortment of all the most desirable edibles for Christmas and New Year, to which he invites his many friends and patrons.

Having the very best workmen in his employ he is enabled to make and prepare CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CAKE, also CAKE for Wedding Parties, etc., in the VERY BEST STYLE. He invites all to call and see the samples of Cakes and Confections, now on exhibition at his store.

The Restaurant Department will challenge any in this city for excellence, neatness and order in its preparations.

CHRISTIAN GOOD,

No. 738 Washington Street,

OPPOSITE THE PLAZA,

SAN FRANCISCO. 21

Tobacco Raising and Grape Growing.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN TOBACCO RAISing would like to enter into contract with some good man who has proper land and good location, and will have suitable buildings erected for that business. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches and can make it profitable to both. He is also familiar with Grape Growing, and can lay out a Vineyard and take care of it. He feels confident he can give satisfaction. A letter addressed to "Tobacco Grower," and left at the Farmer Office will be attended to. 17

Peach Seedlings Wanted.

ANY PERSON HAVING PEACH SEEDLINGS that they offer for sale, if they will send us a description of age, size, quantity and price, we can find them a customer, as a lot is wanted immediately.

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

'Tis said *competition* is the life of trade. Fair, honorable competition, we never fear; but when *our name*, or the *same name*, is used to deceive others or injure our business, it becomes our duty to notify our patrons and friends that such is the case.

We were recently called upon by a person in this city, to supply a large order for more than One Thousand pounds of Seed of various kind, and also for several thousand Seed Bags—these were said to be for a store or stores in the country.

It soon came to our knowledge that these Seeds were to establish a Seed Store on Washington Street, in this city, under the same *Sir*-name as ourselves. The secret and unfair manner in which these Seeds and Bags were attempted to be procured of us, was so singular and so unfair, that we had just suspicion of wrong intent. We soon learned that *falsehood* was told us, and we refused to supply the order, knowing that no other establishment on the coast had laid in the stock of Seeds as ourselves, and having every reason to presume that our name will be used in the sale of Seeds elsewhere, we feel it a duty to remind our Customers and Purchasers of Seeds everywhere, that they should all be careful in sending their orders, and to be particular in their directions.

We have been established nearly ten years in the Seed Business, and we trust that by the extent and system with which our business has been conducted, we have justly earned the reputation of a regular Seedsman.

We import our Seeds direct from the best houses in Europe and the Eastern Growers, we have the most extensive stock in California by a large extent, and purchasers need only call at our establishment to satisfy themselves that our business is so conducted as to meet their approbation and business.

We return our thanks to our many Customers for their liberal support for these many years past, and trust a continuance for many years to come.

We would remind all our Friends and Customers the necessity of being particular and to address all letters and orders to

S. W. MOORE,
SEEDSMAN,
No. 414 California Street,
San Francisco, Calif'a.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

NO "HOME OF TASTE" IS COMPLETE without an

AQUARIUM,

Gold Fish, Birds,

RUSTIC STANDS,

FERN AND WARDIAN CASE,

HANGING BASKETS.

BULBS,
SEEDS,
FLOWERS,
NEW AND RARE PLANTS,
ETC.

BOUQUETS for Weddings made to order and sent to any part of the Country.

☞Bouquets and Cut Flowers always on hand.

MILLER & McKOON,
206 Bush street,
Opposite the entrance to the new Cosmopolitan Hotel

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.
FRENCH CHINA,
TABLE CUTLERY,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS.
Plated and Britannia Ware,

Have on hand a Very large and full assortment of the above Goods, which they are selling in quantities to suit, at the *VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.*

We call particular attention to our CLOCKS, which are of The New Haven Clock Company's Manufacture, (Formerly the Jerome Company,)

For which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

16 SANSOME STREET, CORNER MERCHANT.
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

Fruit Trees.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES, VINES, etc., is offered for sale by the undersigned at the

Liberty Nurseries,

Near Petaluma.

Also by the following Agents:
J. HUNTER, Petaluma,
A. SHAWE, Santa Rosa,
MAXWELL & SHAFER, Healdsburg.

Special Attention is called to my

LARGE AND FINE STOCK

....OF....

Cherry Trees.

N. B.—Every thing sent out from my Nursery is warranted to be sold under its proper name.

W. H. PEPPER.

21-3m

Situation Wanted

As Superintendent of a Farm.

A GENTLEMAN, EVERY WAY QUALIFIED FOR the Superintendence of a Farm, who is from the Eastern States, wishes a permanent situation. He is a man of family and every way qualified. Any one wishing a No. 1 Superintendent, within a little time, can secure a valuable man for such a place by referring to the Editor of the Farmer, or a note to A. B., Farmer Office. 11

Cashmere Goat.

A SPLENDID HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE GOAT can be had at a fair price, or will be leased on fair terms on application to the Editor of Farmer. 4

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

A SMALL INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR SEA Island Cotton can be had by application at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. 23tf

To Farmers.

All Farmers are to send their guns for repair to WM RUDOLPH, Gunsmith, 216 Pacific street, near Battery, to save money. He does his work well and works at the lowest rates. He also keeps a fine Stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Game-bags, Powder flasks, and all other sporting articles on hand. Farmers can send their guns by Express and the work will be executed just as well, and no higher charges asked, than if they came themselves

☞Licensed to sell Gun Powder. 11

Kerby, Byrne & Co.

WILL OFFER

THIS DAY

$60,000 Worth

NEW DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

At Fully 50 per Cent Below Cost of Importation.

85 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTH, ALL COLORS, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 12 1-2
75 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50
100 pieces Empress Cloth, all colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50
150 pieces Empress Cloth, extra quality, from $1 25 upward.
100 pieces Silk and Wool Epenyline at $1 75 per yard, worth $2 50.
95 pieces real French Merinos, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25
87 pieces real French Merino, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50
75 pieces Silk and Wool Poplins, bright colors, at $1 per yard, worth $1 50
35 pieces all Wool Ottoman Cloth, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25
50 pieces Plaid Poplin, double width, at 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.
75 pieces Rip Poplin, double width, at 62 1-2 cents per yard, worth $1.
175 Rip Poplin Dress Patterns, at $5 each.
A large and varied assortment of Mourning Dress Goods very low.
300 Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, from $2 50.
50 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $1 50 per yard, worth $1 75.
100 pieces Plain Colored Silks at $2 per yard, worth $2 50.
80 pieces Plain Colored Silks, very heavy, at $2 50, worth $3.
20 pieces Black Figured Silks at $1 12 1-2 per yard, worth $1 50.
40 Chene Silk Dress Patterns at $20 each.
50 pieces Black Silk, at $1 25 per yard, worth $1 50.
150 pieces Black Silk, from $1 50 to $4.
A choice assortment of Moire Antiques, in all the leading colors, very cheap.
A choice assortment of Fur Cloaks, Capes and Tippets, made expressly for our own trade.
Also, a full line of Carriage Rugs, entirely new.
90 dozen Ladies' H S Handkerchiefs, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 25
75 dozen Gents' L C Handkerchiefs, in piece, at $4 50 per dozen, worth $7 50
1,800 pairs Gents' Brown Cotton English Half Hose, at 37 1-2 cents per pair.
225 dozen Gents' Brown Cotton English Extra Half Hose, at $5 per dozen.
125 dozen Ladies' and Misses' White Cotton Hose at 25 cents per pair.
115 pieces Gilbert's 7-8 and 4-4 Wool Flannels, very cheap.
75 pieces all Wool Flannel, at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
2 cases Bleached Muslin, at 18 cents per yard.
4 cases Bleached Muslin at 22 1-2 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bleached Muslin at 25 cents per yard.
A full line of Standard Sheetings and Shirtings, comprising Lonsdale, White Rock, Wauregan, Wamsutta, Androscoggin, New York Mills, and 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Sheetings, by the piece, at less than wholesale prices.
45 pieces 4-4 Irish Linen (heavy) at 50 cents per yard, worth 62 cents.
40-inch, 45-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch Pillow Linen, all grades
A magnificent assortment of Piano Covers, and a full line of Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens (double damask), Lace Curtains, etc.

☞No Night Trade. Store Closes at 7 p. m.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.,
20 No. 7, Montgomery street.

Tyler Brothers,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Photograph Albums,

Portfolios,
Juvenile Books,
Children's Picture Books,
Fancy Articles, Etc.

632 Washington street,

23 SAN FRANCISCO

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the Exclusive sale of HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS, for the Pacific Coast.

2

CHOICE BOOKS!

A. ROMAN & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN EXTENSIVE and well-selected stock of Books,

EMBRACING—

Fine Editions of Standard Authors,

IN EXTRA BINDINGS,

ELEGANT EDITIONS OF THE POETS,

Choice Illustrated Works,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

An Elegant Assortment, in Morocco and Velvet Bindings;

BIBLES
.. AND....
PRAYER BOOKS

In every variety of size and binding;

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

TOY BOOKS,

GAMES,

DISSECTED MAPS, ETC.

All of which we offer at the lowest price,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A. ROMAN & CO.,

417 & 419 MONTGOMERY STREET,

San Francisco.

21-2w

W. R. STRONG'S American Seed Store,

NO. 206 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Garden Seeds, Tree Seeds, Grasses, Etc.

The Largest and Best Collection of Seeds for the Garden, Field and Orchard that can be found in all the upper section of the State.

THE UNDERSIGNED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF many years has made himself familiar with the character of the seeds especially wanted for the great Sacramento Valley, or any portion of our State, and he has taken pains to import, from the very best sources in Europe and the States, only those of the most reliable character and quality, such as are adapted to our climate, all guarranteed PURE and FRESH, and such as he can most cheerfully offer to his customers.

The Collection of Seeds will embrace every desirable variety of

GARDEN,
FLOWER,
—AND—
FRUIT SEEDS,

Together with

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

For every Department including all the New GRASSES, GRAINS, etc.

Ornamental Tree,

....AND....

SHRUB SEED.

Choice Flower Seeds,

Over Two Hundred Varieties, and these of the very CHOICEST KINDS.

GRASSES.

A large Collection of all the Valuable Clovers and other Grasses suitable for high or low lands.

A large Invoice of Alfalfa, or Chile Clover, of the last crop, best quality, imported to order, will be offered this year also.

California-raised Alfalfa, of a very superior quality, and of extraordinary purity.

Cotton Seed, Seed Rice, and Tobacco Seed,

All these of the most approved sorts.

Bulbous Roots

In great variety. In this collection will be found Hyacynths, Tulips, Naracissus, Crocus, Lillies, Gladiolus, and all choice Bulbous Roots that flourish well in our clime.

It has been the object and aim of the undersigned to import and prepare for his patrons a collection of Seeds superior to any yet offered in this section and he is now opening over fifty large packages, of many thousand pounds of new and choice Seeds, all of this year's growth, just received by the last steamer, to which he would call their especial attention.

He can assure those that desire pure and reliable Seeds, that they can send their orders with full confidence that they will be attended to, and filled the same as if they were present themselves.

Catalogues of the Seed of this warehouse will be sent to all applicants.

A fine collection of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants and Shrubs will always be found in the yards connected with this Store, during the season of transplanting.

Agricultural Books, Pruning Knives, etc., always on hand.

W. R. STRONG,
20 206 J street, Sacramento.

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

A Complete Treatise on the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep,

BY HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Author of "Sheep Husbandry in the South," "Fine-Wool Sheep Husbandry," Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THOUGH FIRST PUBLISHED ABOUT A YEAR ago, this work has already reached its TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, and the demand thus far has been extraordinary. A new and revised edition is now ready, and others will follow in such rapid succession that all orders can hereafter be filled promptly. No volume on any branch of Agriculture ever had so rapid a sale or gave such universal satisfaction. The work is a timely one, and unquestionably THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TREATISE ON SHEEP HUSBANDRY ever published in America. It is cordially welcomed and highly approved by both Press and People. Witness the following extracts from a few of the numerous Reviews and Letters the work has elicited:

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE.

From the New England Farmer, Boston.

"The Practical Shepherd" is a work that has long been needed by our people. It should be in the hand and head of every person owning sheep.

From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.

As a whole, this book is unquestionably in advance of anything of the kind now before the public.

From the Maine Farmer.

The name of the author, Hon. H. S. Randall, is a guarrantee of its completeness and reliability,

From C. L. B. P. Johnson, Sec'y N. Y. State Ag'l Society.

It is the best practical Sheep Book, I think, ever published, and does great credit to Dr. Randall.

From the New York Tribune.

In this volume the author has exhausted the subject, and given all that is necessary for any farmer to know about selecting, breeding, and a general management of sheep, in health or sickness. We heartily commend this work to all who wish for a sound and thorough treatise on sheep husbandry.

From the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Randall has made the very best book extant on American Sheep Husbandry.

From the Ohio Farmer.

The reputation of the author—who ranks as THE authority in this country upon all that pertains to the breeding and management of sheep—will induce a large and continued demand for "The Practical Shepherd."

From the Prairie Farmer.

The illustrations of sheep are by the best artists of New York, and well done. The letter press and paper are all that could be desired in a work of this description. It will undoubtedly meet with the large sale its merit demands.

From the Scientific American, New York.

It is vastly important that those who raise sheep should obtain all the information possible how best to manage their flocks, and we unhesitatingly recommend the "Practical Shepherd" as the most interesting and reliable work on the subject extant.

☞THE PRACTICAL SHEPHERD is sold only by Agents and the Publisher. The demand for the work was, for months, greater than the supply, and hence it has not been offered or advertised in the Pacific States. It comprises 454 large duodecimo pages, and is printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Price $2. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
Editor Rural New-Yorker, Rochester, N. Y.

This Book will always be for sale at the Farmer Office. 19

Loan Wanted---$5,000.

WANTED, FOR TWO YEARS, $5,000 ON VALUable improved property in a neighboring County The property is worth treble the amount, Insurance on the buildings of $6,000 goes with the collateral. The money is wanted at a fair interest, which will be paid promptly. Inquire of Editor Farmer 7-t

Small Homestead Wanted.

A SMALL, NEAT AND PRETTY HOMESTEAD is wanted, within ten miles of this city. The amount of land must not exceed ten acres, and it must be good land and now in cultivation. The advertiser has a good Farm in Humboldt County which he would like to exchange if possible, or make the next best terms possible. Any person having such a place can hear of a purchaser by leaving a note addressed "J. L. B.," Farmer Office. 14

Harper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

The Best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Family Paper in the Union.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865.

Harper's Weekly for California.

Being desirous of extending the influence of their publication in this section, the Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE and WEEKLY will pay particular attention to subscriptions for the Pacific States, and subscribers may rely upon the prompt arrival of their papers by each mail from New York. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show Bill on application.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals from the Office of Publication.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY .....$4 00.

An Extra Copy of either the Weekly or the Magazine will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per volume, freight at expense of the purchaser. Address

HARPER & BROTHER,
20-co2w Franklin Square, New York

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—New London Advertiser.

"The Model Newspaper of our Country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—N. Y. Evening Post.

WM. T. COLEMAN. EDW. MOTT ROBINSON.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES

New York and San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

GOLD AND GRAY.

The years have snowed their silver flakes,
All dusted through thy hair;
The years, the years, the broken years,
Have grayed thy golden hair.

But I remember of a time,
Oh! bitter wedding day,
A bride stood on the chancel stairs
With none to give away.

The dormer window's stained glass,
All flecked with maple leaves,
Gave fitful gleams of sunshine, shot
Athwart the pulpit eaves.

Purple and gold, and amethyst,
And tints of amber dyes,
Fell sifting through the diamond panes,
Like blue lights from thy eyes.

The organ's peal, the orange flowers,
The soft blush on thy cheek,
As half-abashed, you stood alone,
Afraid your vows to speak.

I watched thee then and loved thee still,
Though 'cross the threshold strode
A stranger, with his wealth and pride,
And claimed thee as his bride.

I watched thee thro' the solemn hour,
With benediction prayers,
And none did see, nor covet me
The blessing of thy tears.

A widow now and husbandless,
All draped in garments sere,
Thou wilt not speak to me, my love,
Nor smile that I am near.

But all averted are thy looks,
And all thy love grown cold,
Frozen and dead within thine eyes,
The warmer light of old.

The years, the years, the troublous years,
Have dusted all thy hair,
The years, the years, the cold dead years,
Have grayed thy golden hair.

C. FRENCH RICHARDS.

AMONG THE SHEAVES.

Among the sheaves—the golden sheaves,
An empty heart—I walk forlorn;
How sadly sigh the alder leaves—
I loathe the fields of yellow corn!

Among the sheaves—the golden sheaves,
My heart is full, *new hopes* are born;
My heart is faint—for hope deceives;
My passion may be met with scorn.

Among the sheaves—the golden sheaves,
My love is won! No more forlorn,
How sweet the whispering alder bows—
I bless those fields of mellow corn!

The Women of Greece.

The women of Greece have long since become the women of the world. They have blended into all love, poetry, and art, giving warm words to passion, beautiful names and images to song, and clustering around the dreamy eyes of painter and sculptor with a winsome, overbrimming loveliness.

There has, indeed, been one remove from this romanticism in what historians, hard-headed men, with strong, image-breaking fists, have written, concerning their degradation in later ages. But even these have only made poetic hearts fold more closely around them the web of their fancy, lest the fairy orb which they delight to visit and exult over, should be swung from its orbit, desecrated and disenchanted. I have no wish to lift this beautiful ideal drapery with any such intent, nor yet to dwell upon coarser or darker shades; all I propose to myself, here, is the simple collection of many scattered facts, allusions, and comments, that may make the women of Greece more familiar to the reader in their various relationships. The Greeks have some queer notions concerning woman and her creation to begin with.

Philosophically as well as poetically, they were evidently at fault. That she was created after man, the broad-browed, melancholy Plato surmised in a somewhat mystical manner. But that she was made, in the fullest sense, a helpmeet for him, seems to have needed a revelation to teach them, wise and prudent though they were. But these ideas were rather a reflex of the middle period in Grecian history than of their starting point. The nearer we approach the heroic ages the more pleasing are the domestic manners of the women, and the greater is the esteem in which they are held. Helen and Hecuba, Andromache and Penelope, Areti, Nausicaa, and Antigone, are all lovely, respected, and eminent in their appropriate positions. They are neither creatures of luxurious show, nor victims of overbearing tyranny. Through their children the Athenian women often exercised great influence. Themistocles is recorded as having said of his infant son, "This little fellow is the most influential person I know. Why? He completely governs his mother, while she governs me, and I the whole of Greece." Aristotle, indeed, has asked, when alluding to the political power possessed by Spartan women, what it signified, whether the women govern, or the men were governed by women. But we are not to infer from this that petticoat government was very prevalent, nor that Xantippe was a type of character either common or tolerated.

It was only in later ages that the Greek women deputed all domestic matters to slaves. She was most assiduous at the loom. Helen, the frail and beautiful woman, whose name hangs like a rune in Arabic above the blaze of Troy, is pictured by Homer plying her shuttle or golden distaff amidst a group of maids; the wife of Odysseus spins at her own door the purple thread; and to the loom Hector urges his wife to resort sooner than keep him from his duty elsewhere. The poet, Moschus, has given a marvellous picture of one of the workbaskets in use among these queenly women. There were figures of Io and Jove, of the Nile, of Hermes and of Argus, while a splendid peacock unfurled his purple plumage near the circling silver rim. Into these elegantly chased workbaskets their purple balls were cast when spun. But they did not neglect other duties. Xenophon has afforded us an interesting glimpse into Athenian household economy. "Now, my love," he makes Ischomacus say to his young wife of fifteen, "you must consider yourself the guardian of our domestic commonwealth, and dispose of all its resources as the commander of a garrison disposes of the soldiers under his command. With you it entirely rests to determine respecting the conduct of every individual in the household, and, like a queen, to bestow praise and reward on the dutiful and obedient, while you keep in check the refractory by punishment and reproof." The endearing relationships of home were very strong. Odysseus preferred the sunshine of a wife's affection to immortality, and between all members of the family great love prevailed.

In the Syracusan Gossips of Theocritus we have a somewhat opposite picture in domestic life. Mrs. Gorgo and Mrs. Praxinoe will go to the feast of Adonis during the absence of their husbands; and the whole flutter of getting dressed, being jostled in the streets, and crushing into the palace, is exceedingly well told. Zopy, Mrs. Gorgo's little boy, is to be left behind; and, beginning to cry, he is threatened by Mrs. Praxinoe with a visit from the goblin in the course of the evening. Such fierce, brisk women as these were not to be restrained in the expression of their opinions as the various scenes and ceremonies were witnessed. At length they are reprimanded by a stranger, who compares their talking to the coarse prattle of the pigeons.

GORGO.—Indeed! who are you? though we talk, should you curb us?
Seek those who will listen, nor dare to disturb us!
Dost think Syracusans will tamely knock under
That can trace to the city of Corinth their founder?
No, Master Officious, 'tis seldom you hear of one
A slave, that's descended from mighty Bellerophon.
And as to our tongue, you've no reason to tease us;
'Tis your own mother-language of Peloponnesus.

PRAXINOE.—We have husbands, besides, that will bluster and cuff!
One tyrant, be sure, is in conscience enough.

It is unnecessary here to enter into details respecting the arrangement and construction of Grecian dwelling-houses, as they will be familiar to most readers in Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii; suffice it, therefore, if I state that at the extremity of the interior court, a flight of stairs led to an elevated basement and doorway, which formed the entrance into the Thalamos, or female apartment, sometimes called Gynæconitis, or the harem. It was here that Hector found Paris polishing his arms, and Helen and her maids weaving beside her. In Sparta, these rooms were called by a word signifying eggs (*ωα*), which, according to one authority gave rise to the myth that describes Helen as proceeding from an egg. They were sometimes guarded by excessive jealousy, and have been thought especially appropriated to unmarried women, whose bed-chambers flanked its central hall, and whose slaves slept in small recesses near their chamber doors; but, as Helen and Penelope are mentioned as living in this part of the house, and even the male sex were not excluded, not even suitors, the well locked Thalamoi, of which Phoclydis speaks, belongs more to imagination than to reality. In this part of the house the general wardrobe was kept, as well as the plate, and even the oil and wine, and we find it in the before mentioned establishment of Iscomachus.

In public the Spartan dames wore veils, but the unmarried women did not; for, as Charillus observed, the former had only to keep their husbands, whereas the latter had to find them. The veil, white or purple, as it came from Cos or Laconia, was thrown gracefully over the head, and a kind of comb was used to raise it in the front, whilst it hung about the shoulders in the most graceful folds. The Dorian maidens mostly wore the chiton, or himation, a sleeveless woolen robe, fastened on either shoulder by a clasp, and gathered upon the breast by a kind of brooch, the skirt being cleft in two and flying open, and displaying their plump limbs as they walked, something like the blue chemise of modern Egyptian women. In addition to this robe, the Spartan housewives wore a second garment when they appeared in public. The Athenian dress was more complex and less rude. Besides the primary robe manufactured at home of the finest Egyptian cotton or Tarentum muslin, or imported from Tyre, Egypt and Sidon—which, when worn sleeveless, was fastened on the shoulders with buttons, or the loose sleeves were brought together at intervals in the descent to the wrist, by golden or silver agraffes—they also wore a shorter robe, confined above the loins, and more extensively embroidered. To this we must add the magnificent mantle, embroidered with gold, and thrown with studied negligence over the shoulders as they walked abroad to the theater, the festival, or more private promenade, and the splendid shoes, or sandals, which all the arts of Persia had been exhausted to make brilliant and graceful.

Of their beauty on such occasions who shall write? Did not Thrasymedes become so enamored of the daughter of Pisistratus, when she moved in a religious procession, as to kiss her openly in the street, to the danger of his life? *Pauca verba.* Neither large nor tall, the whole figure of a Grecian woman was round, plump, comely, and full of the most exquisite curves. The forehead was generally small, but beautifully white, and the eyes were languishingly blue as well as luxuriously black. Minerva's eyes were a sparkling azure, while those of Venus are described as languishingly dark. Great charm was supposed to rest in the eyebrows when they were arched and sable, but when they were continuous they drew forth loudest praises and deepest love. But Anacreon and Tibullus have sung the praises of the eyebrows whose "arches nicely blend." The nose was straight and finely chiseled, the mouth sweet and persuasive, and the chin a model of exquisite beauty, that one might as naturally write sonnets to as the eyebrow. The complexion was generally brilliant, but not always blonde. Battus exclaims in Theocritus:

"Sweet girl; so sunburnt and so thin, 'tis said,
Yet in my eyes a honey-combed maid."

The hair was of different hues and different degrees of profusion; but auburn and myrrh-color, as the lighter tint was called, were the favorites of both men and women; and many herbal dyes were employed to give it the desired color, whilst pomades of great richness disposed their hair in those wavy rings and glossy curls so usual in Grecian sculpture. Tiny Eugenie curls were also very common, and small bunches of hair were brought over the forehead in the front, the more luxurious locks floating in fragrance behind.

To cut the hair was always a symbol of grief; and when a Grecian woman strewed the tomb of her husband with what might have charmed him in his lifetime, it was at once the most precious and fitting memorial she could render of her affectionate grief. The face also was veiled with long veils similar to those worn by slaves. Thus Andromache complains, in Euripides, that she was conducted from her husband's bed to the strand, "her face covered with the veil of a captive;" and in one of the epigrams of Sappho even the companions of Timar placed upon her tomb the graceful curls shorn from their beautiful heads.

The whole of the morning would be spent by an Athenian belle in the luxuries of the toilette—fitting on her jeweled collars, armlets, ear-rings, and bracelets, and chatting and coquetting with her numerous attendants. The use of cosmetics was very extensive; and all Greece, Asia and the Ægean Isles were ransacked for pomades and dyes, dentifrices and perfumes. Teeth of pearly whiteness were kept in spotless purity by burnt purple fish and calcined Arabic stone, and carcanets of rose pastilles, composed of nard, myrrh, costus, Illyrian iris, honey and China wine were worn about the bosom as necklaces to shed an aroma upon their persons. The forehead was whitened with psimmythion, or white lead, and the eyebrows whitened with the soot of Ladanum, and pasted into contour by various bandolines. So much paint was used amongst Greek women in later ages, that, in hot weather, dusky streamlets flowed from the corners of their eyes, and roses melted into their bosoms. Rouge, indeed, was so extravagantly used that, with advancing luxury natural charms decayed, and it passed into a proverb of a painted beauty—"She plants roses in her cheeks, which, like those of Locris, will bloom in an hour and fade in less." After a dialogue on the subject of natural and unnatural beauties, it will not surprise the reader to be told that the winsome wife of Ischomachus determined ever after to trust to her own graces and her native charms.

Without the city there was not so much vanity. Rosy as Hebe, and as smiling, the farmer's wife and her daughters had goats to milk, curds to press, geese to feed, bacon to cure, bees to keep, figs and olives to gather, and orchards of apple, pear and quince to superintend. Tripping forth to draw water, the merry maidens pressed, with comely limbs, the sweet-smelling thyme, stayed a while to hear lark, thrush or nightingale rain forth its little *theodice* upon the world, or disported in the brook, or wandered in the shade of the murmuring silver firs—their life an unsung poem, their country a veritable Arcadia and Happy Valley. Song, flute and dance were not forgotten, and often the hillside or the neighborhood of some rural temple saw scenes of festive mirth and happy sport. As soon as the magistrate had declared that the season of the vintage was come, the servants of Bacchus sought the sacred inclosures amidst the green-wreathed hills followed by troops of vintagers, composed of youths and maidens, crowned with ivy, and dancing along to the sweet breathings of the flute or the melody of the phorminx. The gold and purple clusters were severed from their stems, piled in plaited baskets of osier and reed, and borne gladly to the wine-press. Loud and clear then rose the song of Bacchus, "Io! Io! Bromius, Eroe!" and mirth and music rang from terrace to terrace, until it fell in rich cascades upon the journeyer in the plain below. Bright eyes beamed love, and soft smiles answered back sweet murmurings of the heart's affection.

The employment of the women was not generally very laborious, but pleasant and healthful. And when Demosthenes enables us to see the wife of Tisias and the mother of Callicles, occupiers of contiguous farms, visiting each other in homely attire, and discoursing all about the crops and domestic affairs, we can hardly fancy we read of classic Greece, the picture is so familiar and so English.

Concerning the terms of courtship we know little, and that little is disconnected and unsatisfactory. But as soon as the nuptials drew on, the young virgin was presented to Diana, and basketfuls of curious offerings were presented to gain the goddess's permission to leave her train, and change her state of life. The nymphs were also propitiated, and the future bride was conveyed in pomp to the citadel to offer prayers to the tutelary goddess for happiness and wisdom. Upon the altars of Hera and the Fates she deposited a lock of her hair, as a symbol that she was no longer to trust to the arts of the toilet. The wedding ceremony was complex, lengthy and magnificent. One whole day was occupied with rites, sacrifices and prayers.

The dress of the bride was superb, and almost Eastern in its richness. A chaplet of flowers was placed upon her head by her mother, her fingers were ringed, strings of Red Sea pearls circled her snowy arms and neck, gorgeous pendants twinkled in her ears, and gold-thonged sandals, crusted with gems, flashed from beneath her gauzy robe; whilst through her trembling veil, beauty and bliss, youth and hope, shone like a rosy sundawn. Crowns of wild flowers adorned the brow of the bridegroom; and in long and majestic procession, amidst scattered flowers, sprinkled perfumes and joyous exclamations, they moved on to the temple.

After numerous ceremonies were gone through, and favorable omens secured, the bride cut off one of her tresses and turned it on a spindle, as an offering on the altar of Athena; and the bridegroom, as a similar sacrifice to Apollo, and as a symbol of his out-door life, bound round a handful of grass and herbs. The gods of marriage were then invoked, and the father, placing the hand of the bridegroom in that of the bride, said, "I bestow on thee my daughter, that thine eyes may be gladdened with legitimate offspring." Returning at dusk, whilst singers sang around them what was called the carriage melody—the bride was called a "tramper" if she walked home—she was introduced to her home and the various symbols of her office, the Epithalamium was sung, and the festivities were continued far into the night. Early on the morrow a new marriage song was sung beneath their chamber, and when they descended the various presents were made—the wife, in particular, presenting her husband with a rich woolen cloak, the produce of her own labor.

There were several peculiar circumstances in connection with marriage. In Sparta, as in Athens, portionless girls found few admirers; and it is said Lycurgus hit upon a plan whereby they might be provided with husbands. The damsels were shut up in a spacious edifice, and the young men were introduced to scramble each for himself, with the proviso that he must remain satisfied with his choice. We only read of Lysander who abandoned a wife thus chosen, and then he was fined by the Ephori. The marriage ceremony was a Quaker one; and for some time, according to several authorities, husband and wife only met by stealth. Yet, in spite of this clandestine life, all bachelors were detested, forbidden admittance to some of the public games, and even fined for marrying late or unwisely. King Archidamus was in fact fined for marrying a woman of small stature. The Spartan women were generally so robust that they engaged in gymnastic exercises, sometimes boxing with their future husbands, and, when they were viragoes, did not forget to swear by Castor and Pollux. Half soldiers, they ruled their husbands somewhat sharply; and one poet, in his praises, writes ironically:

"Beloved Laconian, welcome!
How glorious is thy beauty, love! How ruddy
The tint of thy complexion! Vigor and health
So brace thy form that thou a bull couldst throttle."

With such brave spirits and hardy frames, the Spartan women were as remarkable for their heroism as the Athenians for their wit and refinement; and there are facts about them on record that shame even Persian romances and antique fables.

Such are some of the interesting facts connected with the women of Greece. They must deepen our admiration of them, and gratify our curiosity. In the graceful vivacity of Helen, the matronly dignity of Arete, the industry and thrift of Penelope, the maiden modesty and virtuous beauty of Nausicaa, and the ethereal and untainted womanliness of the ideal Athena, there is surely enough to win our love, unfetter our fancy, and purify our ambition. Let the women of America think often and deeply of the best and truest women of Greece, and there is no fear that we shall lack realities for our artists, and objects for our inspiration, treasures for our households, and heroines for our histories.

He who goes through a land, and scatters blown roses, may be tracked next day by their withered petals that strew the ground; but he who goes through it and scatters rose-seed, a hundred years after leaves behind him a land full of fragrance and beauty for his monument, as a heritage for his daughters and sons.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he acquired so much knowledge, answered: "By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant!"

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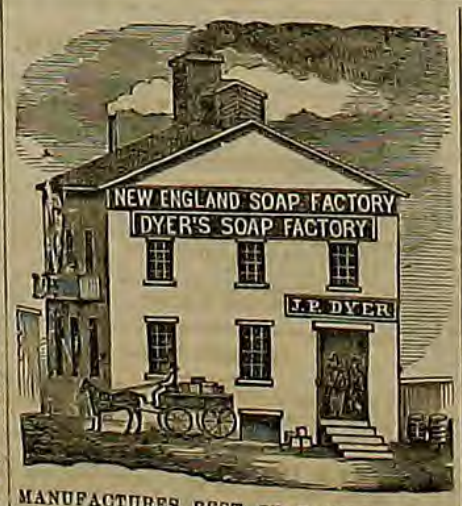

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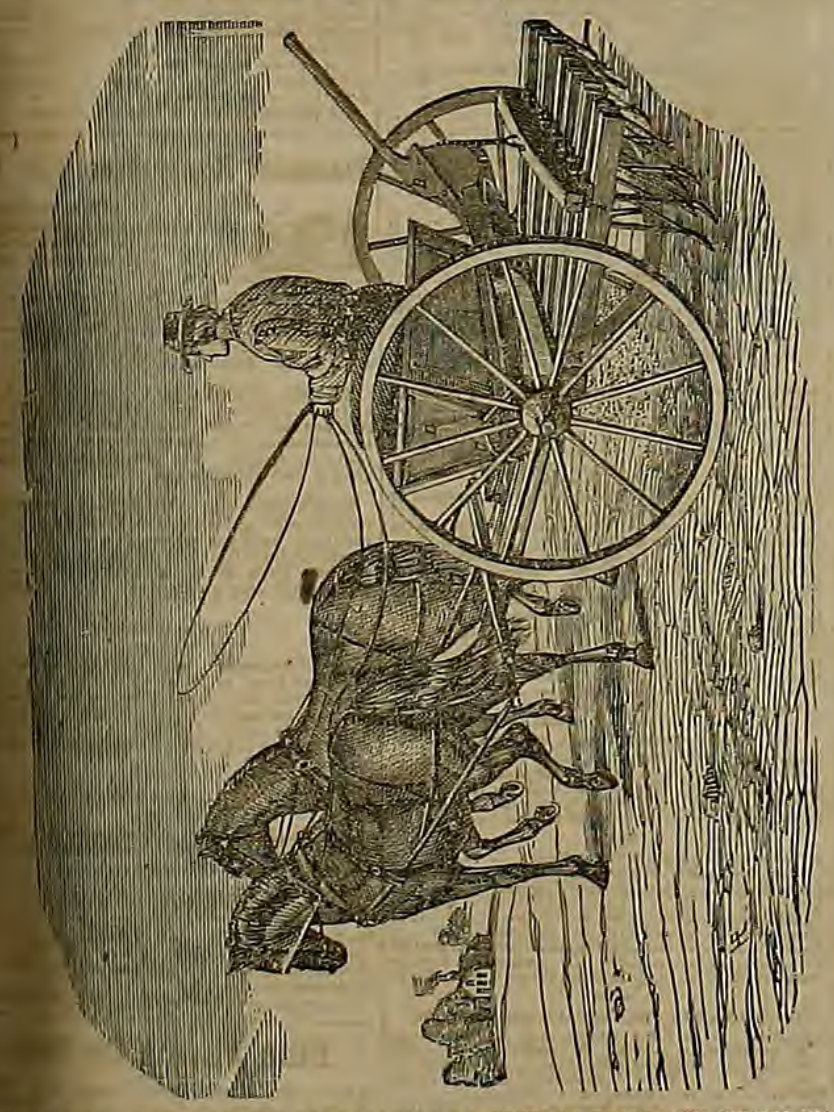

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Messrs. Daniel & H. A. Winter—Dear Sirs: Thinking you might want to hear something about the working of your machine, I conclude to write you in praise of it—having done all that you said it would. I have sowed and cultivated eighteen acres per day, and 450 acres during the season. It has worked perfect and nothing has given out about it. It scatters the seed uniformly, and, the scatterer being close to the ground, it gives the wind no chance to bar on the sowing; and as the cultivator immediately covers the seed, there is no chance for the rain to wash the seed in the ground. I must say that I think your Seed-planter has proved a most desirable machine, and, after working it the whole of last season, I take pleasure in recommending it to all Farmers.

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15

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The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none has given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and no one has pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

We allude to that kind of disease paraded by quacks in the journals of the day, a trouble which was never cured by medicine, only a little strength imparted by the use of tonics. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone and then, as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds, the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applicable, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthens the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing an elapse.

We dwell upon this disease because it is the bane of the youth of California; and one about which there has been more deception used than all others put together. It is not necessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present very few Instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good Instrument costs very heavy, and cannot be purchased unless ordered, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only Instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous imposters in the bathing line. The pure Magnetic Bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time is likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this Bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

To Females,

the Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are liable. Should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconvenience. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid and unable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and freckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil foreboding and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in issuing this pamphlet, do it in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public, who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible prevent those who have the care of a rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse the origin. Also, that those in need of remedial agents may know where they can find them without resorting to taking the thousand and one poisonous nostrums that are continually palmed off as sovereign panaceas for all the ills of humanity. Avoid them all, they are snares set to rob you, and to your bodily injury at the same time. The following is a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the *Electropathic System*, at the Institute, during the first four years of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	No.
Rheumatism	1580
Neuralgia	1492
Dyspepsia	1467
General Debility	1410
Fever and Ague	1262
Dumb Ague	1210
Bronchial Affections	1106
Asthma	1049
Female Irregularities	1022
Mercurial	938
Scrofula—long standing	923
Paralysis	890
Disease of the Eye	832
Catarrh in the head	705
Catarrh in the lungs	608
Liver complaints	600
Incipient Consumption	582
Panama Fever	563
Deafness—total and partial	480
Mental Derangement	471
All other—and among which is almost every nameable disease	2,186
Total	21,373

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit. Let them go, they will not be missed.

Persons seeking remedial assistance, may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface, by its energy, while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure all the time. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

The undersigned takes this method of acknowledging publicly the benefits he received from the treatment applied to him at the Electropathic Institute, while suffering under a terrible infliction:

This is to certify that I have been under Electropathic treatment at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. When I applied to Dr. Josselyn I was cramped up with rheumatism, and also had the coast ague. So bad was I that, without relief, I don't think I could have lived more than one week. The Doctor, with his instrument, relieved me the first treatment from all pain, and perfectly cured me of all I ceased in twenty treatments, without the use medicine. I cordially recommend all afflicted to patronize this Institute for it is truly a blessing to the afflicted, and the operation is very pleasant. I wish to thus publicly thank Dr. Josselyn for his care and sympathy.

JOSEPH SEGER, of Belinas Bay.

September 19, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 10, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear and Honored Sir: You requested me to let you know how I feel after being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have been here a little over two weeks and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound, and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only is the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years standing, I think your system almost miraculous. Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please. I have sworn to it, as you will see. C. BOWMAN.
State of California, County of Sacramento—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Oct., A. D., 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

HORNITAS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it; and Mercurial pains as you state them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you would cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can, by spreading your fame up in these parts.
Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, at the Electropathic Institute

NEVADA, Nov. 8, 1860.

DEAR DOCTOR: Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival, I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgement of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then to think how soon you cured me, I am astonished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble, for which I had taken medicine over six months. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines, but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you, nor from any one else, while being treated by your splendid Instrument I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you. Yours, till death,
FRANCIS GARLAND.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician, Electropathic Institute.
State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.
F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

YREKA, Nov. 10th, 1860.

DR. JOSSELYN—Dear Sir: Your letter, dated October 16th, is before me. You wish to know how my bronchial troubles are. Now, Doctor, that looks a great deal like a joke. I once had such an affection of several years' standing, but thanks to your natural mode of treating disease, it has gone to be numbered with the things of the past. Since my return I have not felt the slightest trouble from it. When you pronounced me well I did not expect to ever hear from it again. Any one who sits under treatment of that *Improved Instrument* of yours will have the same feelings. It imparts vitality to the system so rapidly that confidence is at once established. I have to thank you that you did not refuse to treat me because I could not pay you the whole of your reasonable charge; inclosed is the balance due you, and God bless you for the kind treatment I received at your hands.
Yours, ever grateful, WM. GARDNER.
State of California, County of Siskiyou—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of Nov., A. D., 1860.
B. F. WELLITS, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, was troubled with dumb ague accompanied with rheumatism, very badly. My disease was taken in Washoe. After having exhausted medicines without benefit, I applied to Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, on the first day of November. After taking twenty treatments with his Improved Electropathic Instrument I am perfectly cured, having been entirely relieved of all pain or inconvenience. I feel as strong as I ever did when in the best of health. I cheerfully recommend all afflicted to his care, as being the best physician I ever became acquainted with. One great advantage, he uses no medicines, but cures by a process which is perfectly natural. The time occupied in my case was thirteen days. D. O. HARRA.
November 14th, 1860.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco—ss.
Personally appeared before me, D. O. Harra, and subscribed and sworn to the above certificate, on this fourteenth day of November, A. D., 1860.
P. BARRY, Notary Public.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3d, 1861.

To the Directors and Resident Physician of the Electropathic Institute.

SIRS: You requested of me a certificate of the cure you performed in my case. Below I append it:

This is to certify that I was troubled with a swelling which commenced in my ankles, and gradually extended upward until it effected my whole body. I sought the best medical aid in New York and Boston, and they all pronounced it dropsy. Hoping to retrieve my health, I visited California in February last. I consulted the Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute; and now, after five months of treatment, and waiting to see its effects, I am pronounced well by competent judges. It did not take but three months of treatment to cure me, but I waited to see that it did not return. I feel perfectly assured from what I saw while under treatment that Electricity as applied at the Institute will cure any disease to which the human family is liable.

Now, gentlemen, you can make what use you please of this certificate. With my thanks to the Resident Physician for his kind attention, I subscribe myself,
Your thankful patient,
MRS. C. A. CARLTON

Opinions of the Press.

The advantages of electricity as a remedial agent, are universally admitted by the medical and scientific world. It requires, however, experienced skill to apply this remedy efficiently, and this skill of application is possessed in an eminent degree by Dr. J. H. Josselyn, of the San Francisco Electropathic Institute. Particulars of his method of practice can be obtained by reference to his advertisement in another column. The Doctor is well known to us as a scientific gentleman, and an ardent devotee to his profession. He is no pretender, but has conferred incalculable benefit on those who were so fortunate as to seek relief at his hands. For those who desire speedy and permanent relief from the rheumatic pains, so prevalent in this region, we can recommend no surer remedy, than a visit to Dr. Josselyn at his rooms in San Francisco, No. 645 Washington street.—[Placerville Republican.

ARE YOU SICK?—We wish to say a word to those that are sick. We have in this city an institution known as the Electropathic Institute, situated at 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician who has no superior in the city. He has been in charge of the Electropathic Institute for several years, and has been uniformly successful in his treatment of the numerous patients that have placed themselves under his charge. The Electric treatment will cure many diseases that cannot be reached by any other mode. Dr. Josselyn gives his personal attention to all of his patients, and is always ready to give advice to those that may call upon him. His charges are very moderate, and we cannot do the sick a greater favor than to recommend them to call on him before placing themselves in charge of another.—[San Francisco Daily Journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Josselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntary and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material, extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes, to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effects of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we hardly could walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-galvanic Baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God, after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body, as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek.—[Dr. H. BIEN.—Ed True Pacific Messenger.

ELECTROPATHY.—Electricity has long been classed among the most effective medical agents. It possesses great advantages over the systems of therapeutics heretofore relied upon as it reaches more certainly the seat of disease, especially in nervous or rheumatic complaints. The Electropathic Institute, No. 645 Washington street, under the charge of its able Resident Physician, Dr. J. H. Josselyn, has attained a well merited celebrity for the many cases which have resulted favorably from the skillful application of this invaluable remedy.—[Daily Morning Star.

A GOOD INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.—One of the very best places in the city for the care of the sick is at the Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington street. The establishment is under the charge of Dr. J. H. Josselyn, a physician of great experience, and no one can do the sick no greater favor than to recommend them to give the Electropathic Institute a trial.—[Weekly Journal. 13

All Letters answered with promptness and pleasure. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Advice gratis.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.,
31 Resident Physician.

Literary Shrubbery.

TO A WITHERED FLOWER.

BY THOS. POWELL.

Oh! wondrous power of thought;
This faded flower has brought
Back on my heart a joyous day of spring,
Once more the wind's sweet breath,
Wakes from its silent death,
And that long perished bird—once more I hear it sing.

And now a mist of light,
Grows dearer on my sight
Shaping itself into a form most dear:
Once more I gaze upon
Features I deemed had gone—
My child—my buried child, I know that you are near.

I feel my darling stand,
One of the seraph band,
Clasping my fingers as in days gone by,
Once more his little feet,
With my long steps compete,
In thought I hear it all—but dare not turn mine eye.

A CHILD'S EYE.—Those clear wells of undefiled thought, what on earth can be more beautiful? Full of love, hope, and curiosity, they meet your own. In prayer, how earnest; in joy, how sparkling, how tender! The man who never tried the companionship of a little child, has carelessly passed by one of the greatest pleasures of life, as one passes a rare flower without plucking it or knowing its value. A child cannot understand you, you think. Speak to it of the holy things of your religion, of your grief for the loss of a friend, of your love for some one you fear will not love you in return—it will take, it is true, no measure or soundings of your thoughts; it will not judge how much it should believe, whether you are worthy or fit to attract the love which you seek; but its whole soul will incline to yours, and ingraft itself, as it were, on the feeling which is your feeling for the hour.

CONDUCT.—I will govern my life and my thoughts as if the whole world were to see the one and to read the other; for what does it signify to make anything a secret to my neighbor, when to God (who is the searcher of all hearts) all our privacies are open?—[Seneca.

A CARD.

YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE Subscribers first invited public attention to the peculiar properties of their Patent Axle-grease. At first their invention made but slow progress, but thanks to the liberal and appreciative spirit of a large portion of the teamsters and coach proprietors of California, the demand for their manufacture has gradually increased, notwithstanding the many spurious imitations which from time to time have been introduced from the Eastern States to compete with their article, the H & L AXLE-GREASE has now acquired an unrivaled reputation, extending throughout the length and breadth of California, Oregon, and the neighboring Territories.

The subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to a discerning public, who have so largely patronized them in all their enterprises which they are now happy to say, are beginning to be justly appreciated as belonging to our California industry.

The supply of material from the East having, in consequence of the war, been cut off, the subscribers turned their attention to the substitution of COAL-OIL as a basis to their manufacture, but after applying every means suggested by the modern application of the science of chemistry, they were reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that however fit COAL-OIL might be for illuminating purposes, and for which it stands unequaled, it was not at all adapted to make a permanently satisfactory Axle grease. In this dilemma the subscribers turned their views to the native produce of California, believing that large quantities of natural resin might be collected from the noble pine trees of her boundless forests.

Having invited attention to this subject, they have with steady progressive steps, advanced this interest until, at the present time, they have established a manufactory of Rosin and Turpentine at Forbestown, from which considerable quantities of both articles are daily manufactured, of such a quality as to find a ready market at fair prices.

It is hoped that increased efforts may continue to be put forth, and new discoveries made, so that California may soon be independent of all foreign supply, for we believe our lofty mountains and our mighty pine forests will yet give us that supply. The subscribers are now receiving native resin in sufficient quantities to be able to sell their celebrated AXLE-GREASE at a LOWER PRICE than any of the spurious COAL-OIL varieties which may hereafter be imported.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Manufacturing Chemists,
21-9 Natoma and Minna streets, San Francisco.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Book and Periodical Depot.

GEORGE H. BELL, 611 MONTGOMERY STREET, receives subscriptions for any Periodical published in the United States or Europe, among which are the following:

	Per Annum.		Per Annum
Harper's Monthly	$3 50	Harper's History of the Rebellion	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	Ill'd Lon News & all Sup	13 00
Atlantic Monthly	3 50	Ill'd " of the World	13 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50	The Queen (Illustrated)	13 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50	London Weekly Times	11 00
Continental Monthly	3 50	Lon. Weekly Dispatch	13 00
Peterson's Ladies' Mag.	2 50	The London Index	12 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	Bell's Life in London	13 00
Merry's Museum	1 50	London Punch	6 50
The Little Pilgrim	1 00	The Spectator	13 00
The Boy's Own Magazine	4 00	The Saturday Review	13 00
Every Boy's Magazine	4 00	Public Opinion	11 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50	London Mining Journal	12 00
The World of Fashion	5 50	Littell's Living Age	7 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50	Scientific American	3 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 50	Banner of Light	3 50
Once a week, monthly	5 50	Herald of Progress	3 00
London Art Journal	10 00	The Irish American	3 50
Athenæum	11 00	Scottish Am. Journal	3 50
The Cornhill Magazine	5 50	The Country Gentleman	2 50
Temple Bar	5 50	Wilke's Spirit of the Times	4 00
London Society	5 50	New York Weekly Clipper	3 50
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	6 00	Eng. Woman's Dom. Mag	4 50
Sixpenny Magazine	3 50	Intellectual Observer	3 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50	Mining & Smelting Mag.	6 00
N. Y Illustrated News	3 50	Hunt's Merchant's Mag.	5 50
" Illustrated Zeitung	3 50	The Banker's Magazine	5 50
" Criminal Zeitung	3 50	Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Literary Companion	3 50	London Lancet	5 50
Flag of Our Union	3 50	Braithwaite's Retrospect, Medical	2 50
Waverly Magazine	3 50	All the Year Round, Eng.	4 50
New York Ledger	3 00	Cham. Journal (monthly)	3 50
" " Mercury	3 00	Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
" " Home Journal	3 00	The Four "Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
" " Sunday Mercury	3 00	Churchman's Fam. Mag.	5 50
" " Independent	3 00	The Horticulturist	3 00
" " Leader	3 00	American Agriculturist	2 00
National Intelligencer	3 50	Phrenological Journal	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50	Water Cure Journal	2 00
Forney's War Press	3 50	Yankee Notions (comic)	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50	S. F. Weekly Alta Cal	5
" Transcript	3 50	" " Bulletin	5
" Pilot	3 50	Sac. Weekly Union	5
N. Y. Herald for Cals	3 50	Gen. Globe and App'dix	8
" Weekly Tribune	2 50	" Daily Times	10
" Weekly Mirror	3 50		
" Weekly World	2 50		
Leslie's Hist'y of the War	$4 00		

Agency for the Art Union of London. Subscriptions received for the Annual Distribution of Paintings and other Works of Art. Any Newspaper, Magazine, Review, or other Periodicals not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Special attention will be paid to importing Books that may be wanted and cannot be otherwise obtained. A general assortment of Books always on hand, including all the New Publications. 21-6

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To Grape Growers.

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23tf

The Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., corner of Clay and Drumm Streets.] January 13th.

With the pleasant and fair weather, trade has revived. A better feeling seems to exist in cereals, and prices are a shade firmer. But what there is to sustain or justify an advance we are at a loss to determine, unless it is a speculative move. Our Bay receipts have been light, and this is easily accounted for, most farmers being busy plowing and planting, and the hard traveling rendering it almost impossible for loaded teams to pass over the roads. A demand for seed, and a light Coast and Mexican trade, with our local demand, comprises the present requirements. No demand exists that we can supply at present from the interior, nor can much trade be looked for from this quarter for some time. It is too early for the spring trade. Our opinion is that we will soon have to reduce our market quotations materially. Hay is easier for the buyer. Beans are neglected, and command a good price. Bran, Shorts and Middlings have declined, and Flour is dull sale,

Our receipts from all sources, for the past week, are as follows: Wheat, 8,310 sks; Barley, 2,064 sacks; Salt, 300 sks; Hay, 3,466 bales; Straw, 86 bales; Potatoes, 6,722 sks; Oats, 1,180 sks; Beans, 145 sks; Onions, 35 sks; Bran, 80 sks; Flour, 2,669 qr sacks; Cornmeal, 94 sacks; Onions, 35 sks; Buckwheat, 75 sacks.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour.....₱ bbl—	
Milling,... ..	3 25@ 3 50	Superfine,...	9 00@ 9 50
Do Oregon	3 00@ 3 25	Extra...	11 00@11 50
Seed	3 50@ 3 75	Oregon superfine	9 00@10 00
Do Chile	3 55@ 4 00	Chile	8 00@ 8 50
Barley ₱ 100 lbs—		Corn Meal ₱ ton—	
Feed.....	3 00@ 3 25	Domestic Feed.	60 00@62 50
Seed	3 25@ 3 50	Eastern ₱ bbl	7 75@ 8 00
Do Chile...	3 50@ 3 62	Hay, ₱ ton.....	24@30 00
Oats ₱ 100 lbs—		Bran ₱ ton...	47 50@50 00
Seed.....	3 15@ 3 5	Middlings, ₱ ton	55 00@60 00
Feed.....	2 75@ 3 12	Rye.. ₱ 100 lbs	5 00@ 5 50
Oregon	2 65@ 2 80	Buckwheat.. ..	2 75@ 3 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs.	2 50@ 3 00	Potatoes, ...	2 50@3 50
		Onions..	4 00@4 50

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, ETC.

Wool, Oregon..₱ lb	21@ 23	Dry Hides ..₱ lb	9@ 10
do Best Am Fall clip	14@ 16	Green salted, ea	2 50@ 3 50
do Medium & low	12@ 14	Sheep skins, woolon ..	..
do Short Staple..	12@ 14	do do plain ..	5@ 10
do Burry.....	9@ 11	Goat skins.. ..each ..	@ 37
Wool-Sacks, new..	90@1 00	Refined Tallow ₱ lb	6½@ 7
do 2nd hand....	50@ 75		

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	75@ 90	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	37@50
do Eastern ..	38@ 40	" Eastern ₱ lb	.. @30
Eggs.. ₱ doz ..	@80	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	.. @

San Francisco Cattle Market. Jan. 6.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality, 12½@15c ₱ lb
Spanish, 1st do 6@10c.
do 2d do 6@8c.
MUTTON— @10c ₱ lb. LAMB—@
PORK—undressed, 7c; dressed 12@15c ₱ lb.
VEAL—10@12c ₱ lb.

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices—Jan. 6.

Hens	₱ doz 6 00@8 00	Tame Geese ₱ pair	2 00@3 00
Spring Chickens	5 00@6 00	Pigeons, wild ₱ doz	1 75@2 00
Turkeys.....	..₱ lb 20@ 30	do domestic..	@2 50
Ducks, tame ₱ doz	7 00@9 00	Quail, per dozen,.....	2 00
Ducks, wild,.....	2 00@4 00	Geese, wild,.....	3 00@4 00

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Jan. 6.

FRUIT.

Apples, new, .. ₱ lb	.. @ ..	Crab Apples.. ..	₱ lb.. @ ..
do cooking.. ..	2@ 6	Peaches.... ..	.. @ ..
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	.. @ ..	Limes....	₱ doz 50
Vicar of Winkfield...	@ ..	Oranges..	@1 00
Duch'ss d'Angouleme	@ 8	Lemons,... per doz	.. @ ..
Winter Nells...	8@ 12	Pine Apples.. ..	each.. 75
Flemish Beauty ..	.. @ ..	Bananas..	4@ 12
Easter Beurre....	6@ 8	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	.. @ ..	Grapes, white..	₱ lb.. @ ..
Fall Butter..	@ ..	Syrian	.. @ ..
LouiseBonne de Jersey ..		Muscat de Alexdria...	@ ..
Madelaine	@ ..	Catawba..	@ ..
cooking..	@ ..	Hamburgh.. ..	@ ..
Strawberries.. ₱ lb	@	Los Angeles.. ..	@ ..
Raspberries.. ..	.. @	Ocumon..	@ ..
Gooseberries, common..	@ ..	Cherry Plums.....	@ ..
do English..	@ ..	Yellow Gage.. ..	@ ..
Currants, red & wht com	.. ..	Damsons..	@ ..
Cherry-currants	.. ..	Peach Plums.. ..	.. ..
Blackberries wild.. ..	@ ..	German Prunes ..	@ ..
Lawton Blackberries	@ ..	Yellow Egg-plum ..	.. @ ..
Cherries, com var ..	@ ..	Almonds Cala.. ..	 35
Bigarreau	.. ..	Filberts..	 35
Black Tartarian ..	..	English Walnuts.. ..	.. 15
Apricots..... ..	@ ..	Green-gages.....	.. @ ..
Nectarines..	@ ..	Pic-melon..	.. @ ..
Figs, new..	15@ 25	Watermelons.. ..	each 12@25
Peanuts..	 25	Sicilian Muskmelon..	.. @ ..
Citrons ₱ doz	.. ..	Cantelopes..	15@25
Bloodgood Pears ..	.. ..	English Black Currants	.. @ ..

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..l..	₱ lb.. @1 50	Okra, Dry.. ..	₱ lb 75@1 00
Artichokes (Fr.)	₱ doz 75@1 00	do Green.. ..	.. ..
Brussell's sprouts..	₱ lb @ 12	Potatoes..	@ ..
Beets.. ..	₱ doz .. @ .. 37	do New..	@ 5
Broccoli..	₱ doz .. @ ..	do Sweet Carolina	@ 5
Cabbage.. ..	.. 75c@1 00	do Yams (S Isls)	.. ..
Cauliflower.. ..	.. 100@1 50	Pumpkins..	 4
Carrots..	 37	Parsnips.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 37
Celery.. ..	₱ bunch.. 12	Parsley..	 37
Cress.. ..	₱ doz bunches.. 37	Pickles, in jars.. each	50@ 62
Cucumbers.. ..	per doz @ 37	Rhubarb..	₱ lb.. @ ..
Cranberries..	₱ gall .. @1 00	Radishes.. ₱ doz bunches	.. 30
Dried Herbs.. ..	₱ doz .. 50	do yellow.. ..	 37
Egg-Plant..	 12	do black, ₱ bunch	.. 19
Garlics new.. ..	.. @ 12	Red Peppers.. ..	₱ lb.. 50
Green-Peas..	@ 25	Summer Squash.. ..	.. .. ..
Green-Peppers.. ..	.. @ ..	Squash, Marrow ist..	.. @ 5
Green-Corn, ears	₱ doz .. @ ..	do Hubbard	@ 5
Lettuce.....	₱ doz .. 37@ 50	String-Beans.. ..	.. .. @ 25
Mushrooms, open grth	₱ lb 25 50	Spinage..	.. .. .. @ 12
do cultivated.. ..	.. ..	Salsify.. ..	₱ bunch.. @ 5
Onions..	₱ lb 8@ ..	Turnips.....	₱ doz.. @ 25
	.. .. ..	Tomatoes, fresh..	₱ lb @ 8

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..	₱ lb 50@ 75	Cheese.. ..	₱ lb 35@ 50
do Eastern....	45@ 50	Lard, California ..	22@ 25
Eggs, Cala..	₱ doz 75@ 80	do Eastern..	15@ 18
Duck-eggs.. ..	.. @ 75	Honey, in comb ..	.. @ 50
Farallon-eggs	.. @ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	40@ 50

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin..	₱ lb 21@ 25	Leg Mutton	₱ lb.. 18
Sirloin & rib pieces	15@ 20	Lamb..	.. @ 25
Fork-rib, etc.. ..	 20	Pigs' Tongues.. ..	each.. 12
Veal....	 25	Bacon, California..	₱ lb.. 20
Veal Cullet.... ..	 20	do Oregon.. ..	.. ..
Corned Beef.... ..	.. @10	do imported....	 15
Smoked Beef.... ..	 15	Tongues... each..	.75@1 00
Pork chops.. ..	 20	do smoked....	75@1 00
Mutton chops.. ..	 25	Hams, Cal and Oregon	20@ 22

FISH.

[The Fish Market corner Clay and Leidesdorff Streets.]

Salmon....	₱ lb.. ..	Crabs, large....	₱ doz.. 1 00
do smoked..	@ 10	do small.. ..	.. @50
do pickled ..	₱ bbl 12 00	Soft Crabs.. ..	1 00@1 50
do do	₱ lb.. 10	Mackerel, pickled, each	.. @12
Smelts..	.. @12½	do fresh.. ..	.. .. ..
Perch..	8@12½	Shrimps.... ..	₱ lb 12½
Rockfish..	10@12½	Flounders.. ..	.. @15
Codfish..	.. 10@12½	Sea Bass.. ..	.. @25
Herring, fresh, ₱ basket	$1 50	Halibut (rare).. ..	.. .. ..
do smoked ..	₱ lb	Sturgeons	.. .. 3@5
Tomcod.... ..	.. ₱ lb 20	Crawfish..	 5
Sardines (fresh) ..	 3	Oysters.... ..	₱ 100 1 00
Sole-fish	.. .. ..	Clams..... ..	.. .. ..

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, wild,	₱ pair 50@1 00	Snipe....	₱ doz.. 1 50@1 75
do tame....	.. 1 50@2 00	English	.. .. 3 00
do Canvas-back.	75@1 00	Venison..	₱ lb. 10@ 18
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. ..	₱ doz ...@2 00
do Teal	₱ doz ... @2 50	Pigeons, domestic	.. .. 3 00
Geese, wild	₱ pair..75@1 00	do wild	.. .. 2 00
do tame.. each	2 00@2 50	Hares.. ..	each.. 62@ 75
Chickens	.. @ 75	Rabbits, tame.. ..	50@ 75
Turkeys ..	₱ lb. 30@ 37	do wild.. ..	12@ 15
Hens... ..	each. 75@1 10	Squirrel...	₱ pair. 25@ ..

Prices at Pacific Fruit Market—Jan. 6.

Messrs. Addison Martin & Co. report to us the following prices as the ruling rates for fruit

Apples $3 00@3 50 ₱ box; Pears 8@15c ₱ lb. Plums (Dried) 14@23c ₱ lb. Dried Peaches 10@15c. ₱ lb. Figs 25@35c ₱ lb. Blackberries (Dried) 35@40 cents ₱ lb. Lemons $3 00@7 00 ₱ 100. Oranges $3@6 ₱ 100.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE, ETC.

A Magnificent Stock Farm For Sale.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE VERY FINEST STOC